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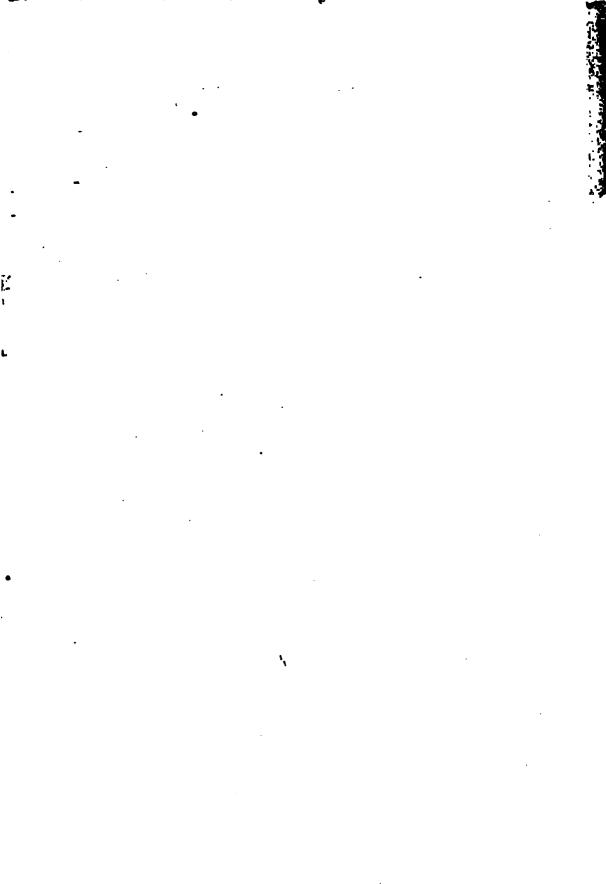
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(Class of 1815).

This fund is \$20,000, and of its income three quarters shall be spent for books and one quarter be added to the principal.

29 mar - 38 ept, 1896





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The Chautauquan

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

APRIL, 1896, TO SEPTEMBER, 1896

Volume XXIII.—New Series, Volume XIV

Dr. THEODORE L. FLOOD, Editor

MEADVILLE, PA.
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DR. THEODORE L. FLOOD, Editor,

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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

See page 19.

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No. 1.

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REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUOUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

FOOTPRINTS OF WASHINGTON.

BY H. H. RAGAN.

A long covered wooden bridge now spans ties of America are in your keeping." the stream, which, swollen by the spring

a mile wide, and deep, strong, and irresistible in its flow. The scene is calm and peaceful, and gives no suggestion of grim-visaged war. But let us try to picture the same scene on Christmas night, 1776. Great masses of floating ice threatened to crush the frail boats in which Washington and his little army of two thousand four hundred men were crossing. They were going into a province from which



GEORGE WASHINGTON. From a painting by Charles Wilson Peale.

they had just been driven by a vastly superior foe, and that foe even then was stands to-day a tall, graceful shaft, erected only waiting for the closing of the river in 1893 to tell the story of that eventful day. to cross upon the ice and annihilate the Right where it stands Alexander Hamilton, poor remnant of the American Army. A then a particularly youthful captain of arblow must be struck then, or all would be tillery, planted his guns to sweep the street,

N a beautiful June morning I stood in a somewhat similar situation. No such on the bank of the Delaware at what egotistical exclamation fell from the lips of was currently known as McConkey's Washington, but I doubt not he did say often Ferry, now called Washington's Crossing. on that fearful night, "Courage: the liber-

It was four o'clock in the morning when rains, was at the time of my visit fully half the landing on the Jersey shore was effected.

> Trenton was nine miles away, and the plan to surprise it was already a failure. So bitter cold was it that two men froze to death on that march, while the driving sleet dampened the priming and made the muskets useless. " Forward, and use the bayonet!" was Washington's answer when the disaster reached his ears. "Victory or death" was the appropriate password for the day.

On an elevation in the city of Trenton "Fear not: you carry Cæsar," said and from an elevation near it Washington the great Roman to his frightened boatmen watched and directed the action. The Hescommander, as well as most of his troops, rear, and in front a vastly superior foe, was captured. It was indeed, as Washing- checked only by a narrow and easily fordable

sians were routed and defeated, and their with the now impassable Delaware in the



THE HESSIAN HEADQUARTERS AT TRENTON, N. I.

day for our country."

few structures which saw that glorious day. where his dying moments were soothed by a visit from Washington and the proffer of comfort.

almost half the number of his own force, his men worn out with fatigue and hard without delay. that his sudden descent had created somesouthern bank of Assunpink Creek, just op-The famous painter John Trumbull, son of Brother Jonathan, has portrayed before them a deserted camp. the great commander at this moment of perplexity and danger.

ton himself said as he grasped the hand of stream, seemed doomed to destruction. Inthe youthful Major Wilkinson, "a glorious deed the only consideration which prevented Lord Cornwallis from pushing across the There may still be seen in Trenton some stream at once, and perhaps ending the war then and there, was the reflection that Among them is the house which the Hessian it would be an unnecessary exertion for his colonel Rahl made his headquarters, and weary men, since, as he himself put it, he now had the "old fox in a trap" from which he could not possibly escape, and was "sure all that a generous victor could do for his to bag him in the morning." But he did not. At nightfall the "old fox" called a Encumbered as he was with prisoners to council of his officers and laid before them a bold, if not an inspired plan. It was instantly adopted. All night the British senfighting, Washington recrossed the Delaware tries heard just across the narrow stream But four days later, finding the sound of mattock and spade as if the Americans were throwing up strong dething like a panic among the enemy, he fensive works. All night they heard the crossed again, and on the second day of American sentries on post and saw the camp January, 1777, found himself upon the fires blazing. When with the first streaks of dawn the little handful of men who had been posite Trenton, apparently at the mercy of keeping up this appearance of occupation suddenly withdrew, the astounded Britons saw

At about the moment of this discovery the British colonel Maywood, with one of Night was closing in, and the little army, the three British regiments left behind at

Princeton, was crossing Stony Creek bridge, troops to charge. At the sound of his voice two miles from Princeton, on his way to they sprang forward, and the air was filled Trenton, there to participate, of course, in the rejoicing over the captured fox, when his eye caught, through the foliage in his rear, the glitter of arms. Supposing it to be some flying fragment of the Americans, he recrossed the bridge to intercept it, and, to his amazement, soon found himself fighting the advance guard of Washington's army. The scene of the battle was a field before a farmhouse occupied by an elderly man named second of the British regiments, the troops At first the conflict was unfavorable to the Americans, for almost the first to fall was the brave General Mercer, Washington's devoted friend from the old Fredericksburg days. Desperately wounded, he was carried into the Clark house, where he died, and where the floor is still deeply stained with his blood. Mercer's fall, which occurred in the field at the left of the house, threw his troops into confusion, and the British artillery checked a detachment of militia coming to the rescue. In a moment more the Americans would have given way, when a of Princeton was the fact that the very first commanding figure on a white horse rode cannon ball fired into the town by the

with the smoke and dust of the conflict. Washington's aide for a moment lost his beloved commander, gave him up for lost, and drew his hat over his eyes to shut out what he dreaded to see. But when the smoke cleared away there rode the chief, waving his hat and cheering his men upon the flying enemy.

Another detachment having scattered the pushed on to Princeton, where they found the remaining British force barricaded in old Nassau Hall, the original building of Princeton College. A brief bombardment compelled them to capitulate, and the "old fox," instead of reposing quietly in Cornwallis' game bag at Trenton, was master of Princeton, while the would-be holder of the game bag was metaphorically tearing his hair in his anxiety for the safety of his stores at Brunswick.

A peculiar incident of the bombardment like a whirlwind into the space between the Americans entered old Nassau Hall and



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

test fire from friend and foe, Washington portrait of King George III. which hung

contending forces and, exposed to the hot- shot the head clean away from the large waved his hat and called upon his hesitating upon the wall. The frame was uninjured,

and it hangs upon the wall to this day, but, the whole country from its base to the sea better man,-that of Washington himself. a natural watchtower of which Washington

For the damage done to the college building by the bombardment Washington paid the college authorities two hundred and fifty dollars out of his own pocket. took the money, and with it had a portrait of him, with the face of the dying Mercer in the lower right hand corner and old Nassau Hall in the distance on the left. painted by the renowned artist Charles Wilson Peale, and this portrait it is that now fills the frame.

ing to hold Princeton at this time. On the From it with his glass he could watch the contrary he left it unoccupied and pushed movements of the enemy at Brunswick and on to Morristown, where the winter was even keep an eye on Staten Island and New spent watching and bitterly harassing the York. chagrined and humiliated Cornwallis at Brunswick. In May Washington removed rock, is the beautiful little city of Plainfield, to Middleburg, where on the elevated ridges of whose hospitality Washington partook at of the Watchung Mountains he could keep the old Harberger Mansion, still one of the a closer watch on the enemy. A favorite most charming of Plainfield's many charmpoint of observation here was a great bowl- ing homes. der, well known in all that region as Wash-



BRONZE STATUE OF LAFAYETTE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

than any other point in the vicinity, with puniest means defeat them.

happily, it now contains the portrait of a spread out in front like a map, it constitutes



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Washington had no thought of attempt- could never have failed to take advantage.

In the valley below, in full view from this

At length Sir William Howe, who by this

time was in command at Brunswick in place of Cornwallis, finding it impossible to draw Washington down from his strong position and not daring to march to the Delaware leaving such a force in his rear, evacuated the Jerseys and returned to New York. Then came months of most intense anxiety. Burgoyne and St. Leger were penetrating the country with startling success upon the north, while a great fleet was sailing out of New York Harbor to make a descent no one knew where. Washington

ington's rock. Pushed forward as it is from must watch the game at all points, divine the mountain ridge, and standing higher the secret plans of the enemy, and with the

While on a visit to Philadelphia at this period, keeping watch there for the reappear- important results, and the disheartened little ance of the British fleet, Washington met army, compelled to seek some sort of shelter for the first time a young Frenchman, whose for its nakedness and at the same time to statue in bronze to-day conspicuously adorns the great square in the city of Washington, and whose name will ever be held in honor by the American people,—the generous, impulsive, noble Lafayette.

the long lost British fleet reappeared in the remaining wholly exposed to the pelting Chesapeake, making for Philadelphia by storms until they were finished. Washing-

the longest way around, which in this case proved to be the shortest way there. Washington met it at Yorktown, but, with a force at least a third smaller and a thousand or more of his men barefooted, was inevitably compelled to fall back, and at last at the battle of Brandywine to give way and permit the enemy to occupy Philadelphia.

Soon followed the battle of Germantown, in which the old Chew Mansion, still standing and still occupied by the Chew family, played an important part. the beginning of



GEORGE WASHINGTON.
From a painting by John Trumbull. Yale University.

Americans upon the British encamped here, with congress plans for the next campaign, six companies of the enemy threw themselves while enemies in high places, in congress into this house and from its upper windows and in the army, were striving to blacken poured a galling fire upon the American his character and destroy his influence. It troops compelled to pass it. A fruitless is told that the owner of the Valley Forge effort to dislodge them delayed the main headquarters, Mr. Isaac Pitts, while walking action for an hour, and perhaps decided in the valley one morning heard a solemn adversely to the Americans the fate of the voice, and moving silently in its direction battle.

A few more weeks of skirmishing, without remain near enough to the enemy to prevent his venturing far from his comfortable quarters, marched directly to Valley Forge. On the 19th of December, 1777, the army went into encampment there, and the soldiers Now, to the astonishment of every one, immediately began to build themselves huts,

> ton himself continued to live in his tent, without fire and with little protection of any kind from the weather, until the men were housed and the camp fortified. Then he took up his headquarters in the house our illustration shows.

In February Mrs. Washington came, and not only cheered the soldiers by her presence but, it is said, turned her inveterate habit of knitting to good account in providing some of the poor fellows with muchneeded stockings.

During that fearful winter Washing-

the action, which was an attack by the ton was reorganizing the army and concerting saw Washington's horse tied to a sapling

and the chief kneeling in fervent prayer, to commemorate this victory stands in a con-Whether or not just this scene ever occurred, spicuous position in the village of Freehold, there can be no doubt that the recesses of New Jersey, upon ground on which occurred these forests have often echoed his supplica- one of the skirmishes preliminary to the tions to that Providence in whom he firmly main battle, which took place some three trusted and to whose favor he always attri- and a half miles to the westward of that buted the final issue of the great conflict. spot. At the beginning of the action Wash-And well might he conceive the need of ington received information that General Lee, prayer. Hard indeed for his generous soul with the advance, was retreating. Driving to endure the sight of his devoted soldiers, the spurs into his horse he dashed forward, the bloody prints of whose bare feet in the rebuked the retreating general with a passionsnow had marked every step of the march ate outburst such as never before fell from



WASHINGTON'S ROCK, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

ings with a patience and fortitude which were by his voice, to a glorious victory. nothing less than sublime! But on the 1st of house inflicted upon him a heavy blow.

to this place, now freezing and starving in his lips, checked the flying troops, turned their wretched huts, yet bearing their suffer- them squarely about, and sent them, inspired

But the campaigns of 1778 and of 1779 May came the news that France had acknowl- were on the whole indecisive, and the winter edged our independence and espoused our of '79 and '80 found Washington again at The enemy took the hint and evacu- Morristown, where he occupied a house ated Philadelphia. Washington followed him provided for him by the town authorities and through the Jerseys, and at Monmouth Court- where, during a winter so severe as to freeze over New York Harbor, the soldiers suffered A graceful shaft erected a few years ago scarcely less than at Valley Forge.

(To be concluded.)

THE TARIFF IN LEGISLATION.

BY JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, PH.D.

PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY, INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

TO subject in the history of American politics and legislation has been than the tariff. There have been many times when other subjects have taken precedence, when the people have cast their votes with reference to the settlement of other system was definitely approved and adopted. issues; but invariably after these have been ser-led or put aside the tariff comes again those of 1824, called by its opponents into political circles and congressional halls for discussion and legislation. When the great-grandfathers of the young voters of to-day were casting their first votes, in the days when Daniel Webster was young and before Mr. McKinley was born, the tariff was a prime cause of political division among the people. As Mr. Blaine says, "The tariff question has been more frequently and more elaborately debated than any other issue since the foundation of the tection. federal government," and "more than any other issue, it represents the enduring and persistent line of division between the two parties which, in a generic sense, have always existed in the United States."

The literature of the subject is immense. In attempting a résumé of the legislative history of the tariff in a brief magazine article one can hope only to present the great landmarks of the subject and to indicate 1861 to 1888, and the late revenue acts their significance. Any full account of the interests and arguments involved, of the speeches of public men, of the changes in the rates and the schedules, and of the detailed provisions of the laws would be a tedious story for the busy reader. The special student will look for these in the volumes devoted to the theme.

culpably ignorant on the history of our tariff about 15 per cent on carriages. There were laws will seek to understand the general also certain specific duties on articles like significance of the following tariff acts and hemp, cordage, nails, iron manufactures, to know the epochs during which they have and glass. Each party to the tariff conoperated:

The first tariff act, passed July 4, 1789. The act of 1816, claimed by many to be more constantly before the public the first protective tariff,—certainly the first act for the purpose of protection as well as of revenue.

The act of 1824, in which the protective

The act of 1828, increasing the rates over the "Tariff of Abominations." This was the act which was resisted so vigorously by the South and which led to the nullification troubles in South Carolina.

The act of 1832, modifying the rates of 1828; and the Compromise Tariff of 1833, providing for a sliding scale of reduction, within ten years, to an abandonment of the the protective system.

The Whig Tariff of 1842, restoring pro-

The act of 1846, known as the Walker Tariff, a tariff for revenue only, seemingly a final abandonment of protection.

The act of 1857, still lowering the rates in the line of a purely revenue tariff.

The Morrill Tariff of 1861, raising the rates and involving the restoration of protection.

The War Tariff and its modifications from known as the McKinley Bill of 1890 and the Wilson Bill of 1894.

The reader may find it convenient in following our tariff history to keep this outline in mind.

The first tariff act, of July 4, 1789, assessed ad valorem duties, the rates averaging about five per cent. There were higher Those who wish not to be considered rates on certain luxuries, the highest being troversy refers to this act as a justification

of its contention. claims that the act was a measure purely for that the close of the war especially was a revenue and that the purpose of securing period in which a sufficient protection should protection was not an essential factor in its be granted. The political aspects of the passage. The protectionist, in support of his tariff of 1816 are interesting. Webster opview, quotes the preamble of the bill, which posed the tariff, as he considered the merrecites that it "is necessary for the support of cantile interests of New England then degovernment, for the discharge of the debts manded, while Calhoun spoke forcibly for of the United States, and for the encourage- the protective system. Calhoun evidently ment and protection of manufactures, that hoped that cotton manufacture would grow duties be laid on imported goods, wares, up side by side with its production and he and merchandise"; and the debates are looked to the protective system as a means referred to as involving the protection argu- of defense and provision in times of war. ment full grown. The truth seems to be Ten years later we find Webster and Calthat the men who framed the first tariff pur- houn still opposing each other on the tariff, posed to secure incidental protection while but each had changed his position. securing the necessary revenue for the new government.

moderate protection while imposing customs revenues continued. The War of 1812 cut in price of manufactured goods gave rise to off all trade relations with Great Britain. We doubled our import duties for the pur- rates of 1816 were retained in 1818, and in pose of securing greater revenues, but the 1820 an effort to pass a higher protective almost total disappearance of our foreign tariff barely failed by a single vote in the trade disappointed this expectation. were thrown back on home manufactures for our supplies, and during the war a great to have begun. There were protectionists impetus was given to manufacturing establishments in America. The war acted like a of opinion favoring this policy had not yet high protective tariff, securing a monopoly become solidified and organized. Now socieof the home market to the new factories ties were formed and agencies established which sprang up in all directions. Con- for the promotion of protective sentiment sequently, when the war was over and foreign and protective legislation. The Middle and goods again began to come in, many of our Western States were the leaders in this,manufacturing establishments were pushed New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, to the wall. It was generally recognized and Kentucky. They had felt the losses of that the competition which they would be the panic most, and the agriculturists with obliged to encounter would be too much for lands and products sadly depreciated began them without some help from government to insist upon an advantage, or a monopoly, by discriminating duties. It was in this in the home market. New England, which situation and with this idea in view that the was the importing section of the country, and tariff act of 1816 was passed. Higher duties which had not yet become a manufacturing were granted, chiefly on textile fabrics for a section, was still in opposition. limited period. Cotton and woolen goods was decisively in the opposition. were to pay 25 per cent until 1819 and after tion had come to believe that its manufacthat to pay 20 per cent, and there was a tured goods would have to be bought either general increase of duties to an average of in the North or in Europe and that a proabout 20 per cent. This was not as effect- tective tariff made them dearer. ive protection as the manufacturers had

The anti-protectionist wards, a leader of the protective view, urged

Following 1816 there was a contraction of the currency, followed by a rapid and For twenty years the policy of seeking disastrous fall in prices, which precipitated the memorable panic of 1819. The decline an increased agitation for protection. Senate. It was at this time—1819-20 that the protection movement may be said and protective acts before this, but the body

The protective advocates succeeded in sepetitioned for, and Clay, then, as ever after- curing higher rates by the act of 1824. On

cotton and woolen goods the rates were put Jackson men could not afford to alienate between 40 cents and \$2.50 were to pay as Every year until 1841 half the remaining extain grades of cloth which it was claimed had been given. were assessed ad valorem. Cheap goods were taxed at a higher rate than dear goods, and the measure and was professedly protective. No temptation to undervalue goods coming near decisive popular sentiment seemed to be bethe minimum line was very great. The tariff hind this measure and Mr. Calhoun asserts of 1828, also, assessed a heavy increase of that it was passed by the Whigs in order to duties on almost all raw materials,—on pig secure a party issue. By this time the farmiron, bar iron, hemp, flax, and wool. This ing sections in the West and South were was done to vex New England and to de- leaning more and more toward free trade, tach New England support from the bill, while the protective sentiment was concen-Politics was behind this measure, and to untrating more and more into the manufacturderstand the "Tariff of Abominations," ing centers. which men of both parties voted for and men of no party liked, it will be necessary to 1846 and was superseded by the Walker understand the political influences and mo- Tariff,—a tariff for revenue only. This tariff tives behind the scheme. The two parties deserves special notice. Robert J. Walker, were the Jackson party and the Adams par- Mr. Polk's secretary of the treasury, was a ty, in 1828. The Adams men were the determined opponent of the protective sys-

up from 25 to 33 per cent, and there were in-certain protection states. Therefore, in colcreased duties on iron, lead, wool, bemp, and lusion with southern men who, it was agreed, cotton bagging. The manufacturers of cot-should withdraw their support at the right ton goods were by this time almost inde-time, the Jackson leaders decided to report pendent of the tariff, since there was abund- a tariff bill so obnoxious to New England ance of raw material at hand; but makers that the latter would refuse to support it of woolen goods were not so fortunate, and and thus the Adams men could be held rethe tariff of 1824, by placing a duty of 30 sponsible before the people for its defeat. per cent on imported wool, did not materially But to the surprise of the authors of the bill improve the situation of the woolen manu- the Adams men voted for and carried the facturer. For a very short time after 1824 measure. It satisfied no one and led to vioour woolen trade improved and the manulent opposition in the South, culminating in facturers were making a profit; but prices the nullification movement. The influence were soon depressed by England's admission of this movement caused in 1832 a modificaof free wool to her manufacturers, by which tion of the tariff of 1828, a modification these were enabled to underbid our makers which substantially reverted to the rates of in our own market. It was the woolen 1824 while retaining, decidedly, the protectmakers, chiefly, who pushed for higher rates ive principle. This was not satisfactory to The tariff of 1828 applied to the South and nullification and resistance woolens the principle of minimum valua- still continued. The Compromise Tariff of tions which had been applied to cotton goods 1833 was the result. This remained in in 1816. For instance, all goods costing force until 1842, and, as stated before, proless than 40 cents a yard were to pay duty vided for a sliding scale of reduction, taking as if they had cost 40 cents; all costing off one tenth of the excess over 20 per cent. if they had cost \$2.50; all costing between cess was to be removed and in 1842 the bal-\$2.50 and \$4.00 were charged as if they had ance, making a uniform rate of 20 per cent. cost \$4.00. While the rate was nominally The reductions the last two years were very left at 33 per cent it will be seen that on heavy, in some instances from 65 per cent most importations it would be much beyond to 20 per cent. This upset the calculations this; it was practically a specific duty on cer- of importers despite the long warning which

The Whig Tariff of 1842 was a party

The Whig Tariff of 1842 was repealed in more pronounced protectionists; but the tem. He submitted a report from his department in 1846 in which he discussed the duction of duties was made but the princitariff in a very able paper, which, his ad- ples of the tariff of 1846 were retained. The mirers have asserted, deserves to rank with tariff law of 1857 was not a subject of party Hamilton's famous report on manufactures. strife and, as Mr. Taussig says, it was the Mr. Walker's report was, of course, distaste- first tariff since 1816 not affected by politics. ful to his opponents, the advocates of pro- The law met with comparatively no oppositection; but it is a classic on the free trade tion outside of Pennsylvania, and it seemed side of the argument and undoubtedly marks that the country had finally accepted the an important stage of tariff legislation and revenue basis for our tariffs. discussion in this country. The principles which Secretary Walker urged were these:

- than is necessary for the wants of the government economically administered.
- article above the lowest rate which will yield in this act was not caused by the necessities the largest amount of revenue. A lower rate of war, as is often supposed, for the act was might be less protective; but, as he would passed by the House in the session of 1859not sacrifice revenue to secure protection 60. neither would he sacrifice revenue to avoid sire of the new Republican party to appeal protection.
- tions might be made, or articles might be act. placed on the free list.
- imposed on all luxuries.
- be abolished and ad valorem duties substi- to restore the rates of 1846; but the specific tuted, care being taken to guard against duties assessed made the rates really higher. fraudulent invoices and undervaluation.

principles and is probably the best repre- that protection had again set in. sentative in our history of a purely Democratic revenue tariff. school of free traders in America who would in connection with the internal revenue measabolish all customhouse taxation; but the ures of those years. The great expenses of Walker Tariff of 1846 probably represents the war made necessary a great increase in the great mass of so-called free traders in the internal taxes of the country. While in America, and they point to the great pros- charge of the tariff act which became a law perity in this country between 1846 and 1857 July 14, 1862, Mr. Morrill of Vermont, chairas a vindication of their experiment and their man of the Committee on Ways and Means, prosperity in other ways,—by the expansion quired in order to leave the home producers of railroad building, by the healthy immigra- in the same situation with reference to fortions of 1848-9, by the acquisition of new eign competition in which they were before territory and expansion westward, and es- the new internal taxes were laid. After the pecially by the discovery of gold in Califor- greater internal revenue measure of June nia and the consequent increase of our money 30, 1864, the same reason existed for again supply.

tion of the Walker Tariff in 1857. A re- two acts of 1862 and 1864 were protective

The panic of 1857 and the consequent depression caused a revival of the agitation No more money should be collected for protection. In 1861 the Morrill Tariff Act was passed. This began a change toward higher duties and a renewal of protec-2. No duty should be imposed on any tion. The increase of duties provided for The decline in revenues and the defor support in certain protective states have 3. Below the revenue point discriminabeen assigned as the influences behind this Specific duties were substituted for ad valorem duties, and this is considered usually 4. A maximum revenue duty should be as an essential difference between a protective and a revenue tariff. The supporters of the 5. All minimum and specific duties should Morrill Act declared their intention to be The most notable changes were the increased The tarifflaw of 1846 was framed on these duties on iron and wool. It may be said

The war tariff acts were passed in 1862 There is a radical and 1864. These acts should be considered The protectionist accounts for this explained that the additional duties were reincreasing the customs duties, which was Redundant revenues led to a modifica- done by a tariff act of the same date. The in their intention, and the act of 1864, placing which was instructed to report at the next "the War Tariff."

and discussions since the Civil War, but not disagreed and in the committee of conference many tariff measures have deserved a very the bill was amended in the direction of proworthy place in our history. The recent tar- tection. In important instances, as woolen iff acts known as the McKinley Bill and the cloths, cotton goods, iron ore, and steel, Wilson-Gorman Bill have attracted much the rates were advanced over those of preattention in politics and will become historic. Efforts to reduce the War Tariff were made for many years without success, although the internal taxes of the war which had been urged as one of the reasons for the higher duties had been abolished soon after the war had ceased. The great problem of reconstruction for son Bill of 1894 are the latest statutes years absorbed public attention; the sentiment for protection had grown and the protected interests were strong; the business interests of the country were conservative, and it seemed probable that the War Tariff rates would be accepted as a permanent sys-But in the West there was a strong demand for the reduction of tariff rates, and the act of 1870 was passed to reduce this form of taxation. But the reductions were chiefly on the revenue articles,—articles like sugar, coffee, tea, etc., such as were not produced in this country. The duty on pig iron, a protective article, was lowered from \$9.00 to \$7.00 per ton; but on many other protective articles the duty was raised. So the act of 1870 was even more protective than ever. An act of 1872 conceded a ten per cent horizontal reduction, and certain revenue articles, tea and coffee, were placed on the free list.

1883. Between 1864 and 1883 there were protection as unconstitutional, was made alseveral minor and detailed acts touching most entirely on the principle of protection. specific articles, which can only be mentioned The Wilson Bill as it originally passed the here. These usually provided further and House considerably modified the McKinley safer protection for such articles as woolens, Act, lowering the duties on an average of 20 cottons, iron ore, and steel rails. But the per cent. But so many amendments were act of 1883 was the first since 1864 which added in the Senate prompted by protected attempted a general revision of the tariff. In interests that tariff-for-revenue men were 1882 a protectionist Congress passed an act ready to disclaim it, and the bill may fairly for the appointment of a tariff commission be said to be a maintenance of the protective

the duties at an average of about 47 per cent, session of Congress what changes it thought was the basis of our customs revenue policy desirable. The majority of the commission for many years. The act of 1864 is the one were protectionists. Their report was subreferred to in the oft-quoted expression mitted to Congress in the session of 1882-3, and the Senate passed a bill in harmony There have been numerous tariff proposals with its proposed reductions. But the House Reductions were made on ceding acts. cheap grades of cotton goods, on pig iron, on steel rails, on copper, marble, nickel, and other articles, while usually on agricultural articles the duties remained unchanged.

> The McKinley Bill of 1890, and the Wilchanging our tariff schedules. Both acts involve merely a change of schedules, not a change of principle. The McKinley Bill was one of high protection, higher than many Republicans considered necessary. It placed sugar upon the free list and protected the sugar growers at home by a bounty of two cents a pound on sugars below a certain grade. also provided for reciprocity in certain other articles, placing upon the free list sugars, molasses, hides, tea, and coffee, and empowering the president to reimpose duties on these if at any time the countries from which they were imported refused reciprocal free rates to our products. Like all tariff measures which are supposed to provide for diversified interests, the McKinley Bill was the product of conflicting interests and enforced concessions.

The Gorman-Wilson measure, the last general revision of the tariff, although en-The next important tariff act was that of acted by a party which had denounced merely readjusted the rates. The original bill the great decrease in duties which the replaced iron ore, coal, lumber, and wool on ductions involved an income tax was prothe free list and generally substituted ad va-vided for, which has since been set aside by lorem rates for specific. Raw sugar was left a Supreme Court decision. free, as under the McKinley Act, but the bounty to sugar growers was repealed. The American financial historian might find store-Senate amendments took all these raw ma- houses of material for a legislative history terials from the free list except wool and of the American tariff. He would be dislumber. Considerable reductions were made satisfied to treat so vast a subject short of a from the McKinley Act on woolens, china, voluminous octavo. But even on a theme and glassware. may be said to have been made from an may find benefit in such a cursory sketch as average of about 50 per cent to an average we have attempted.

system. Speaking generally, the new act of about 37 ½ per cent. To compensate for

At the close of the nineteenth century the Miscellaneous reductions of such extensive scope the general reader

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

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V.

TUBERCULOSIS AS INFLUENCED BY CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

COLD, moist climate is always unfavorable for consumptives, while a warm, dry one is always favorable. In climates where there is almost an immunity from consumption we notice that there is also abundance of sunshine, and that more time is spent in the open air. When invalids go to the mountains for relief, the secret of their improvement in health is found not in the high altitude and dry air alone, but in the purity of the air and the outdoor life. Some climates are more favorable to outdoor life than others. In Colorado we find a more equable temperature, more sunshine, with dryness of the air and other favorable conditions which accompany higher altitudes. It is the nomadic life of the mountaineer that makes him strong and swarthy, and not the air alone.

Probably there is no disease that is more influenced by atmospheric changes than consumption; therefore, constant meteorological conditions, sunny and equable, give the most ideal atmosphere. The sun boxes1 of Switzerland have proved themselves an incalculable adjunct in the treatment of this disease and are needed to-day in other

countries. Baruch of New York, in an article published by him but a short time ago, insisted that "it will be a glorious day for medicine when the cardinal principle of tuberculosis or consumptive therapy' will be realized to be an abundance of pure air, to facilitate the entrance of which into the lungs every effort should be made, together with a perfect hygienic environment."

Surely the principal thing for a consumptive is pure, outdoor air; because any other favors the development of the disease. Sunny air improves nutrition, while aseptic³ air aids in the repair of tissue.

A disease so common and fatal to human life as consumption needs more than a mere mention in an article bordering so closely upon climato-therapy.4 The following quotations, which express the experience of every physician, contain valuable information and will prove a benefit to any one suffering from that disease which is always attended by such characteristic hopefulness.

Dr. A. Tucker Wise speaks of the qualities and benefits of the atmosphere of the Alps as follows:

" Dryness of the air and freedom from microorganisms, mechanical irritants, and noxious gases, low temperature, profusion of sunlight, diminished atmospheric pressure, and ozoniferous atmosphere are

the most marked peculiarities. The result on pul- cent of the infected houses had more than monary complaints is that by breathing aseptic air, free from dust, irritation with recurrence of infection by microbes in the respiratory tract is greatly lessened; vaporization of morbid secretions in the lungs takes place, promoted by reduced barometric pressure and dryness of the atmosphere. There is increased oxidation of blood and tissue from sunlight, a general improvement in nutrition and glandular secretion, and an exhilarating effect on the nervous system."

Dr. J. W. Robertson says as regards the climate of California:

" A coast climate extending through eight degrees of latitude, where snow is phenomenal and frost rare, where the mean daily, monthly, and annual temperature varies within a few degrees only, where the bright, sunshiny days are the rule and sultry ones unknown, where the fresh salt air so invigorates as to prove an exhilarating tonic, and where flagging energies and a toneless system are revivified and thrown into a state of the highest tension, commands recognition.

"Climatically speaking, the therapeutic area of southern California is small. It is limited to those localities only which are directly influenced by the ocean breeze, and extends but a few miles inland. The majority of invalids look to Los Angeles as to a new Mecca. This climate speaks so strongly for itself, it is so mild and delightful, that the most caviling cannot find fault, and the individual susceptible to the slightest chill utters no complaint.

"Consumptives in advanced stages of the disease should remain at home."

It is claimed by some that damp soil and low lands favor consumption and that the elevations from fifteen hundred to three thousand feet above sea level are quite free from it. When we remember that consumption is more commonly found in town and city life, that the great centers of population are located in the valleys, and that consumption is spread by the germ known as the tubercle bacillus,5 we believe the disease is less dependent upon climate and soil than we formerly supposed.

Great numbers of persons afflicted with a disease which is contagious and infectious, like tuberculosis, with a death rate from fifteen to twenty per cent of the total mortality, taking up their residence in small towns or cities must have an unsanitary effect upon the living rooms and atmosphere unless there is the greatest carefulness in regard to disinfection and personal hygiene. Flick says in a single ward in Philadelphia thirty-three per and, like vegetables, they do best in their

one case.

The articles of clothing should be boiled, table utensils should be thoroughly washed, and the patient's room well ventilated and at stated intervals thoroughly disinfected. These preventives are absolutely needed, because tuberculosis is a communicable disease and every new case has received the infection from another person suffering from the disease or possibly from some of the lower animals.

The laity are just beginning to appreciate that consumption is a contagious disease and are willing to give the physician a helping hand by carrying out the best means for disinfecting the expectorations wherein lie the chief source of the contagion.

The germ of consumption is not exhaled into the air and, like other germs, is not found in the breath. Cadaec and Malet placed healthy sheep opposite others affected with anthrax6 and sheep pox and allowed them to breathe for long intervals through short tubes, but they never were successful in producing the disease in those which were healthy through the breath of diseased animals.

Bacteria do not easily leave the moist surfaces of the lungs and it is only possible for expired air to carry germs when sputum or mucous shreds are mixed with it.

VI.

OTHER DISEASES AS INFLUENCED BY CLI-MATIC CONDITIONS.

CERTAIN climatic conditions cause disease, while others cure. Atmosphere influences the various functions of the body by its action upon secretion, excretion, respiration, and circulation. The climate of the East Indies predisposes the inhabitants to affections of the liver. The Egyptians are liable to ophthalmia, diarrhea, and typhoid and relapsing fevers, while consumption and rheumatism are almost unknown among them and insanity is still more rare. Pellagra⁷ is common in Italy and malaria in China.

Climate has given us the races of men

from one climate to another they slowly be- Certain mountain valleys, especially those of come adapted to the new atmospheric influ- Switzerland, produce goiter. Organic heart ences and after a time become acclimated. troubles are aggravated by a rare atmosphere. importance of assuring themselves that the cope may be produced on account of the applicant has been acclimated before accept- greater demand upon the organs of circulaing the risk. The health of the European tion and respiration which we find accomis always impaired by the climate of India panies the high altitudes. and that of the Nile region. Tropical fruits are grown with difficulty in the temperate governed by certain meteorological condizones.

matic disease, and a change from the low causes not only pneumonia but a variety of land to the hillside may relieve it, while lung troubles associated with inflammatory again sufferers on the hillside may find relief conditions. by going to the lowlands. There have been instances where persons have suffered from suddenly, by contracting the blood vessels asthma for years in a certain locality and of the surface of the body may produce diarhave found freedom from the malady by rhea. going from a lower to a higher altitude or on coming from the warm air of the South from a cold and moist climate to a warm and suddenly meeting the cold waves from the and dry, although not more than twenty North. There may be an increased action miles away. The predisposition of the pa- of the kidneys by a change from hot to cold tient is always a potent factor, while the ema- air. Salt air has a soothing effect upon nations from certain substances—such as nervous people and is also invigorating. phosphorus and sulphur, pollen, or even the Cold atmosphere lowers the temperature of smell of some domestic animals—may be ac- the body by slowing the combustion of the tistive agents in producing the disease.

in the temperature predispose to rheumatism; and has a tendency to increase the death respiratory and digestive tract. In the moist, aged. warm air of swamps and matshes we find people predisposed to malaria. Thermic glands of the skin and also the exhalations conditions are always associated with such from the lungs, thereby diminishing the excrediseases as cholera morbus and cholera in- mentitious products of the body from two fantum, and the greater the heat the more out of three of its chief emunctory organs. prevalent and severe the disease. The The transparent, moderately warm, and moist nervous system is depressed when the tem- air is not irritating and is always beneficial. perature is high. Diseases of the organs of Cloudy, moist, and cold atmosphere, with respiration are more common in cold weather. sudden changes in temperature, favors rheu-Diseases of the digestive type, including the matism and congestion of the vocal organs. liver, stomach, and intestines, we find more The result is that soprano singers become prevalent in hot weather, while a cold and scarce, and tenors uncertain, while contraltos moist atmosphere favors rheumatism. A and basses are numerous, Hippocrates was hot and moist atmosphere conduces to fever; the first to notice the effects of this cona hot and dry atmosphere favors tuberculosis, dition of the atmosphere when he observed black death, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and a that the Phasians 10 of all men had rough large variety of other diseases produced by voices, from breathing a misty, humid air. microörganisms, because this condition of Relative humidity depends upon the changes

natural climate and soil, but when moved the air favors the transmigration of germs. Life insurance companies have learned the and, if the diminished pressure be great, syn-

The frequency of pneumonia seems to be tions which depend upon the temperature of Asthma can be considered a typical cli- air. Directly or indirectly, a low temperature

Cold air, when the change comes on Travelers have often observed this sues, which lessens the amount of heat pro-Humidity, fogs, cold, and sudden changes duced when the vital functions require more, also to catarrh of the mucous surfaces of the rate among those who are debilitated and

Moist air prevents evaporation from the

in the temperature producing heat and cold. creases until at the tops of high mountains At a temperature of sixty-six Fahrenheit the air shows only about one fourth of its humidity is seventy-five; when the tempera-usual amount of water. The air usually ture drops to sixty the air then is saturated, contains only about one half the water which and still lower temperature produces rain. would be necessary to saturate it. Water Vapor is always precipitated from the air evaporates because the air takes it up and when the temperature which supports saturathe drier the air the more rapid is the evapotion suddenly drops.

when associated with a low temperature, as the thermometer does not indicate cold the freezing point, it is harsh and irritating weather. to the mucous surface of the respiratory those surfaces, or catarrh. In dry air, with acid gas. The skin with its innumerable encourages fermentation of foods.

Zymotic¹¹ diseases and various epidemics tion leads to degeneration. accompany or follow great droughts, or seasons of dry weather. When cholera pre- oxygen, lessens evaporation, diminishes exvailed in this country in 1830 and 1840 there cretion, and thereby increases the liability was very little rain.

of temperature influences those who are lar pains and aches of those people who are well, much more will these conditions affect so susceptible to barometric changes which those who are suffering from disease.

Dry air may abstract an excessive amount cloudy days. of moisture from the mucous membranes in the higher altitudes on account of the rarifi- the atmosphere, although the most variable cation of the atmosphere. On high moun- of them all. It varies according to the temtains evaporation is increased and the proc-perature from a minimum quantity in cold ess of desiccation is so great that travelers air to a maximum in the hot. The air find it very difficult to overcome the disturb- that is exhaled from man is usually saturated ances produced by it. A dry, cold air is the with moisture, and if breathed into a cold common cause of the frequency of chapped room, or upon cold glass, it precipitates and hands and lips in the cold season of the becomes visible. This accounts for the apyear. A warm, moist, and relaxing air ex- pearance of drops of water upon the outcites perspiration and relieves congestion of side of the ice pitcher in a heated room or the mucous membranes and internal organs. upon a hot summer's day. When the atmos-Moist air is a good conductor of heat as well phere has taken up all the moisture possible as electricity, and it is with this condition to a given temperature we call it saturated; of the air that we find the emanations from and when the temperature is suddenly lowmarshy districts and the volatile substances ered it is condensed in the form of dew or rain. from flowers and plants more noticeable in The degree of temperature at which the conthe early morning and before and after rains. densation takes place has been long known

determines the degree of atmospheric mois- the earth's surface into the cold air of the ture, usually begins to fall as the altitude in- night accounts for the dewdrops, with their

ration. A cold and moist air abstracts the Dry air of itself may be desirable, but heat of the body and we feel cold, although

Moist air prevents the healthy excretions organs and often produces inflammation of from the skin, such as urea and carbonic a high temperature, as when the thermom- glands for excretion is the chief source of eter stands at ninety, we find diarrhea, regulating the heat of the body. These dysentery, and cholera prevalent, which is glands are compensatory to the kidneys, and evidently due to the easy transmigration of when interfered with the functions of the microorganisms as much as to the heat which body suffer, the internal organs are more likely to be congested, and chronic conges-

Moist air lowers the barometer, lessens the to auto-infection, or self-poisoning. This If a dry or a moist air with a great range may account for the indisposition, the muscuare always aggravated on cold, moist, and

Watery vapor is a constant constituent of The hygrometer, an instrument which as the dew point. The heat given off from

morning. The constancy of moisture in the cold in the head. The skin, on account of air is important in sustaining life of all kinds. the large amount of blood it contains and If man were taken from the moist air to the its large surface for radiation and evaporaabsolutely dry, although there be plenty of tion, is the chief organ by which the heat of oxygen, he would be like a fish out of water the body is regulated. Possibly seventy or and would soon find himself gasping for eighty per cent of all the heat lost is radiated The usefulness of moisture in the atmosphere around us is just as great as within the cellular changes of animal and vegetable life, where it prevents friction and the skin, driving a large amount of blood to aids in the digestion and assimilation of food necessary for their growth and maintenance.

Although density of the air depends on temperature, yet the latter seems to have a wider influence over the bodily functions form. than the former. The normal temperature of the body and that of all warm-blooded animals is not influenced by external air. Coldblooded animals, on the other hand, have a temperature varying according to the medium in which they live. Sudden variation in temperature by influencing the circulation locally or generally soon leads to disease, which in turn causes the normal temperature to vary.

It is not the high nor the low temperature which influences health directly, but the varying amounts of humidity and oxygen associated with these conditions. If heated the air contains less oxygen because of its being rarified; cold air with the same degree of purity would contain more oxygen because of its density. The consumption of oxygen is diminished by high temperature because of its enervating effect upon the system, and no doubt this accounts for the indisposition and lethargy of those living in hot climates. Great mental and physical work is accomplished with difficulty by the natives of the tropics.

In changing from a hot to a cold climate suddenly the circulation of the various or- pure. gans is disturbed and the excretions of the body are altered in quality and quantity, health of man are better understood to-day This general physical disturbance could be than ever before. Less than a century ago anticipated and no doubt better realized by nearly all diseases were accounted for by observing the effects of cold when applied those conditions, but to-day by the use of only to certain portions of the skin; for the microscope and the progress of bacteriexample, getting the feet wet and keeping ology we find a specific organism entering them cold is pretty sure to congest and in- into the etiology18 of most infectious malaflame the mucous membrane of the throat dies.

many beauties and uses, on the following and nose, producing what is commonly called through the skin. The surfaces of the body being suddenly exposed to cold causes a contraction of the smaller blood vessels in the mucous surfaces on the inside. skin when exposed to cold becomes pale. cold, and dry, leaving the internal excretory organs an increased amount of work to per-

> It is said that the workmen of Sir F. Chantry¹² were accustomed to enter a furnace in which his molds were dried, where the thermometer stood at three hundred and fifty Fahrenheit—far above the boiling point of water. The dryness of the air, increasing the evaporations from the skin, will alone account for this toleration, because, when the air is moist and hot, evaporation from the body is prevented, as in vapor baths, where some have almost suffocated at a temperature of one hundred and twelve Fahren-

> In a dry, hot air there is great evaporation from the skin; in a moist and hot one there is little. As regards health, there is little choice between a moist air with a low temperature and dry air with a high temperature. It has been found that moist and high air is beneficial and moist and warm is congenial. It is not a warm nor a cold climate, not a high nor a low altitude, neither a dry nor a moist air that is necessary to show a beneficial influence over disease, but an atmosphere which is mechanically and chemically

> Meteorological conditions affecting the

THE BIGLOW PAPERS.

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he gathered up and gave to the public the no amount of explanation or suggestion results of ten years of graduate life. In 1848 could bring their shrewd hits down to the he published his third volume of poems level of his comprehension. Attention may, (including the matchless "Present Crisis," however, be called to the fact that Lowell's which was written in '45); his charming "Sir humor as evinced in Hosea Biglow's sprightly Launfal"; his witty and trenchant "Fable poems or Parson Wilbur's laboriously for Critics"; and the First Series of the learned introductions is always wholesome "Biglow Papers."

shrewd and immensely popular political satires which Mr. Lowell began to publish anonymously in the Boston Courier, in June, 1846, and completed, two years later, in the as ridicule. But it is a kind of weapon that Anti-Slavery Standard. These papers criticised the events that grew out of the annexation of Texas from the standpoint of a New England abolitionist, and were published anonymously, as Mr. Lowell himself tells us in his "Letters," because he wished slavery to think it had as many enemies as possible.

Fourteen years later, during the War of the Rebellion, the Second Series of the "Biglow Papers," completing the work as we now have it, was given to the public in successive issues of the Atlantic Monthly.

This volume has a threefold claim on our attention. It vindicates Mr. Lowell's claim to be regarded as one of the first and best of American humorists. It affords us a capital illustration of the Yankee dialect, which, as railways and newspapers and summer boarders penetrate every nook in the New England States, is rapidly becoming extinct. It helps us, if intelligently read, to understand the beginning and the end of that terrible struggle with slavery which has happily resulted in unifying and consolidating the energies of our great republic.

Upon the humorous aspect of the "Biglow Papers" it is hardly necessary to dwell in

IGHTEEN hundred and forty-eight the way of analysis or criticism. If the was a prolific year with James Russell most casual reader does not appreciate this Lowell-or, rather, a year in which characteristic of Mr. Lowell's dialect poems and never purposeless. Its prime object This last volume consisted of a series of was not amusement, but the correction of social abuses and the abatement of political wrongs. Mr. Lowell had learned that "there is no apage Sathanas /1 so potent must have a button of good nature on the point of it." And so he set the entire North to laughing at the absurdity of lines of conduct which he might vainly have denounced as flagitious.

> In undertaking this patriotic task (for never was poet inspired with purer and more unselfish patriotism) Mr. Lowell not unnaturally availed himself of the Yankee dialect; for it was the thoughts and feelings of the humble descendants of the Puritans to which he gave expression in his political satires. Their homely dialect was, in its simplicity and directness-its propensity to "call a spade a spade," rather than an oblong agricultural implement-admirably adapted to his purpose. As he himself says

"For puttin' in a downright lick

'Twixt Humbug's eyes, ther' 's few can metch it, An' then it helves my thoughts ez slick

Ez stret-grained hickory does a hetchet."

This language was his own vernacular. He tells us:

"To me the dialect was native, was spoken all about me when a boy, at a time when an Irish day laborer was as rare as an American one is now. Since then I have made a study of it so far as opportunity allowed. But when I write in it, it is as in a mother tongue, and I am carried back far beyond any studies of it to long ago mornings in my father's hayfields, and to the talk of Sam and Job over their jug of blackstrap, under the shadow of the ash tree which still dapples the grass whence they have been gone so long.

The writer recalls a pleasant evening spent at the residence of the late President Anderson of the University of Rochester, to which Dr. Kendrick and himself had been-invited to meet Mr. Lowell. We were all from New England, and, the conversation not unnaturally turning to the Yankee dialect, Mr. Lowell assured us that he had introduced no word or phrase in the "Biglow Papers" and indicated no pronunciation which had not been authenticated by his own observation and confirmed by the experience of others. Surprise was expressed by President Anderson that one characteristic Yankee word did not occur in the "Biglow Papers." Lowell had never heard that word, and noted in his memorandum book that one of us was familiar with it, at a certain date, in the eastern part of Maine, another in northern Vermont, another in central New Hampshire. The word was "jag," meaning a small load of anything. The word is common enough now-in certain circlesand the writer has sometimes fancied that that evening's conversation may have helped to restore it to current use.

Because Mr. Lowell took such pains to make the dialect of Hosea Biglow and Birdofredum Sawin absolutely authentic, his "Biglow Papers" are sure of immortality on purely linguistic grounds. They faithfully represent a mode of speech which is too often outrageously caricatured. And their value in this direction is enhanced by the introduction to the Second Series, in which Mr. Lowell gives us a scholarly discussion of the English language in America, and the characteristics of American humor.

Because these poems were written in dialect, they at once attracted attention in England, and were accepted as a first installment of that distinctively American literature for which our kinsmen across the sea had been clamoring.

their purpose and plan. In the preface to the revised edition of the "Biglow Papers" he says:

"Thinking the Mexican War, as I think it still, a national crime committed in behalf of slavery, our common sin, and wishing to put the feeling of those who thought as I did in a way that would tell, I imagined to myself such an up-country man as I had often seen at antislavery gatherings, capable of district-school English, but always instinctively falling back into the natural stronghold of his homely dialect when heated to the point of self-forgetfulness. When I began to carry out my conception and to write in my assumed character, I found myself in a strait between two perils. On the one hand I was in danger of being carried beyond the limit of my own opinions, or at least of that temper with which every man should speak his mind in print, and on the other I feared the risk of seeming to vulgarize a deep and sacred conviction. I needed on occasion to rise above the level of mere patois,8 and for this purpose conceived the Reverend Mr. Wilbur, who should express the more cautious element of the New England character and its pedantry, as Mr. Biglow should serve for its homely common sense vivified and heated by conscience. The parson was to be the complement rather than the antithesis of his parishoner, and I felt or fancied a certain humorous element in the real identity of the two under a seeming incongruity. Mr. Wilbur's fondness for scraps of Latin, though drawn from the life, I adopted deliberately to heighten the contrast. Finding soon after that I needed some one as a mouthpiece of the mere drollery-for I conceive that true humor is never divorced from moral conviction—I invented Mr. Sawin for the clown of my little puppet show. I meant to embody in him that half-conscious ummorality which I had noticed as the recoil in gross natures from a puritanism that still strove to keep in its creed the intense savor which had long gone out of its faith and life. In the three I thought I should find room enough to express, asit was my plan to do, the popular feeling and opinion of the time."

Manifestly, in order to understand the First Series of the "Biglow Papers" one must know more than the average American citizen at once remembers about the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War which resulted from it. The most essential facts were substantially as follows:

Texas became independent of Mexico. with a constitution establishing slavery, which had previously been prohibited, in 1836. This was brought about by citizens To place the "Biglow Papers" in their of the Southern States who had settled in relation to American history let us notice Texas and helped achieve its independence. first of all Mr. Lowell's own statement of with the hope of adding to the slave terri-

large enough to be cut up into eight or ten influence of Garrison and others a strong states of the ordinary size, thus perpetuating antislavery sentiment was developing which the hold of the pro-slavery party on the United States Senate. The independence of Texas was recognized by President Jackson in 1837. John Tyler, who by the death of General Harrison had become president of the United States, entered into secret negoti- ing was colonel and Isaac H. Wright lieuations for the annexation of Texas, and, in April, 1844, submitted to the Senate of the was one of its most illustrious privates. United States a treaty which he had nego-This treaty the Senate refused to confirm.

The presidential election of that year a joint resolution favoring annexation was the chaparral and beneath the burning sun livion, March 3, 1845.

southern boundary line, while Mexico insisted on a line considerably farther north. As soon as Texas had accepted the proposition to enter the Union, President Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor to cross the is "What Mr. Robinson Thinks." Nueces³ River and encamp, with a body of United States soldiers, on this disputed territory. This was done in the early summer was in every one's mouth. It needs, howwas admitted to the Union. Early in 1846, the political history of Massachusetts thor-Polk, without consulting Congress, though oughly to understand the poem. The notes it was then in session, ordered General appended to the revised edition of the "Big-Taylor to advance to the Rio Grande. This low Papers" afford some help in that direcspeedily resulted in a collision between the tion; but it is much to be regretted that Mexican troops under General Arista and those notes did not emanate from the richly those of the United States, and led to the stored and keenly reminiscent brain of Mr. battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Lowell himself. The "Biglow Papers" fairly in which Taylor was victorious. Before the bristle with references and allusions which news of these victories had reached Wash- require explanation; but, even if they are ington the president had sent a message to not always understood, one can glean from Congress announcing that "war existed by the poems and from Parson Wilbur's comthe act of Mexico." War was accordingly ments on them some conception of the sturdy declared by Congress and the president contempt with which the clear intellect called for fifty thousand volunteers to aid in and moral sensibility of New England re-"extending the area of freedom"—which garded the outrageous assault, in the interwas one of the catchwords of the day.

The war was very unpopular throughout republic.

tory of the United States a tract of country the New England States, where through the had resulted in the nomination of a Liberty party candidate for the presidency in 1844. Massachusetts, however, responded to the president's call for volunteers by raising a regiment of infantry-of which Caleb Cushtenant colonel, while Birdofredum Sawin

The First Series of the "Biglow Papers" tiated and which provided for annexation. opens with a poem expressive of Hosea Biglow's sturdy contempt for the blandishments of the sergeant who is recruiting for turned largely, however, on the question of this regiment, and is immediately followed annexation, and as James K. Polk-who by a letter from Birdofredum Sawin givrepresented the idea of territorial aggrandize- ing a humorous account of the disenchantment and pro-slavery extension—was elected, ment induced by actual campaigning amid passed by Congress and signed by President of Mexico. The faded and travel-stained Tyler just before he sank into merited ob- journal of a relative who was a private in Birdofredum's regiment attests the sub-Texas claimed the Rio Grande as her stantial truthfulness of Mr. Lowell's imaginative description—extending even to the complaint:

> "Caleb hain't no monopoly to court the senoreetas." The most popular poem in the First Series

"But John P. Robinson-he Sez they didn't know everythin' down in Judee" In December of that year Texas ever, a pretty accurate acquaintance with ests of slavery, on the integrity of a sister

the Second Series of the "Biglow Papers" embody Mr. Lowell's final conclusions, the intelligent reader must be struck with a however. change in Mr. Lowell's attitude with reference as Lowell "sized him up" in the "Biglow to two important points—and the change Papers" is by no means the Abraham Linis all the more striking that Lowell himself coln of the "Commemoration Ode." Hosea seems to be unconscious of it. In the First Series he expresses the idea—by no means uncommon among the New England abolitionists—that the annexation of Texas would be a sufficient ground for the secession of those states which were opposed to the aggressive policy of their slave-holding sisters.

" Ef I'd my way, I hed ruther We should go to work an' part; They take one way we take t'other-Guess it wouldn't break my heart. Man hed ough' to put asunder Them thet God hes noways jined, An' I shouldn't gretly wonder Ef there's thousands o' my mind."

Throughout the First Series, too, the idea is dominant that war is a great and terrible evil, for which no possible justification can be offered. He says:

> " Ez for war, I call it murder-There you hev it plain an' flat; I don't want to go no furder Than my Testyment fer that; God hez sed so plump an' fairly, It's ez long ez it is broad, An' you've gut to git up airly Ef you want to take in God."

In the Second Series, written during our great Civil War, secession must be put down at any cost of blood and treasure; and Mr. Lowell's principal objection to the conduct of the war is that it is not more thorough and unrelenting. What the crisis demands, to his mind.

" Is pison-mad, pig-headed fightin'."

The Second Series of the Biglow Papers did not take like the First Series. Lowell himself was conscious of a "sort of some loss in dash and spontaneity, the Second Series contained better matter than the it would be. First. In this opinion he was probably corcidents and characters in our national his- activity of such a terrible crisis in the natory from 1861 to 1866 are more suggestive tional history; and we are grateful when

In making a transition from the First to or more instructive. They do not always For instance, Abraham Lincoln Biglow tells us:

> " Jeff don't stand dilly-dallyin' afore he takes a fort (With no one in) to git the leave o' the nex' Soopreme Court,

Nor don't want forty-leven weeks o' jawin' an' expoundin'

To prove a nigger hez a right to save him ef he's drowndin':

Whereas old Abe 'ud sink afore he'd let a darkie boost him,

Ef Taney shouldn't come along an' hedn't interdooced him."

Again he bids us imagine what Jackson would have done had he been in Lincoln's place, and deplores

> "This 'ere histin', creak, creak, creak, Yor cappen's heart up with a derrick; This tryin' to coax a lightnin' streak Out of a half-discouraged hayrick."

Mr. Lowell, like many other original abolitionists, was impatient of Abraham Lincoln's wise delay in freeing and arming the slaves of the South; but it is by no means impossible that such outspoken expressions of impatience prepared the way for the acceptance of the Emancipation Proclamation when at last it came.

The reason why the Second Series of the "Biglow Papers" was not so popular as the First is suggested by Mr. Lowell himself when he says,

" Ef I a song or two could make, Like rockets druv by their own burnin', All leap an' light, to leave a wake Men's hearts and faces skyward turnin'!-But, it strikes me, 't ain't jest the time Fer stringin' words with settisfaction: Wut's wanted now's the silent rhyme 'Twixt upright will an' downright action."

In "Jonathan to John" he came nearest fallin' off in spots." In later years, how- to such a poem as he here describes; and ever, he insisted that, although there was this was the most popular poem of the Second Series—as Lowell himself expected that

The prolix tediousness of Parson Wilbur Indeed few commentaries on the in- was utterly at variance with the strenuous Mr. Lowell forgets that he is masquerading which remind us of "The Present Crisis." beneath the garb of the worthy dominie, and with forthright directness brings a personal indictment against England* which might well have been remembered against him when he was minister at the Court of St. James.

One of the shrewdest of the papers in the Second Series is that on reconstruction, "Hosea Biglow's Speech in March Meeting," with which the series closes; one of the most suggestive is the dialogue between Concord Bridge and Bunker Hill Monument -which typify the fervid and somewhat unreasonable patriotism of the period when the surrender of Mason and Slidell convulsed the North, and its calmer and less passionate, almost despondent, acquiescence in the inevitable.

But the brightest and best of all these ces a dramatic faculty and spiritual fervor close.

"Hosee," sez he, "I think you 're goin' to fail : The rettlesnake ain't dangerous in the tail; This 'ere rebellion's nothin' but the rettle,-You'll stomp on thet an' think you've won the bettle; It 's slavery thet 's the fangs an' thinkin' head, An' ef you want selvation, cresh it dead,-An' cresh it suddin, or you 'll larn by waitin' Thet Chance wun't stop to listen to debatin'!"

Attention has just been called to the fact that there is little true poetry in the "Biglow Papers." It may further be remarked that there is little pathos—though there is abundant room for it. Toward the close of the Second Series, however, Lowell refers with touching effectiveness to dear ones of his own blood that had fallen on southern battlefields,

"Whose comin' step ther' 's ears thet won't No, not life-long, leave off awaitin'."

And with this sad, sweet note, these poems, poems is clearly "Suthin' in the Pastoral which Lowell especially loved and which Line." There is very little that may be re- have done as much as anything he ever wrote garded as true poetry in the "Biglow Pa- to extend and perpetuate his reputation.pers"; but in his description of an American these poems which satirize everything that spring in this paper Lowell (who elsewhere is mean and hateful at the North as well as excels as a pastoral poet) is at his very best. at the South, at home as well as abroad, but And at the close of the paper, where his annever hold up to ridicule anything that is cestor appears upon the scene, Lowell evin- pure and true and good-draw to a fitting

POLITICAL PARTY MACHINERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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POLITICAL party is an organiza- to do with carrying out a party policy. of government carried on in a particular most patriotic citizens, if they desire that way. In order to carry out effectively the their political efforts be successful. purposes of its existence it is necessary that must seek offices, possibly for themselves; a party get control of the governmental but at any rate they must seek them for political offices and keep control of them some of the men whom they consider espeas long as possible, for it is only through cially adapted to carry out the political printhe offices that the business of the state is ciples of their party. In order, now, to do managed. It must not be forgotten that well this work of securing the offices, parties the political offices are few. est part of the governmental offices are organization is called the party machine. purely administrative and have nothing Whether the machine shall be, on the whole,

tion of those voting citizens who Office seeking, then, though often spoken agree in desiring to see the business of with scorn, must be the work of the The great- must be thoroughly organized, and this party good for the country or an evil, depends

^{* &}quot;Biglow Papers," Second Series, No. 11.

the men who manage it.

summed up under three heads: (1) the se-candidates for different offices at one time. lection of candidates for office; (2) the Likewise in the nomination of candidates for election of the candidates nominated; (3) these various offices it is usually convenient control of the officers elected, so that they and economical for the same convention to shall carry out in their administration the nominate candidates for several offices. principles of the party.

presidential, nominations are made in con- the local offices. local caucuses. nations.

and at different times.

mostly upon the purity of the purposes of the national elections, so that the voter instead of casting a single ballot for one can-The work of a political party may be didate may vote for fifteen or twenty or more

Some weeks before election in each town Nominations of candidates for office usu- in the rural districts and in each voting ally are made in towns or in the wards in precinct or ward in the cities the voters of cities by direct ballot in a public meeting or each party come together in a primary caucus of all voters of the party resident in meeting (caucus) in accordance with the the district who wish to attend. In the case, call issued by the central committee of the however, of all higher officers, whether party, and there, as has been said, by a county, legislative, state, congressional, or majority vote nominate their candidates for At this same meeting, ventions of delegates selected by different usually, if county officers are to be nomi-The system is purely demonated or if a county convention is to be held cratic in theory, each voter having an equal to select delegates to a district or state convoice in the selection of any candidate, even vention, each town or ward in addition to for the presidency of the United States. Of nominating candidates for its own offices course at times individuals announce them- selects delegates to attend the county conselves as candidates for local offices, either vention. When, now, this county convention, independently or subject to the approval of composed of delegates from the various the party conventions, and they personally towns and wards in the county, meets, it urge their claims for an office upon the nominates candidates for the county offices voters. At times, also, it has been custom- and also selects delegates to attend the state ary for a few prominent citizens to select convention which will nominate candidates candidates for office and to place their names for state offices or to attend a district conbefore the people. In earlier times mem-vention which will nominate candidates for bers of Congress belonging to the leading membership in Congress, for the office of parties suggested the names of presiden- state senator, or for that of judge, as the tial candidates; or a candidate was put case may be. Or it may be that this county in nomination for that office by action of convention will nominate delegates only for some state legislature. At present, however, some one more important convention and at candidates for all prominent offices, if they another meeting will nominate candidates are to be considered as regular candidates, for the local offices. For example, a county must be selected by conventions especially convention called lately in Indiana selected called for the purpose of making these nomi- delegates to the state convention, the congressional convention, the judicial conven-The exact methods of selecting delegates, tion, and to a special congressional conespecially for the local conventions, differ vention for electing a member of the state somewhat in different parts of the country central committee, besides choosing the Each county is, members of the new county central commitor may be, independent in its method tee. In this case the Republicans met in a of selecting the delegates; but the princi- mass convention, every Republican in the ples are the same throughout the country. county being entitled to vote in the conven-In order to save trouble and expense in tion (though those present from each town elections it is customary for state and local acted by themselves in proposing committeeelections to be held at the same time as are men), instead of the convention being made

more usually the case.

ventions send delegates to a specially called from assisting in the nomination of candiconvention in each congressional district, dates for office. Frequently, in practice, and these conventions elect usually two even in districts where the rules are much delegates and two alternates to seats in the freer, an even smaller per cent of the voters national convention. Special state conven- nominate the candidates. tions are also called ordinarily to nominate four delegates at large to represent the whole in making nominations are most frequently state in the national convention. times, however, one state convention names machine men have the advantage. As memall the delegates, the representatives present bers of the local committee, they call the from each congressional district selecting caucus, and their chairman is expected to the two delegates and two alternates to represent them in the national convention. As was said, then, though the methods may notify their friends to be early, and promptly vary, as we have seen, every voter of each at the moment announced the meeting is party may, in theory, have a voice in all called to order and the most important businominations, either directly, as in the selection of local candidates, or indirectly, through delegates, as in the selection of county or state or national candidates.

In the local caucuses in rural districts, where the voters are well known, every voter belonging to the party concerned may take part. In the large cities, however, where the voting population is so numerous that till the work is done. It is reported that the voters are not well known to each other, it is thought necessary to keep lists of the league with the machine was stationed at the voters of the party, and no one is permitted to vote in the caucus unless his name appears upon such a list. This list is prepared generally by the managing committee of the the prominent committees whose duty it is ward, and this committee is likely to keep to conduct the work of the elections, to keep upon it the names of the men whose votes the organization of the party in order and at they can most readily control, so that the work, to make provisions for succeeding men entitled to vote are often by no means nominating conventions, and to watch carefairly representative of the voters in the dis-fully the actions of their party members who City, for example, has at times been so strict before its adjournment selects the members in the selection of members that an applicant of a committee, made up, in the case of a for membership in the party organization county committee, of one or more members had to have his name posted, to be passed from each voting precinct, in the case of the upon by the committee upon admission, and state committee, usually of one member from to be elected by a majority of those present each congressional district, and in the case at a monthly meeting. Still further, if so of the national committee of one member chosen he had to pledge himself to approve from each state represented. to bind himself not to join any political they organize themselves for work by the

up of delegates from the local precincts as is authority of this primary association. Such rigid rules as these have sometimes pre-For the nomination of president, local convented more than ten per cent of the party

> The trickery and fraud employed at times Some- found in the primary; and in such work the call the meeting to order and begin the business. At times, to gain an advantage, they ness is done before other voters, possibly hostile, arrive. Even watches have been put ahead to give the advantage. Again the place of meeting is at times not clearly stated in the call, but friends of the machine are given private information. Sometimes one faction comes early, fills the hall, and practically by force keeps out its opponents in Philadelphia not long since a policeman in door and refused to let many of the opposing faction in.

The machine proper is made up rather of The party organization in New York hold the offices. Usually each convention These comall nominations made by the committee, and mittees, then, are the machine. Generally organization which did not recognize the appointment of a chairman, a vice chairman,

committee. Of course other officers are se- machine is largely a self-perpetuating malected if it seems desirable. While the chine, the committees calling conventions, officers are generally taken from the mem- the convention appointing the same men as bers of the committee itself, it is not an committees, thus making one harmonious uncommon custom for the treasurer or secretary to be taken from outside the membership of the committee. Usually the members of the executive committee, upon whom the main work falls, are, in the case of the county committee, men living in or is in immediate correspondence or in pernear the most important place in the county, in order that at times of election they may be quickly summoned to consult upon any matter of importance. So, likewise, in the congressional committees, while looking case of the state or national committees, especially after the election of congressmen, the men in charge of the work are to be take also an interest in the success of the found in immediate touch with the central general ticket, and give all the information office directing and controlling the work of that they can to the state or national coma campaign. committee not infrequently ignore to a great its representatives in every voting district, is extent the other members of the committee enabled to reach at once any individual that are selected at the convention, and do their work in the various localities through that if the information were desired it would men of their own appointment who are more be possible for the chairman of the national closely in sympathy with their views.

The purpose of the committees is primarily success in the elections; and if success is won the methods followed are usually not closely investigated nor are the accounts audited. Especially in the case of the state and candidate or candidates has usually much to do with the selection of the officers of the committee, and the committees are frequently in consultation with the candidates as to the methods of their work.

Besides the work of organizing a party for the campaign and of carrying on the election, these committees issue calls for the succeeding nominating conventions, select the time and place for holding the convention, fix upon the number of delegates to be chosen, and in all ways determine the general nature of the work to be done. consequence of this, as well as by packing the primaries, the party machine often is

a treasurer, a secretary, and an executive machine committee; so that this party working organization.

> The efficiency of the party machine can be seen best, perhaps, in its management of the important elections. In the case of a presidential election the national committee sonal touch with all of the state committees; the state committees in turn have reports regularly from the county committees. The The members of the executive mittees; and the county committee, having voter. It is probably not too much to say committee to learn the details of the political belief or record of practically any voter in the United States by sending word through the proper channels to some neighbor who is connected with the local political committee.

Before the election, arrangements are national committees the wish of the leading made by each local committee to canvass thoroughly the voters in the locality; to make a list containing all their names, with the parties to which they belong; to mention those whose votes are doubtful and who, in consequence, are open to persuasion of any kind; and to give any other information regarding the individual voters that will be of use in the coming election. For use at the time of election other books are ordinarily prepared containing the name of every voter who needs to be looked after by the committee on or before election day. It may be necessary to send a carriage to bring the voter to the polls; it may be necessary to get his employer to bring his influence enabled to control, in good part, the work of to bear to secure the vote; it may be wise to the nominating convention itself, both as reget his next friend to change his opinions gards the selection of candidates for office by argument; it may be sufficient to see that and as regards the choice of the succeeding on election day he is offered a certain sum

of money. The purpose of the committee corrupt, for the sake of securing success. It that in important elections in doubtful states ruption to reach the desired goal. the way of advice or literature or workers or corrupt means employed. money needs to be given by these central committees to the local committees to guide the second evil—the wish to use the party and assist their action.

and elected through the efforts of a com- himself in control of the party organization mittee, they, of course, are likely to feel which has at its disposal perhaps thousands under personal obligations to their party and of offices and hundreds of thousands of dolto the members of the committee individu- lars one should use this power to secure for ally, and, in many cases they are therefore one's self or for one's friends the benefits glad to exert their influence in office to within reach. If a party chief has led his further the interests of the party. As good party to success, he may feel and his folparty men they of course believe that the lowers will also feel that the party owes him welfare of the country depends upon the the highest office within its reach; and, of carrying out of their party principles, and course, it is often true that skill in managing therefore upon the continuance of their party the party is evidence of executive ability rein power. It is natural, then, that the mem-quired to perform well the duties of a public bers of the committees should have much office. Only fitness for the place, however, influence over the candidates both as re- justifies giving him the office. If a man is gards the votes that they may cast as patriotic in work for his party he will realize members of the Legislature or of Congress, that his party's success is a sufficient reward and in the appointments that they may for his efforts, and that the only claim he make to office, if they are in prominent ex- can have to an office is his fitness to perform ecutive positions. The man who goes into its duties. Otherwise it would be far better office as a machine candidate must expect for his country to do without his service as a to feel the influence of the machine through- party leader. out his term of office.

political party machinery in the United the country, has become so common that it is States, but they may perhaps all be summed important to inquire what remedies for the up under two heads. In the first place, evil can be found. There are of course men thus put in charge of the party ma- certain checks that may be secured by proper chinery are likely to be so carried away by legislation, so far as the power of the matheir zeal and desire for success that they chine is concerned. Corrupt practices acts will stoop to almost any means, however and laws securing the secret ballot will tend

is to secure as many votes as possible for may well be that they are personally honest, the party that it represents; and if the or- sincerely unselfish as regards any personal ganization is as complete as it ought to be aggrandizement, even thoroughly patriotic each voter will be looked after in the way in feeling as regards the country's welfare; that will bring about the desired result by but, blinded by their zeal for party success the person within the party who is best fitted and stimulated by the spirit of conflict, they to do the work. It is not too much to say will not hesitate to use any means of corevery voter is individually looked after can be no question that they often excuse by the local committees and, through their their acts to their own consciences by the records, by the state and national commit-fact that their opponents are using similar tees. And, on the other hand, the pre-tactics and that they must of necessity emliminary work done makes it possible for ploy them to win, and by the sincere belief the members of the national and state com- that the success of the opposite party would mittees to know just how much assistance in be a greater evil to the country than are the

Out of all this, however, naturally grows power for the securing of personal advance-When candidates have been nominated ment. It is but natural that when one finds

The employment of the party machinery Much has been said about the evils of the for selfish ends, regardless of the welfare of tend to weaken its power.

The only effectual remedy consists in devel- into hostile parties.

to weaken the corrupt party machine. So oping within the voters themselves the true far as its power depends upon the getting of spirit of patriotism, which keeps always in offices, as it does now in great part, efficient view the welfare of the country as of more civil service rules fairly well executed will consequence than the success of the party. So far as the Then an attempt at corruption on the part success of the machine depends upon the of the leader will result rather in his downabsolute control of the Legislature or of the fall than in his success. Most men, even government, a system of proportional repre- among our party leaders, employ corruption sentation which will give to each party only as a hated means. If within each party representation only in proportion to the the upright voters who are willing to secure number of its members will prevent in most success only by fair means should also orstates absolute party dictation and will thus ganize themselves and announce that their remove the chief temptation toward bribery support could be secured for no leader who and corrupt use of the party machinery. As would in any case employ unfair means, it a last resort even the adoption of the refer- might well be that in the majority of instances endum, or the popular vote to secure the our party machines would become what they passage of the most important laws, would ought to be, efficiently working organizaput a most effective check upon the success tions, devoted not to selfish ends but to the of the machine in securing the rewards that furtherance of the public good. The mait might seek. All of these methods should jority in every party is opposed to corrupbe employed so far as they well can be, but tion; but it lacks the leadership of those we cannot expect from them complete relief. who are clear-sighted enough to see that the Party organization is a necessity, and interests of country are paramount to those party organization by putting men into a of party, and that purity in politics is of more position of power furnishes a continual vital consequence than any merely economic temptation for them to abuse the power. issue on which the people naturally divide

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

[April 5.] something different from sorrow, even from the destruction of Sodom. turned away from God and given ourselves hill of Sion. It is a very common and a

our sins and to turn from them to God. This, 7 HAT then is repentance? You will at the very least, is necessary to make up perhaps tell me it is the being sorry anything that can claim to be called refor having done wrong. This, pentance. When the angel came to Lot in however, is far from enough. The apostle Sodom what did he tell him? to grieve speaks of "a godly sorrow which worketh over the sins of Sodom? Had Lot done no repentance," so that repentance must be more than this he would have perished in The angel bade a godly sorrow. It is the fruit of a godly him flee out of Sodom and escape for his sorrow. When there is anything about us life; he bade him flee to the mountain lest that afflicts us and makes us grieve, we he should be consumed. He who sincerely naturally wish, if possible, to be quit of it, and heartily repents of his sins will not be and the more grievous our affliction the content to tarry in the midst of them, nor stronger is our desire to get rid of that which even in the plain in their neighborhood; he causes it. Accordingly, if we are stirred will endeavor to escape to the mountain; he with a hearty and godly sorrow for having will strive to climb up God's hill, the holy up to sin, we must needs desire to forsake very sad mistake for people to fancy that

abuse sin and condemn it and regret that have begun to lay aside their old thoughts they have fallen into it, they are repenting. about sin and to look at it not according to But it is not so. We may speak ill of a the evil customs of the world but according thing with our lips and yet our hearts may to the law of God. So long as a man asks, cleave to it all the while. So long as we "What great harm can there be in this or continue in sin, so long at least as we do that thing?" when God has forbidden it; so not strive to get out of it, there is no jot of long as he says, "I am very sorry for what true repentance in our hearts. For the re- I do, but I can't help it"; so long as he compentance which is wrought by a godly sor- forts himself with the thought that he is no row is a repentance unto salvation; but a re- worse than other men—so long is he only pentance which did not move us to forsake deceiving himself to his ruin by applying our sins would be a repentance unto de- Christ's promises of forgiveness to his own struction. We should be destroyed along case. Christ's promises are to those whose with them, even as Lot would have been deminds are changed. Is that man's mind stroyed if he had stayed in Sodom. Hear changed who does not see the great harm, what the prophet Isaiah says when he is the shame, the guilt, the danger of disobeyexhorting the people to repentance: "Wash ing God? Is that man's mind changed who you; make you clean; put away the evil of says he cannot help his sins when Jesus your doings; cease to do evil; learn to do Christ came from heaven on purpose to well" (i., 16). In like manner John the bring him help and to enable him to live Baptist, when he preached repentance, laid unto righteousness? As for that habit of the stress of his sermon on the fruits of re- comparing ourselves with other men; and pentance. It was not enough, he said to the comforting ourselves if we find that we are Pharisees and Sadducees, to come and be not worse than they, among all the deadly baptized and to confess their sins; they snares which Satan is ever setting for souls were also to bring forth fruits meet for re- hardly any is more destructive, hardly any pentance. For every tree which bringeth catches more victims and entangles them in not forth good fruit—I pray you, brethren, sin and death than this very temptation by mark his words: he does not say, every which he beguiles us into measuring ourtree which brings forth bad fruit, but every selves among ourselves and comparing ourtree which does not bring forth good fruit— selves one with another instead of trying every barren tree, every tree that bears our lives and actions by the only true test, nothing, is to be cut down, just as much as the word of God. In a word, unless we are the vine spoken of by the prophet which heartily desirous to forsake sin-and to brought forth wild and poisonous grapes. forsake it too on right grounds, not because Both are to be hewn down by the axe of it may hur? our welfare in this world but justice; both are to be cast into the fire.

which in our Bible are rendered by the tence to say that we repent. There may be English words repent and repentance—the momentary pangs of sorrow; there may be very words by which the evangelists de-stings of remorse; there may be a fear of scribe the preaching of the Baptist and that punishment; but unless the remorse makes of our Lord himself-mean far more than is us hate sin, unless the fear makes us turn usually understood by the English words to God, unless the sorrow settles down into that answer to them. The original word an earnest desire of leading pure and means a change of mind, a change of heart, righteous lives in future, we are not among a change of thought and of feeling. There- the number of those who have given heed to fore when you read or hear any of our the cry calling them to repentance, and it Savior's gracious promises of forgiveness will be no blessing to us that the kingdom to those who will repent you must under- of heaven is come.

when they are sorry for their sins, when they stand them as applying solely to those who because it is hateful to God-unless we do Indeed the very words in the original, our best to flee from sin, it is a mere pre-

April 12.

"Remember, O man, that thou art ashes, gate. forth a decree against the Jews, Mordecai rent his clothes and put on sackcloth with ashes, and in every province there was great mourning among the Jews, fasting and weeping and wailing, and many lay in sacklaid his robe from him and covered him with sackcloth and sat in ashes. And you cannot but remember our Savior's words in which he cries, "Woe to Chorazin! and woe to Bethsaida! for if the mighty works done in them had been done in Tyre and Sidon they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes." Thus has repentance ever been deemed a thing sad and painful and humiliating; and thus, when we repent, must we too, like the king of Nineveh, strip off all the pride of our nature, all that the flesh and the eye delight in, to cast ourselves on the ground and to cover ourselves with the bitter ashes of our former pleasures. Nor does our blessed Master ever speak of repentance except as a thing hard to flesh and blood. You remember his words about John the Baptist, the great preacher of repentance: "What went ye out to see? a man clothed

who wear soft clothing. His dwelling is in the This brings me to consider why we are to wilderness, and they who give heed to his repent. Not on account of any pleasure or preaching must also go forth into the wildersatisfaction found in the work of repentance ness. They must deny all that they have itself. I will not conceal from you that the hitherto been accustomed to pamper and duty of repentance is neither easy nor must forsake all wherewith they have hitherpleasant. The very name given to the first to pampered themselves. They must curb day of Lent shows that this was not designed their tempers; they must fortify their into be a season for gladness. It is called, clinations; they must be content to fare as you know, Ash Wednesday, because on without the comforts and indulgences to that day the Christians in former ages used which they have been used all their lives. to sprinkle their heads and cross their fore- Pains must be taken, sacrifices must be heads with ashes, saying one to another, made by all who would enter in at the strait Restraints must be borne, self-denial and unto dust thou shalt return." To cover must be practiced by all who desire to rethe head with ashes was regarded of old as a cover from the deadly disease of sin. It mark of the deepest sorrow. Thus we read can hardly be necessary to remind you what that Tamar in her grievous affliction put a tedious work it is to recover from a severe ashes on her head. Thus, when the wicked and dangerous illness, what a long time it Haman had persuaded Ahasuerus to send takes—how much care is needed to keep us from falling back and losing the little ground we have gained. In how many ways is the sick man compelled to deny himself I—for instance, in abstaining wholly from strong drinks and from certain meats which, when he cloth and ashes. In like manner, when was well, did him no harm, but which will not Ionah preached repentance to the people of suit his present weakly state. The remedies Nineveh, the king arose from his throne and too are often painful, the medicines distasteful. All this care and abstinence the sick man may have to practice for months, until he has regained his strength. Nor is the recovery of the soul less difficult than that of the body; on the contrary it is far more difficult, inasmuch as the malady is of far longer standing. It is far more difficult; it takes a longer time; it is still more liable to be interrupted by relapses; it requires a still more watchful self-restraint and selfdenial.

[April 19.]

The likeness between the diseases of the body and those of the soul will also supply us with an answer to the question which I put just now: Why, if repentance be so painful, are we to repent? Were a man who was lying on a bed of sickness to be asked why he sent for a physician, why he in soft raiment? Behold they that wear took so much nauseous medicine, why he did soft clothing are in kings' houses." The not eat and drink like other men, would he preacher of repentance is not among those be at a loss for an answer? Would he not than to die; so I am taking the only means how comes it to be less than madness when whereby I can hope to save my life"? Such used of the disorders of the soul! How should be the penitent sinner's answer when comes it that so many think these mad asked why he is taking the bitter medicine thoughts and speak these mad words about of repentance. This question is very likely repentance? How comes it that so many to be put to him at the outset by his passions, go on year after year putting off the time of which are not used to be checked, by his taking the only medicine which can restore will, which grows outrageous at being curbed, us through God's help to our natural health by his former companions, who are vexed to and make us ourselves again? see him quitting, and thereby condemning them-by every evil thing, in short, both He is not what God made him. God made within him and around him. When such a him to lead a holy and godly life; and such question is asked him he too should answer, is the life to which Jesus Christ came to re-"Because I wish to live, rather than to die, store him. to live forever, rather than to die forever." ture, the nature in which man was made, the Nothing can be stronger than our Savior's nature which Christ came to restore. Sin, words on this point. If our right eye offend however, has become a kind of second naus, that is, if it tempt us to sin—as numbers ture to us. In an ancient storybook we read are tempted to sin by the lusts of the eye— of a great warrior who was persuaded through we are to pluck it out and cast it from us. the malice of his enemy to put on a poisoned If our right hand prove a temptation to us robe, and the robe stuck to his body so that we are to cut it off. And along with this it was impossible to pull it off without tearcommand, so hard to flesh and blood, our ing off some of the flesh. It stuck to him Lord has been graciously pleased to tell us as if it had been glued on, and the poison the reason why we are to obey it: because ate into his flesh and killed him. Thus is it is better for us to enter into life halt or it with sin. It cannot be torn off without maimed, or with one eye, than to be cast drawing blood from our souls; but if we let into everlasting fire with two legs, and two it remain on it kills us. Therefore we must hands, and two eyes.

are to repent: because, irksome as repent- must escape to the mountain-because we ance may be, it is only through the strait are fleeing from Sodom and because we gate that we can enter into life. Does any cannot tarry in Sodom without being conman think of doubting whether recovering sumed by its fire. from sickness is a good thing? Did any man in his senses ever blame another for choosing to get well, at whatever cost and trouble, when he might have saved himself strongly, so I will try to enforce what I have all this annoyance by letting himself be lifted said by another parable. On the seashore, out of bed into his coffin? for choosing to many of you know, there are often rocks. have a mortified leg cut off when he might Now suppose a man walking among these have kept it on and become a corpse? Nay rocks and finding the stones painful to his further: did any man in his right mind ever feet thinks he shall walk more easily and say, "It is true, I am very ill. Every day pleasantly on the smooth sand below. He that I put off taking medicine I grow worse quits the rocks and goes down to the sands, and there is less and less chance of my re- The tide is out; the sea is calm; the waves covery. Nothwithstanding I will delay get- are a long way off; there can be no danger; ting well for another twelvemonth, and then so he walks on. Presently the wind begins I will set about it in good earnest"? If to rise. Still there can be no danger; it is such language would be downright madness only rounding that jutting cliff; there is

say at once, "Because I wish to live, rather with regard to the disorders of the body,

For man, as he now is, is not himself. This, therefore, is our true natear it off, without shrinking or flinching This, my brethern, is the reason why we from the pain it may cost us to do so.

[April 26.]

It is impossible to press this point too

plenty of time, and then he will be safe. the steep ledge of repentance; on the other Meanwhile the sea comes on, gradually, the fiery waves of the bottomless pit are gradually, wave after wave, like so many every moment rolling on toward him. Could lines of horsemen in battle array riding one his eyes be opened, as the eyes of Elisha's after the other. Every moment they advance servant were, he would see those fiery waves a step or two, and before the man has got already beginning to surround him. Is this to the jutting cliff he sees them dashing a situation for a man to stop in? Will any against its feet. one side of him is a steep and rugged ledge of repentance? Let passion cry out, "It is of rocks, on the other side the sea, which hard to deny one's self"; faith must make the wind is lashing into a storm, is rushing answer, "It is harder to dwell amid endless toward him with all its might and fury. burnings." Would a man in such a plight think of losing another moment? Would he stop to con- between the man walking on the seashore sider whether he should hurt his hands by and the sinner loitering on the edge of the laying hold of the sharp stones? Would not he strain every nerve to reach a place of rocks, because they offer him a chance of safety before the waves could overtake him? escaping, but if we try to climb the ledge of If his slothfulness whispered to him, "It is repentance our escape is certain, provided of no use. The ledge is very steep; you may fall back when you have got half way. Stay where you are; perhaps the wind may drop, or the waves may stop short, and so vou will be safe here"—if his slothfulness prompted such thoughts as these would he listen to them? Would he not reply, "Hard as the task may be it must be tried or I am sets about climbing a steep cliff when he is a dead man. God will not work a miracle in my behalf; he will not change the course of the tides and put a new and strange bridle on the sea to save me from the effects of my own laziness. I have still a few minutes left; let me make the most of them, and I may be safe; if they slip away I must be drowned"? This picture is not a mere piece years of wickedness, and have grown double, of fancy. Many stories are told of the risks so to say, by always looking earthward people have run by the coming in of the tide how can they make the efforts which are when they were straying heedlessly along needed for such a task? Of all hopeless God's good providence, have escaped. Oth- ance seems to me one of the most hopeless. ers have perished miserably. Now the sin- Therefore repent in time; that is, repent ner is just in the situation of the man I have now. For now is the accepted time; now is

What is he to do? On one in such a plight talk about the difficulty

There is one great difference, however, fiery lake. The former will try to climb the we begin in time. Jesus Christ himself is standing at the top of that ledge, crying to us, "Why will ye perish?" He stretches out his hands to us to help us up; we have only to lay hold on them and we are safe.

But then we must begin in time. If a man young and active and has the free use of his limbs he has a great advantage; the old and the crippled are pretty sure to fail. So it is with repentance. The young can mount the hill, if they set about it in good earnest, with much less toil. But they who are old in sin, they whose souls have become stiff through Some by great efforts, aided by miracles the miracle of a deathbed repentbeen speaking of. On one side of him is the day of salvation.--Augustus W. Hare,

A ROMANCE OF THE STARS.

BY MARY PROCTOR.

CHATER V.

HEN the professor had made these concluding remarks the class was dismissed, as it was the hour for As they left the schoolroom Marion Cleveland and two or three of the seniors approached the professor's desk and thanked him for the delightful lesson they had had.

"It was an experiment," said the professor kindly, "and if it will make the astronomy lessons more pleasing I shall be only too glad to continue it."

"How can we write abstracts of all you have been saying?" asked Caroline Sturgis. "You have said so much, and I am bewildered by the great distances you have. told us about."

"You can refer to the books in the library," replied the professor, "and write as much as you can remember. I do not expect long essays. I prefer that they should be intelligent, showing that you understand You are welcome to ask me as many questions as you please during the lessons. I shall answer them to the best of my ability, and when I am uncertain there is the reference library for me as well as for you."

"But I thought you knew everything about astronomy," remarked Caroline Sturgis ingenuously.

"Everything!" said the professor, smiling. "If I lived a century, and studied night and day without ceasing, I would still consider myself but a student in this science. There is so much to learn, so much that is beyond us, and we know so very little. But as Tennyson says:

" 'Let knowledge grow from more to more, Let more of reverence in us dwell, That mind and soul according well May make one music as before-but vaster."

As Marion and Caroline rejoined the other members of the class in the assembly hall they discussed the morning's lesson know what we want him to talk about. There with great animation.

pected, a few did not appreciate the experiment, simply because it was all so new to them. One girl expressed the opinion that the thought of the stars rushing through space was positively alarming.

"Who knows," she said, "whether there may not be collisions out there among the stars? And what would happen if one should crash into our sun?"

"It would make us very uncomfortably warm, I should imagine," said Lydia Ferris, as she gazed dreamily out of the window, "but I do not think that quiet-looking sun which we see over there is going to let us run any such risk."

"There is no knowing," said Caroline. "And besides I have heard of stars becoming very bright suddenly and then flickering out again—I think they call them suns in flames—and why should not this happen to our sun some day?"

"Supposing it did, would it hurt us?" asked Lydia.

"Hurt us?-" said Caroline, "perhaps it would. Let us ask Marion, because she knows more about it than any of us. Marion, come here, there's a dear girl, and settle the momentous question. You have heard about these stars that suddenly brighten up and then flicker out again. Well, supposing our sun were to flame up that way, what would happen to us?"

"All life would be destroyed upon the earth," replied Marion, "and no students of science would remain after the catastrophe to tell its effects. However, such an event is extremely unlikely."

"Let us ask Professor Douglas at the next lesson," said Lydia. "And besides that, there are ever so many questions I wanted to ask him this morning. posing we send him a question from each one of us before each lesson, so that he will As might be ex- are so many things that I would like to know.

You cannot find answers to them in text- ing than it had hitherto been. books, and you do not know where to find ness of manner appealed to them strongly, stars are colored."

"And I want to know why they twinkle," said Caroline.

"Everybody knows that," said Lydia, laughing; "it is something about the atmosphere."

"That is very definite, I must say," said Caroline, turning the laugh against Lydia.

"But I am in earnest about this."

"What, about the twinkling stars?" queried Marion slyly.

"No, indeed," said Caroline, "but about asking questions, or rather sending them in to Professor Douglas."

"I'll tell you something which will be better. Send in the questions," said Marion, "but only one at a time. As there are only ten of us in the class we can each have a chance within three weeks. Otherwise we might all choose a different topic, and it would be rather confusing."

"What do you mean?" asked Caroline. "They would all be about astronomy."

"That is so," replied Marion, "but supposing you asked a question about the moon, and I asked something about Saturn, and Lydia asked about double stars, and some one else asked about comets; by the time all the ten questions had been answered the subjects would be so varied that it would be like looking through a kaleido-Let us first ask the professor if we may try this plan, and then take our turn by the order of our names alphabetically. Does this meet with your approval?"

"I second the motion," said Caroline.

"All those in favor of the motion say aye."

"Aye," answered a chorus of voices.

Just then the dinner bell was heard—an always welcome sound to students—and the girls disbanded and hurried to the dining room. Marion and Caroline were the last to go, and as they passed through the assembly room they discussed the morning's program. They had both enjoyed it exceedingly and had appreciated the effort made by Professor boundary alone, but altogether. It is astir

His earnestthem in reference books, and yet they seem and they were determined that they would so simple. Now I want to know why the do all in their power to further his schemes.

CHAPTER VI.

THAT evening the professor, while making his arrangements for the next lesson, congratulated himself upon the success of his The pupils had shown an experiment. unusual interest in the lesson and he felt encouraged to carry out the plans he had made. He arranged a program for the next lesson, and after jotting down a few notes in his notebook he went to the observatory where he prepared his telescope for a view of the heavens. It was a glorious starlit night, when

> " All the stars Shine, and the immeasurable heavens Break open to their highest,"

and the contemplation of the celestial vault raises in the least thoughtful mind vague suggestions of infinity, eternity, and omnipotence. Looking into the starlit depths of heaven, he knew that the objects presented to him shone from distances so great that some of them are inconceivable. He knew that what he saw was not that which is, but that which was ages ago, as respects faintly shining stars visible only by momentary twinklings revealing them to the sight.

" How distant some of those nocturnal suns! So distant (says the sage) 'twere not absurd .To doubt if beams set out at nature's birth Are yet arrived at this so foreign world, Tho' nothing half so rapid as their flight."

In looking upon the myriads of stars which are spread through space the professor was inspired with a strong desire to penetrate the mystery of the star-strewn depths. What thought is more stupendous than that the millions of suns which people space should all be in exceedingly swift motion? Each sun of our universe of suns is indeed in swift motion, as in our own. Each has its family of dependent worlds, hurrying along with it at an amazing velocity. Each star domain is continually changing, not in Douglas to make this study more entertain- with energy, instinct with the most amazing vitality, and yet to our feeble senses con- components, and a triple star, of white, pale stant. Only in the eyes of Him to whom a blue, and grape red. In fact, binary, or thousand years are as one day and one day double stars, revolving about each other are as a thousand years is the life of the universe a reality. He alone recognizes harmony and perfection in the system of star motions.

As these thoughts passed through the mind of the professor he directed his attention to the eastern horizon. It was the month of November, and the stars of Orion were rising. They were ushered in by the silvery Pleiades, and certain lines of "Locksley Hall" came to the young man's mind:

"Many a night I saw the Pleiads rising through the mellow shade, Glitter like a swarm of fireflies tangled in a silver braid."

Above the head and shoulders of the giant towered Taurus the Bull, with his fiery velous light-cloud, the nebula of Orion, he eye Aldebaran, and above this again was the constellation Perseus, with the variable star Algol, known to the Arabs as the Blinking trapezium seemed a window, through which Demon. Toward the southeast could be he obtained a glimpse of heaven and disseen the twin stars Castor and Pollux, the tant realms in space. What is this marformer being the finest double star in the velous mist? One could almost imagine northern heavens. The professor gave a that there was a strange prophetic meaning passing glance to Pollux, which is a fine in the words which have been translated. triple star, the components being orange, "Canst thou loose the bands of Orion?" gray, and lilac.

strong contrast to its little blue comrade.

the northernmost of the set of three stars in cannot tell, nor can we know what purposes the head of Orion. This is a triple star, the it subserves. components being pale white and violet, the belt also came in for their share of at- scene which appeared to him not as it is at being a white star with a pale blue com- tograph which he had seen among Dr. panion. Delta a white star with a pale violet Draper's possessions, which was even more companion, and Zeta being threefold, bright impressive than the telescopic aspect. yellow, purple, and gray. Just below the had studied it carefully, so that it was easy belt the professor observed a remarkable to recall it to his mind and compare it with multiple star, a combination of ten stars, the view before him. No view, even with another multiple in Orion's scabbard, con- the most powerful telescope, was half so in-

not uncommon there. The first edition of Tennyson's "Palace of Art" contained these beautiful lines in description of the soul of a poetic genius:

"And as with optic glasses her keen eyes Pierced through the mystic dome, Regions of lucid matter taking forms, Brushes of fiery, hazy gleams, Clusters and beds of worlds and bee-like swarms Of suns and starry streams, She saw That marvelous round of milky light Below Orion, and those double stars Whereof the one more bright Is circled by the other."

As the professor gazed upon this marwondered if there were not new systems being formed amid that silvery mist. The Telescope after telescope has been turned In the telescope the star Betelgeuse, on this wonderful object with the hope of flashing with a rich topaz hue, differed in resolving its light into stars, but it still rebrilliancy from Bellatrix, the star on the mains a mystery. How widely extended right shoulder, while the bright orange this gaseous universe may be is an unsolved star Rigel, in the foot of Orion, showed in problem. It must have enormous dimensions. It is a vast gaseous system, sus-The professor now turned his attention to tained by what arrangements or forces we

For some time the professor gazed, faswith a faint companion. The three stars in cinated by the thought that here was a They are distinguished by the the present time but as it may have been names Delta. Epsilon, and Zeta, Epsilon hundreds of years ago. He recalled a phosisting of white, lilac, garnet, red, and blue structive or impressive as that little picture.

The thought that seemed so impressive—so thrilling as to surpass even the feeling of awe with which in the solemn darkness of night we see some mighty group of suns sweep into the field of view of the telescope—was this: that here on this tiny square inch of shore-line, with its thin film of chemical sands, had been received the impress of waves which for years had been traversing the solemn depths of space. Over those millions of millions of miles had they swept in their swift rush, at a rate which would circle eight times the entire circumference of the earth in a second, and here on this square inch of glass had they left their message, picturing here for us a nebulous mass occupying billions of billions of cubic miles of space but so remote that to the unaided eye the entire nebula appears but as a faint speck of misty light clinging around one of the faintest stars in the sword of the giant Here we have mirrored by nature herself "that marvelous round of milky light below Orion,"

> "His isles of light, and silvery streams And gloomy gulfs of mystic shade."

But the hour was growing late, and the professor withdrew from the contemplation of the magic scene and after carefully closing the dome and rearranging his observatory he returned to his study. He took a book from the shelf, and as' he did so a sheet of paper fluttered to the ground and attracted his attention. On opening it he found the lines of a poem which some time before he had clipped from a magazine, and which now as he re-read it seemed a fitting termination to the evening:

VOICES OF THE SUNS.*

"I watched the depths of darkness infinite
Bestrewn with stars, till dreaming I beheld
From out the mystic realms beyond my ken
A star come forth with even gliding rush
Till, sweeping onward, shone its orb
With all the mighty meaning of a sun,—
A sun girt round by many peopled worlds,
And worlds as yet not peopled, being young,
And worlds long since unpeopled, being old
And dead. On all those worlds
The mystic force which lives in matter worked
Its mighty will. Dead worlds and worlds scarce
born,

And worlds alive with myriad forms of life Swept circling round that stately ruling orb. As it sailed past I heard its solemn voice Proclaiming through the realms of space the song-The everlasting song of life and death, Of wealth of life and everduring waste, And death of life. It sang of present, past, And coming plenitudes of life; of past And coming wastes of death; each without end. Without beginning each. 'Along my path In front,' it said, 'and backwards whence I came. And all around, above, below my course, Lie millions such as I, through endless realms Of star-strewn space. There is no end to God's Domain of suns and systems ruled by suns-No end and no beginning through all space; But, everlasting, mystic, wonderful, The song of us sounds ever round the throne Of Him who reigns supreme, the Life of all-Unknown! ye'a evermore unknowable!' Then as the psalmist sang of old, I said, Because, so moved, I could not choose but speak, 'What, Lord, is man, that thou shouldst care For him or for his kind? the son of man that Thou Shouldst mindful be of him or his?' Then rang A voice of solemn thunder through the spheres: 'Say, rather, what is space or time to Me, That thou shouldst deem mere mightiness of mass And plenitude of time can outweigh mind And soul? Can worlds and suns My power know? Can æons after æons sing My praise as man, Gifted by Me to know My power, can tell The meaning of the music of My sphere?" Then I said: 'Nay Lord, but if the words Of men are worth the utterance, they are thine. Lo! we are but the creatures of Thy hand; We see but part of all Thy wondrous work; Could we but see the glory of Thy light, Could we but hear the thunder of Thy power, We should become both blind and deaf, Deafened by strident tones, made blind by light. In Thee alone we live and move, in Thee We have our being. But shall we, finite, hymn The praises of Thine Infinite? Shall weak man, The creature, paint with erring brush the Sun Of might and power and wisdom evermore supreme?'

The answer came, 'Shalt thou, My creature, doubt, Or hold My will in question? Learn that the least Of all the minds My will has made Outweighs not once but many thousand times The mightiest mere mass: the thoughts of human hearts

Outvie the movements of a million suns, The rush of systems infinite through space."

CHAPTER VII.

THE pupils of the astronomy class looked forward to their next lesson with much interest, and when they entered the recitation room Professor Douglas could tell from the

^{*} R. A. Proctor, 1886, in the magazine Knowledge, of which he was editor.—M. P.

veals." **

expression of their faces that they no longer there, being banished by an excess of splendor. considered the astronomy lesson tiresome. "'It is manifest that, at least when the sky is

"This morning," he said, as they took their places at their desks, "we shall go for a ramble in starland, and any questions that may suggest themselves to you I shall be only too glad to answer. At the last lesson we referred to the star-depths astir with life. Among the stars we find an infinite variety of arrangements, streams and clusters of stars, coronets and festoons, like the festoon in Perseus that garlands the black robe of night. In one region they seem to form sprays of stars, like diamonds sprinkled over fern leaves. Elsewhere there are clusters of stars drawn together as if by some irresistible power, and with the telescope these celestial cloudlets are found to consist of myriads of stars, each star a sun, probably the center of a system such as our own solar system. It is a strange thought when we consider what it would be like if we lived on a planet circling around one of these suns. I have a selection on that subject from an author whom I have several times quoted to you. Shall I read it?"

The girls assented and he read:

"' Let us take an imaginary journey right into the heart of a cluster of suns. We would find a state of affairs utterly unlike any with which we are acquainted on this earth. We can hardly suppose that those distant star-clusters are mere barren lights, when we remember that they are among the most stupendous creations of the universe. We know that the component stars are suns such as ours; we know that these suns are counted by thousands and tens of thousands; we cannot imagine that all this wealth of matter is glowing without any purpose. We conclude, then, that there must be planets circling around these worlds, and the condition of such worlds must be totally unlike our own. There is perpetual light, perpetual supply of heat, there are no days and seasons to speak of, as far as we can judge.

with would be presented to us if we could visit such a world, because, in reality, it is no other than that which would be presented to ourselves if all the stars seen on the darkest and clearest night were to grow suddenly in luster until the faintest shone with light enough alone to banish night. The wonderful scene thus presented must be carried round by a stately motion of rotation precisely as happens with our own star-sphere. Suns must be always rising and setting, only the magnificent colors which adorn our skies at sunrise and sunset must be wanting

"It is manifest that, at least when the sky is clear, there can be no shadows in the landscapes on those distant worlds, since every quarter of the sky must have its suns. When the sky is partially clouded there will be shadows, though not well-defined shadows, such as we recognize, but rather the lightest possible shade on the side of the objects which lie toward the clouded portion of the sky. But there would be one great disadvantage in living amid such a blaze of glory from the thousands and thousands of stars glowing in the firmament. It would blind them to the wonders in space which lie beyond their cluster. Thus we learn that an excess of light may hide more than it re-

"How interesting it all is!" exclaimed Caroline Sturgis, her eyes shining with animation. "Does the author tell anything about colored stars?"

"I think so—" Professor Douglas responded, "yes, here is the place:

"' Varieties of color are not wanting to make the display more beautiful, more wonderful-yellow and purple suns, red and green suns, companion suns of lilac, russet, fawn, and olive hue, in endless numbers. Many of the stars which crowd upon the view are red, orange, and yellow. Among them are groups of two and three and four (multiple stars, as they are called) among which blue, green, purple, and lilac stars appear, forming the most charming contrast to the ruddy and yellow orbs near which they are commonly seen. In the heavens there are stars of many colors, for "one star differeth from another in glory." But the colors seen with the unaided eye are far less beautiful and less striking than those which are brought into view by the telescope. Amid the star depths there is infinite variety and wealth. The flowers of the sky fairly rival the flowers of earth and the same splendor is bestowed upon the stars on a large scale which is bestowed on a small scale upon the flowers of the field, which "toil not neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Let us imagine the case of a world circling as our earth does in her orbit, but around a sun of a rich orange color, while a companion sun of a blue color travels round the same sun, on a path resembling that of the planet Jupiter. The blue sun would be a large and brilliant orb, as seen from the world whose condition I propose to describe; but the orange sun would necessarily be far more brilliant and look far larger, being in reality the larger sun and also the nearer. We may reasonably imagine that several other planets travel around the orange sun, others around both suns (that is, outside the path of the blue sun, and that, again, the blue sun has several planets traveling in immediate dependence upon it.

"' Now, in the first place let us take the case where

^{*&}quot; Expanse of Heaven," p. 215. R. A. Proctor.—M. P.

the planet is between the orange sun and the blue sun, and let us suppose that the season corresponds to our spring. Then it is manifest that, since one sun illumines one side of the globe and the other illumines the other, there can be no night; it is orange day to one half of the world, and blue day to the other. Moreover, since the season corresponds to our springtime, it follows that orange day lasts exactly as long as blue day, and, using for convenience the division of the day into twenty-four hours, there are, all over the world, twelve hours of orange day and twelve hours of blue day. however, would not last very long, any more than on our own earth we have Jupiter visible all night for any length of time. The blue sun would gradually take up the position which Jupiter has when he is an evening star. This would happen at least if the blue sun were going the same way round the orange sun that the planet was going.

"' Now we can easily see what would follow from this. The blue sun would, in fact, rise before the orange sun had set. Thus there would be orange day as before, but toward orange sunset there would be two suns, the orange sun nearing the west, the blue sun passing over the eastern horizon. Then would come orange sunset and blue day; but the blue sun would set before the orange sun rose, and there would be, therefore, a short night, though no doubt not a dark night, since there would be blue twilight in the west and orange twilight in the east. Gradually the length of this night would increase, the length of the double day also increasing, but the orange and blue hours gradually shortening. At length the blue sun would have drawn quite near to the place of the orange sun in the heavens, and there would be double day and night, but neither orange day nor blue day alone. The double day would probably be white since the colors of the two suns are supposed to be complementary. After this the blue sun would pass to the other side (the west) of the orange sun, and would be placed like Jupiter when he is a morning star. There would then be blue morning, white day, orange evening, and night, the night gradually growing shorter and shorter until at length the blue sun would be opposite the orange sun, and there would be no night, but simple alternations of blue day and orange day, as at first."*

"How strange it would be to live on such a world!" said Marion, who had listened with the greatest attention. "Has not Flammarion written about some such imaginary planet traveling around Gamma Andromedæ?"

"An account of such a world is given in his book 'Uranie,'" replied the professor, "and if I remember rightly it is somewhat as follows:

"Uranie led a mortal from earth toward

the star Gamma Andromedæ, which was a sun absolutely blue, looking like a disk cut out of our most beautiful terrestrial skies. and standing out brightly against a background entirely black, besprinkled with stars. This sapphire sun was the center of a system of planets which received their light from it. Near it was a second sun, a beautiful emerald green, and still another sun which was yellow-orange. The blue sun, which was the smallest, revolved around the green, and this, with its companion, revolved around the great orange sun. The orange sun glowed with a vivid color, its rays mingling with those shed by its two companions and producing by the contrast a singular ef-Everything on the worlds belonging to the sapphire sun was blue—the landscape, water, plants, and the rocks, which were slightly tinged with green where the rays of the second sun fell, and scarcely touched by the rays of the orange sun, which was just rising above the horizon."

"I would like to know what makes these suns different colors," said Lydia Ferris, who was deeply interested in the subject.

"The colors of stars depend upon the kind of vapors surrounding them, according to the theory of the great scientist Dr. Huggins," replied the professor. "Each star glows in reality with a white light, but the white light has in some cases to pass through vapors of a ruddy hue, and therefore the star looks ruddy, while the light of other stars shines through blue, green, purple, or any of the endless variety of colors, and therefore these stars look blue, green, purple, or yellow, as the color may be."

"May I ask a question now?" requested Caroline Sturgis. "I know it sounds very foolish, but I would like to know why the stars twinkle."

"I am much pleased that you asked me that question," replied the professor, "as it is one that is often heard and seldom properly answered. We are living under a great ocean of air, that surrounds the entire globe. To see the stars we must look at them through this vast ocean of air. If it kept perfectly quiet while we looked, all would be well, but unfortunately that is not its inten-

^{* &}quot;Expanse of Heaven," p. 229. R. A. Proctor.-M. P.

tion. It is usually very unsteady, and often selves could not very well be inhabited, since in a state of great commotion. The result they are glowing suns just as our own sun of this disturbed condition of the air is to is. But there is a possibility that around make a star apparently twinkle and to more these suns there may be planets, just as there or less totally destroy the image of a celestial are planets traveling round our sun. A body when looked at through a great tele- great astronomer named Laplace suggested scope. As Professor Barnard says: 'The that space might hold as many dark as bright atmosphere is the great foe to large tele-bodies. In 1844 this theory was partially scopes, which not only magnify the stars confirmed by an astronomer named Bessel, but also the wave disturbances in the air. who while making a study of Sirius inferred The ideal place for a telescope would be that it did not travel alone. If the star had that planet which has no atmosphere at all, been solitary its path would have been But such a place cannot be found on our straight, whereas it undulated markedly and planet, and if it could a new kind of observer regularly once in about half a century. There would have to be invented to run the tele- must be some reason why it did not keep in scope."

Douglas," queried Marion, "that there may January 31, 1862, a mysterious attendant be planets traveling around the stars. Do was seen by Alvan G. Clark. The companyou suppose they are other worlds like ours?" ion of Sirius is a dull yellow star of the eighth

replied the professor. "While scientists ance of its great neighbor. It has been sugcan teach us many facts concerning the stars gested that it may shine by reflected light and planets, yet no astronomer can tell us from Sirius, and in that case it must be a about life in other worlds. He may have planet. But such a planet is probably equal his theories as to the possibility of such in size to more than a million earths. worlds being in existence, and speculate as many years, however, astronomers could not to their supposed inhabitants, but he can believe that this planet, if such it is, should never have any positive knowledge on the still be massive enough to sway the onward subject. Spectrum analysis has revealed to march of Sirius visibly to and fro. But this us the fact that many of the elements which has been proved beyond a doubt. Thus we are to be found on our own earth exist in have a system curiously unlike our own sothe far distant stars and nebulæ, and they lar system. Its chief body, Sirius, shines would be present in any planets which may ten thousand times more brightly than its be circling around the stars. Professor attendant, while the so-called planet is un-Langley gives the following in his book on usually massive in proportion to its light. 'New Astronomy':

"' We have literally within our bodies samples of the most important elements of which the great universe is composed, and you and I are not only like each other, and brothers in humanity, but children of the sun and stars in the literal sense, having bodies actually made in great part of the same elements that made Aldebaran, Sirius, and other stars. They and we are near relations."

"What a wonderful thought!" said Lydia Ferris. "And how much closer it seems to bring us to the stars! I do wish, though, that it were possible to find out if the stars are inhabited."

a straight path, and astronomers began to "You were saying just now, Professor search for the cause of the trouble. On "That is a difficult question to answer," magnitude, almost lost in the glittering radi-The smaller body may thus already have advanced far on the road toward planetary solidity and obscurity.

"Voltaire, I believe, is the only writer who has been able to interview an inhabitant of Sirius. This was done in 1752. The imaginary description appears in his 'Micromegas,' being the journey of an inhabitant of Sirius with a professor from Saturn. had been banished from Sirius for writing a book on insects, which was supposed to have some heresy concealed in its pages. Knowing the laws of gravitation, he was en-"That is impossible," replied the profes- abled to go from globe to globe as a bird sor, smiling. "I mean that the stars them- hops from branch to branch. When the

traveler from Sirius (where, according to fanciful narration, and then Nellie Cameron 'Micromegas,' all the inhabitants were pro- asked seriously, portionately tall and long-lived) discovered our own little solar system and lighted on planets?" what we call the majestic planet Saturn, he was naturally astonished at the pettiness of also attended by a massive companion," reeverything compared with the world he had plied the professor, "which is assumed to pass, left.

his eyes a race of mere dwarfs (they were shown to be one million one hundred thouonly a mile high instead of twenty-four miles sand miles, and that of its dark companion high like himself) did not make them seem eight hundred and forty thousand miles, contemptible to his philosophic mind, for he the latter being nearly equal in diameter to thought that such little creatures might still our sun. Dr. Chandler places the star at think and reason. When he learned that such a distance from us that light which these beings were correspondingly short- occupies eight and a quarter minutes in lived, and passed but fifteen thousand years reaching us from the sun needs more than from the cradle to the grave, he could not forty-six years to come to us from Algol. globe an atom. He met the secretary of because its companion is now between us the Saturn Academy, and was surprised to and it, but because it did pass before it allearn that the inhabitants of Saturn had but most half a century ago." seventy-two senses. He was still more surprised when the professor from Saturn in- to one of his apt selections: formed him that there was a small planet revolving around the sun whereon the people had but five senses, although some people were vainly endeavoring to find the sixth.

"The traveler from Sirius begged the professor to take him to this strange planet. It was our earth which they longed to explore. Seeing only a pond, the Atlantic, they concluded there were no inhabitants. Subsequently, picking up a whale and laughing at its smallness, they concluded that the earth was only peopled by whales. By the aid of a microscope they finally discovered certain animalculæ on the surface of the earth, and even conversed with them. The professors laughed heartily at the ignorant speech of the mites, refusing to believe that intelligence could exist in such almost invisible insects until one of them (it was an astronomer with a sextant) measured his height to an inch. A ship of learned men was next discovered floating on the ocean, and after the learned philosophers had examined it they dropped it in the ocean and returned to their respective homes, there to relate their wondrous adventures."

The girls laughed with amusement at this

"Are there any other suns with attendant

"The variable star Algol, in Perseus, is between us and Algol, thus causing it to vary "That the Saturnian inhabitants were in in brightness. The diameter of Algol is but agree that their life was but a span, their Hence when the star appears faint it is not

Here the professor opened a notebook

"' Spica, in the constellation of Virgo, and Rigel, in Orion, both show indications of having comparatively small, close, and dark companions revolving around them. One cannot well help asking whether we may not here be dealing with phenomena that indicate the existence of actual planetary systems belonging to these giant suns.'*

"It has also been suggested," he continued, "that probably Procyon is attended by a companion star, which, though much fainter, cannot be much less massive. An anti-Copernican system seems exemplified in Zeta Caneri."

Again referring to his notebook he read:

"' Here a cool, dark globe, clothed possibly with the vegetation appropriate to those strange climes, and plentifully stocked, it may be, with living things, is waited on, for the supply of their needs, by three vagrant suns, the motions of which it controls, while maintaining the dignity of its own comparative rest, or rather of its lesser degree of movement." "

"Perhaps there are suns and worlds forming in the nebulæ," suggested Marion Cleveland.

"Very likely," replied the professor, "but at present, although there are stars sprinkled

^{*&}quot;Astronomy with an Opera Glass," p. 157. Garrett P. Serviss.-M. P.

^{† &}quot;System of the Stars," p. 211. Agnes M. Clerke.-M. P.

over these glowing clouds, millions of years will probably pass away before the formation of such systems is completed."

of its composition, after traveling millions of miles. The correct way of describing what the spectroscope tells us about this object is to say that instead of its light presenting all the colors of the minhousite.

"What are nebulæ?" asked Caroline Sturgis.

"They are mysterious looking objects," replied the professor, "which resemble clouds in the sky, for each of them apparently occupies but a small space amid the stars. In reality, were our earth and millions of bodies as large put together they would not be nearly so great as one of these nebulæ. Our solar system would be but a mere speck. The most wonderful nebula which has been observed in the heavens is the nebula of Orion. In the constellation of Lyra there is a ring-shaped nebula, and this gigantic ring is composed of luminous gas. To judge of the size of this ring let us suppose that a railway were laid across it and the train you entered at one side was not to stop until it reached the other side. long do you think this journey would require? Professor Ball gives rather an amusing illuslustration in his book 'Starland.' writes as follows:

which showed a train about to start from London to Brighton, and the guard walking up and down making the announcement, "This train stops nowhere." An old gentleman was seen vainly gesticulating out of the window and imploring to be let out ere the frightful journey was commenced. In the nebular railway the passengers would almost require such a warning. Let the train start at a speed of a mile a minute. It would be rushing on for a thousand years, and at the end of that time the journey would certainly not have been completed. Nor do I venture to say what ages must elapse ere the terminus at the other side of the ring nebula would be reached.'*

"Another writer says:

"In the constellation of the Fox there is a peculiar looking nebula supposed to resemble a dumbbell. It covers quite a large space when seen through a powerful telescope. It is much farther away than the nearest stars, and its light must have been hundreds of years in coming to us. It must occupy a region of space exceeding that which encloses our solar system many million times. The spectroscope, or light-sifter, tells us that it is composed of glowing hydrogen gas, immense masses of nitrogen, and two unknown substances. Thus we see that a ray of light from that fluffy ball has unraveled the mystery

of its composition, after traveling millions of miles. The correct way of describing what the spectroscope tells us about this object is to say that instead of its light presenting all the colors of the rainbow it is found, when sifted by the spectroscope, to contain three colors only, all of them greenish, but slightly different in tint. One of the colors is precisely such a tint of green as comes (with four other colors) from glowing hydrogen gas, and shows us that there are enormous masses of hydrogen in that remote cloud; another tint shows, in like manner, that there are immense masses of nitrogen; but the third tint has not been found to correspond with a tint of any known substance."

"Please explain about the spectroscope," asked Caroline Sturgis. "It is all new to me."

"I am pleased to do so," replied the professor, "and still more that you have shown enough interest to ask me about anything you do not understand. With regard to the spectroscope, or light-sifter, it is an instrument provided with glass prisms, through which the ray of light passes from the sun, stars, or nebulæ, and is changed into a band of rainbow-colored hue. We compare these colors with the lights given by the different elements when burning, and thus we are enabled to discover the elements which exist in the stars and nebulæ."

"I did not know that elements burned with different colors," said Caroline, who did not yet understand this difficult problem.

"You will study that in chemistry," replied the professor, "which teaches you that each substance, when kindled, gives its own particular color, by which it is possible to recognize it. For instance, sodium when burning gives a yellow color, strontium gives a red light, which nothing else will give. Magnesium burns with a white light so dazling that it pales the gas flames to insignifi-When we recognize these colors in the ray of light sent from a star we know exactly what it means, and that is how we have learned that there is sodium, iron, and magnesium, for instance, in Sirius, Aldebaran, and other stars. But to return to the nebulæ. There is a very celebrated nebula in the constellation of Andromeda which has been called the most beautiful queen of nebulæ. It has been described as

^{• &}quot;Starland," p. 331. R. S. Ball.-M. P.

^{* 44} Easy Star Lessons," p. 177. R. A. Proctor.-M. P.

1885. In a few months it totally disap- of eight thousand are now on record."

presenting the appearance of a candle as peared. No telescope has been able to disseen through horn, and has often been mis- cover the nature of this nebula which seems taken for a comet. A ship captain who had to be shrouded in mystery. There are other crossed the Atlantic told Professor Bond of nebulæ scattered in profusion over the Cambridge that he had seen a small comet depths of space, all masses of luminous gas. which had kept in sight during the entire They are of varied forms, such as ring nebvoyage. In reality he had seen the nebula in ulæ, elliptic, spiral, planetary nebulæ, neb-Andromeda. Huggins suggested that the ulous stars, and large nebulæ of irregular two nebulæ near Andromeda were probably form. The large telescopes of modern days planets forming. A sixth magnitude star have revealed many new nebulæ, and their appeared in the midst of the great nebula in number has become so great that upwards

(To be continued.)

THE PROTECTION OF ITALIAN EMIGRANTS IN AMERICA.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUOUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

BY LUIGI BODIO.

subject at length, and had formulated sevup as follows:

migrants ought to base their colonization laws on the direct offer of small tracts of be less onerous to those citizens who reside land to be handed over in fee simple to their abroad. cultivators. Second, the Italian government ought to open a bureau of informa- the congress of Genoa we might naturally tion in order to distribute notices regarding expect that certain of the views then exactions of emigrant agents, and to ascertain cles enumerated had been lessened. the actual condition of colonizing enterprises. however, does not seem to be the case. We it would recommend the establishing of a but from all Europe. The number of Italian the emigrant agencies. Such an associa- fell from about 70,000 in 1893 to 39,000 in tion should not be founded with charitable 1894. The immigration into Brazil preaims only, nor for speculative purposes, sents sudden variations also. In 1887 about but with the intention of aiding emigrants 40,000 Italians arrived there, in 1888, 104,by means of loans at a moderate rate of in- ooo, the year following, 36,000. In 1891 might be facilitated to the emigrants. again restricted to 43,000 in 1894.

NE of the most important questions Fourth, the congress of Genoa also pointed considered in the geographical con- out the necessity of amending the law of gress held last September in Rome 1888 in some particulars, especially in the was the one touching the oversight of our part which concerns the authorization of emigrants. Previously—in 1892—the con- agencies, the nomination of subagents, gress sitting at Genoa had discussed this and the guaranties demanded of them. The congress also petitioned the government eral propositions which may be summed and Parliament to modify the laws of military recruiting so that without offending First, the governments which desire im- the principle of obligatory service in the army the accomplishment of this duty might

In the three years that have elapsed since national and foreign colonies, to oversee the pressed had been attained and that the obsta-Third, while not condemning private com- note rather that in recent years emigration panies formed to assist Italian emigrants, has steadily decreased, not only from Italy new and general association to compete with emigrants to the United States suddenly In this way the acquisition of land the current enlarges to 183,000, then it is

went out 75,000 Italian emigrants, and in should strive to gain profit from our African 1889, 88,000. Then came the financial possession as soon as possible. But Frantroubles there, and in 1890 the number fell chetti, who has studied up the subject, shows to 39,000, and in 1891 to exactly 15,511. that an advance of four thousand lire is This same year the premium on gold passed necessary to a family composed of from five the limit of 400 per cent. Later the situa- to seven persons, for building the house, tion improved, and the immigration rose to getting implements, seeds, and provisions, 37,000. Since the economic and social con- until the first crop is gathered, without ditions of the countries which furnish the reckoning in the traveling expenses, the cost emigrants cannot be so greatly affected of digging wells, surveying, and sanitary from one year to another, it is evident that service, which would devolve on the governthe great variations in totals depend es- ment. There is a talk of colonizing Sardinia pecially on the state of prosperity or mis- and populating the Roman territory. Well fortune of the countries which are colonized. and good! But even for these undertakings But if emigration diminishes, if our peasants heavy advances of capital are needed, to and workmen have greater difficulty in find- say nothing of the obstacles which the iming work in foreign lands, this state of perfect assessment of these lands would things obliges us to be more careful in pro- create. The manner of holding land in tecting our emigrants and removing the ob- common which prevails in Sardinia creates stacles they encounter.

should desire that some hundreds of thou- and real estate in that island, not to mensands of our people should find annually an tion the recent fiscal troubles which have abiding place abroad. If twice as many arisen there owing to the inability of some left us as now leave we should not lament thousands of property owners to pay their the loss of them, but rather rejoice that they taxes. find work outside. Under the present industrial and agricultural conditions we have swampy and malarial lands which render too stable a population, considering the ratio so great a part of the Italian coast so desonow existing between the amount of avail- late is one of the greatest objects of inable capital and the number of workers. terest to our country, as it is a duty for a The density of the population of Italy is nation having political unity to people the 107 inhabitants to a square kilometer. In desert which surrounds its capital. This Germany it averages 97. It is 80 in Austria, may not be denied nor passed over: and 72 in France. France has plenty of internal colonization cannot be undertaken capital, lent at most moderate rates of in- with any measure of efficiency until capital terest. It has well cultivated lands, seem- can be employed at quite a lower rate of intering almost like gardens. It has great ad- est than obtains at present. Besides, we do vantages in the skill of its artisans, in its not believe that the extent of barren divided estates (some think too subdivided), lands in Italy is so great as to attract to and with all this it has a population a third them a very large part of the current of less than ours, supposing the territory of the emigration. Italy has an area of 28,500,two countries to be equal. We have masses of ooo hectares, of which only 20,000,000 poor peasants and many unemployed opera- are productive, inclusive of the Alpine tives that might become a menace to the pastures. The other 8,000,000 are not cultisocial equilibrium. So emigration is a relief vated. But of these eight, 4,654,000 hectares to the population that remains behind, which are occupied by roads, public and private can then be employed more advantageously waters, and lakes, beds of rivers and streams, with the capital available.

To the Argentine Republic in 1888 there means of colonizing Eritrea, and surely we serious doubts as to the condition of any For Italy emigration is a necessity. We who would seek to acquire individual property

Draining and making healthful the or are mountain lands so far above sea level We are now discussing the methods and that they are not susceptible of any yield ing public treasury from attempting it.

For a few years they may be in straightened port to the Brazilian. circumstances, to be sure, but for the primal the outlets, remove the obstacles, bring the ing immigration. the mines, to the earth.

whatsoever. There remain, then, 3,772,000 lire a head at the approval of every nominahectares uncultivated and mostly given up tion of a subagent. The number was thus to grazing, and out of these only about reduced to 170. Our laws do not prohibit. 1,000,000, according to investigations carried as do the Swiss laws, the advance of passageon by the Department of Agriculture, could money to the emigrant, by the agency, to be be usefully cultivated. And the expense of paid back later on. A part of our emigrants preparing that portion of the million which are given a free passage, offered by some of is now malarial and miasmatic would be the federal states of Brazil. But these states so great as to deter any but a most flourish- prefer families of peasants, comprising, each one, several individuals fit for work. They In America, on the other hand, our emi- make a contract with some bank which asgrants are taken up without any subsidy on sumes the payment to the steamship comthe part of the state, the mother country. panies of the passage from a European

Let us now see what is done to protect necessities of life an organization of any our emigrants who go to ports in the United kind which they find on the ground is suf- States. The minister of foreign affairs, ficient. They reach the new country and Baron Blanc, succeeded in obtaining an imare received there, carrying with themselves portant concession from the United States their implements and a few score of lire, if government and in having a bureau of inforindeed they are not actually in debt. It is mation and protection established for Italian our duty to foster voluntary emigration, emigrants at Ellis Island, the place of disthe only emigration which is useful, which embarking at New York. It is well known bears in itself latent energies, that is, those that lately in the United States, even before powers of initiative and resistance which a sharp industrial and commercial crisis occonduce to the success of the emigrant to- curred, a current of opinion unfavorable to gether with benefit to his native country and immigration was formed on account of the new country of adoption. It is our duty the competition which was maintained by to seek to obtain for the masses of workers European laborers, who accepted a scale of a useful employment for their labors. On wages lower than that which had been paid the one hand we ought to protect their con- to American operatives. The legislation of fidence from being abused by self-interested the United States was somewhat affected by agents, on the other we ought to increase this movement, and in the direction of limit-Individuals afflicted with men nearer to the means of production, to certain maladies were sent back, and those who brought with them so little money as to There are 34 emigrant agencies in Italy give rise to the apprehension that they having a total capital of 2,690,000 lire. The might become objects of public charity. number of subagents has increased from Then those under contract to perform cer-5,172 in 1892 to 7,169 to-day. In some tain specified work in the New World were provinces they have more than doubled in a also refused a landing. All these restricfew years. The same difficulty regarding tions have affected the Italians more, perthe subagents was experienced in Switzer- haps, than any other class of immigrants at land, and gave rise to a law restricting their Ellis Island, partly because they are so poor, number. For a time they numbered 400 partly because they are under contract, and persons. They had no salaries from the partly also because they are tricked into agencies, but were paid in proportion to the saying they are under contract by being led number of emigrants recruited. Hence a to believe that they will land the more quickly genuine propaganda. But a federal law of for making such a statement. Sometimes 1888 imposed an additional capital of 3,000 the American authorities send back our emilire for every subagent, besides a tax of 30 grants who have left wife or children in

Italy, under the general plea of "undesirable agents to instruct our emigrants and offer of the immigration which is the object of giving information to emigrants by which to the deliberate purpose not to allow the acquisition of land. immigration of non-assimilating elements to come to disturb the political and social a month for the salary of the commissioners status of the republic. In the fiscal year and their assistants and the expenses of the 1894-5 there were 731 Italian emigrants re- bureau. But the work should not be conjected out of 33,902 who had reached Ellis fined to aiding our people at this office only, Island.

grants is has been shown by individual decided that some of them are to be rejected testimony gathered by the American com- as unfit. Nor is it sufficient that our commission. In the questioning to which the missioners aid the emigrants in furthering newly arrived are submitted it is asked, their claims against the emigrant agencies among other things, how much money they for the bad treatment they may have received bring with them, and they are even asked to on board ship, or for the loss of baggage show the money they have on them. In and the like. The most important thing is 1895 our 33,902 emigrants disembarking at that they should give them useful indications Ellis Island had with them \$362,000, that toward furthering their journey to the Cenis, a little more than \$10 apiece, including tral and Western States, where they may be those who were rejected as "paupers" and able to find work on the farms and in mines, "undesirable immigrants." In the year or toward thinning out those who have settled preceding, the average to each individual in New York, where our people are massed was practically the same. Our minister of together in most unfortunate conditions. foreign affairs concerned himself particularly This part of the task our governmental agency about the protection of our emigrants to at Ellis Island has not yet been able to de-America, and endeavored to disarm so far velop. The means are lacking. The comas possible the hostile views prevailing there missioners would need to make trips into against our fellow-countrymen. In June, the interior in order to verify the exact con-1894, an American bureau was opened at ditions of the places as regards temperature, Ellis Island for the dissemination of informa- dryness, healthfulness, agrarian contracts, tion regarding the different states and their and so on. inducements to immigrants, the railways, corporations, and individuals who might offer emigrants who arrived in the United States work. The secretary of the treasury con-during the fiscal year 1894-5 about 20,000 ferred on our ambassador the privilege of passed through the office of our commission nominating to that bureau one or two Italian straight to New York City and its suburbs.

immigration," since these immigrants do not useful suggestions as to their future location. intend to become naturalized American Professor Alessandro Oldrini, a man of citizens. The United States willingly re- much intelligence and culture and well acceives any immigration which has a stamp quainted with the United States, having of permanence about it, which promises to resided there for more than ten years, was assimilate itself to the American people, the first Italian commissioner appointed by which is desirous to share in its political life, Baron Blanc, and he was soon assisted by which adopts the language of the country, Egisto Rossi, who had likewise been a close which has a family in America or soon forms student of American affairs and had written one, so that the children may be Americans a highly valued book on the United States. in tongue and aspiration and character. We now hope that the royal government may But it does not like birds of passage. It is furnish the bureau with the means to fulfill not so much the quantity as it is the quality the most important part of its duties, that of serious attention in the United States, due they may find work and be assisted in the

The Italian government spends now \$500 and gaining for them a new hearing before What the financial condition of our emi- the American authorities in case it is at first

Out of the total number of 34,000 Italian

The other 14,000 scattered about in the in- that the organization of the public service terior of the country, either rejoining families and private colonization enterprises is defialready established in the different states of cient. No one could certify that the new the Union or going into mining regions. arrivals have really found what was promised Now it would be a good thing to facilitate them in the circulars distributed in their this pushing into the center of the United homes. They should find the lots of land States by our emigrants, to the mines of surveyed, the roads laid out, houses built, Colorado, Michigan, and Minnesota, the and so on, all of which is not looked after cattle ranches of Texas, or the fruit farms of California. About \$10,000 would be needed to enable our commission in the United States to establish a labor bureau, such as you find at the barge office for Germans and Irish, in order that our emigrants should not be obliged to deal with the padroni but should find a sure source of information. Such a sum could also provide for a deposit office offering sure guaranties to the holders of money, who now lose as much as \$150,000 we should aid it in every way, improving its in one year by the rascality of the so-called bankers of the port. A tax of two lire a this extra sum. Some such arrangement social unrest, an efficacious instrument of has been made by the federal government, human equality. For us Italians, coming tion of immigration.

Argentine Republic the Italians are practi- the dominant race, the Anglo-Saxon. The condition of the Italians tions. who settle in Brazil is known. You cannot say that it is altogether bad. reaching a tolerable situation. It is certain macy, and defense by force of arms.

as it should be. And besides, even if they receive the wages paid in paper money to the extent that they were told, all kinds of provisions are raised to exaggerated prices and furnished by a monopoly held by the contractor, and these prices lower the worth of their money. The home government has here abundant reason for intervening in behalf of its oppressed subjects.

In short, far from discouraging emigration, quality and making it an aid beyond the sea to the influence of the mother country. It head on our emigrants would easily provide is a safety valve for class hatreds and which demands a dollar a head from the late in our development, it is also a school. steamship companies for use in the inspec- The higher classes should see to it that it is kept healthy and is not left without pro-The minister who has looked after the tection. And especially should we rejoice protection of emigrants to the United when our emigration tends toward those States is meditating the same thing in some lands which are settled by peoples superior countries of Latin America, where the need to us in methods, in boldness, in economic is no less felt than in the North. In the potentiality—the peoples that to-day form cally at home, such is their number in pro-race is dominant because it is educated in portion to the rest of the population. In the spirit of reform, opposing justice to Brazil, however, and in its federated states resignation, individual energy to alms-taking, a similar bureau of control ought to be es- work to apathy, and success to good inten-

Such is the principle of natural selection, The state and we must take the world as it is, not as colonies here must be distinguished from we should like it to be. We must convince the private plantations, those opened first the majority that the emigrant is the most and those founded later on. Many Italians useful commercial traveler for his own are quite well off in Brazil. Many others country possible, and that only after him must pass through indescribable trials before come the manufacturers, the writers, diplo-

THE NEW OLYMPIC GAMES.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. ELLIOTT, M.A.

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plan was regarded as the airy project of un- that characterized the ancient games when of worshipers of the past to bring forth from ancient title. Not the place but the prinantiquity's grave an institution long since ciple determines the name. dead. Now that success seems certain, carpings have given place to murmurs of ex- true, to consecrate, as it were, these new inpectant interest.

a Frenchman, Baron de Coubertin, of distinguished family and scholarly attainments, who is now secretary of the international committee having general charge of the en-Demetrias Bikelas, probably the best known living Greek man of letters. The membership includes notable and influential men of all countries.

be permanent. Contests will be held every for days on hard bread and spring water four years, thus reviving the old period of the Olympiad. It was decided to have one at Paris during the World's Exposition of 1900 and another four years later at New York or some other American city. London, Berlin, and other cities will come later in an order yet to be determined. For the first in a classic spot, the stadium where were meeting there could be but one place. formerly celebrated the Panathenaic Games, Greece is the country to which we owe the on the occasion of the greatest of Athenian custom of athletic contests. There they festivals. A nook in the hills on the eastern had reached their highest and purest developedge of Athens forms a great amphitheater ment, and it is fitting that there should be shaped like an elongated horseshoe. noble and glorious institutions of antiquity. and one hundred nine feet wide.

the name Olympic is used for games that are the steep hills rise high, affording room for not to be celebrated at Olympia. This is thousands of spectators. but petty carping. The name Olympia long century after Christ, Herodes Atticus, that since outgrew the narrow limits of the Altis princely lover of the Greek land and peoin the Elean hills.

HIS month will witness the inaugura- sports has gone out into all the world and tion of a series of international athletic become the whole world's heritage. If these contests under the name of the New new games shall show the same principles Olympic Games. When first proposed the of sturdy honor and ennobling manliness practical enthusiasts or the pedantical effort at their best, they may justly claim the

It would have been a pretty conceit, it is ternational contests by holding them on the The credit for this unique idea belongs to site of old Olympia, running the races, for instance, on the selfsame stadium that Heracles with giant foot measured off. stadium lies under fifteen feet of sand washed down by the shifting Alpheus. Only its two The chairman of the committee is ends have been laid bare. Then too the Altis lies in a sparsely settled region, remote from any town, and has scant accommodations for strangers. The modern enthusiasm for athletics has not yet become The institution of the games is meant to keen enough to induce its votaries to live and to sleep stretched out along stone porticoes or under the sighing pine trees, as the people of old were glad to do when they flocked to the great quadrennial festival of the Greek world.

Yet the games this month will be held witnessed the renascence of one of the most arena is six hundred seventy feet long There has been some criticism because around save at the open end of the horseshoe In the second The word that stands ple, at his own expense fitted the great area for all that is noble and illustrious in athletic with marble seats for full fifty thousand.

One does not wonder at the report that in held in the sacred grove at Olympia. The his lavishness he exhausted the quarries of world has moved since then, and some Pentelicus. Those val limekilns. But a second Atticus has not been wanting; Georgios Averoff, a storing the stadium to its pristine splendor. The barrier of the arena, the first three rows of seats, and the supporting walls at the end will be of glistening marble. The rest of the seats will be of wood, to be replaced with marble as opportunity shall offer. In this durable material that can be used. We here would make the seats of brick and rubble and veneer them with two-inch marble They would last a generation per-Those Greek seats will stand till Judgment Day, if left unspoiled by reckless When this magnificent amphitheater shall have been fully restored, no other city equal to it in beauty and spaciousness.

the starting point, rises the rugged Acropolis, great Athenian festival. Amid such scenes, on such historic ground, can athletes fail to do their best?

In this first celebration it is not designed to present a mere reproduction of the ancient same relation to general athletics of to-day bined. as did the Olympic festival to the athletics of its age.

magnificent features of the old program would be immarble benches long ago went to fill mediae- possible, others not consonant with modern taste.

In these days the ancient list of events wealthy Greek merchant of Alexandria, has would seem a meager one. It was opened given in successive donations almost a with the foot races, the first of once the million francs to make a beginning in re- stadium's length, about two hundred yards, another of twice that distance, and the long race, from twelve to twenty times the length of the stadium. There was also a race in which the runners carried each a heavy shield, as if charging upon an enemy.

After the races came the pentathlon concountry such magnificence would be but sisting of five distinct events. The first was wastefulness; there marble is the cheapest leaping with the aid of weights, in which great distances were covered, though the tradition that Phayllos once cleared fifty feet can scarcely be credited. The second event was throwing the discus, a flat circular stone about ten inches in diameter and weighing some twelve pounds. this upright in his right hand the athlete could by using all his weight and strength in the world will have an assembly place hurl it over a hundred feet. It is a difficult feat on account of the strain on the wrist in Back of the stadium the hills rise gradually holding so large and heavy a disk upright to the foot of flowery Mount Hymettus, sure by the lower edge. However, it is a valuable to be all-glorious in its wealth of purple means of exercise and has much to commend hues on these April days. In front flows it to modern athletes. After the discus the Ilissus, whose plane-shaded banks So- throwing came hurling the spear, either dicrates and his disciples used to frequent. A rectly from the hand or by means of a thong few hundred yards away, in full view from attached in such a way as to give a firm hold to the fingers. Running and wrestling crowned with the orange-hued columns of were the last events of the pentathlon, of the Parthenon, in whose sculptured frieze subordinate interest but necessary some-Pheidias has perpetuated the glories of the times to decide between different victors in the first three. The victory could be gained only by a good all-around athlete, since success in three of the five events was necessary to win the prize.

Next followed numerous horse races of program, interesting as that would be his- various sorts, both in harness and in saddle. torically. The new games are not to be Then came the regular wrestling and boxing the old ones transplanted to these modern matches, and last of all the pancration, a times, but they are designed to hold the savage contest of wrestling and boxing com-

Victors were rewarded simply with wreaths It is fifteen hundred made from branches of the sacred olive and two years since the last festival was tree, said to have been planted by Heracles himself. Their names were announced by ficial record, but a few days before the a herald and hailed with tumultuous ap- battle Pheidippides ran from Athens to plause by kinsmen and friends and fellow Sparta, a hundred and fifty miles, much of citizens, who counted it an honor so much the way over rough mountain paths, in less as to belong to the same city with an than forty-eight hours, and a messenger of Olympic champion. They were celebrated victory on that glad August day would not by poets, eulogized by orators, honored with be slow in going some twenty-two miles, statues, overwhelmed with civic and social weary though he was from slaughtering distinctions.

Olympic festival lasted one day only, but at fast that with the first cry of victory he fell. the seventy-seventh celebration, 472 B. C., dead at the feet of his countrymen. the time was extended and was thereafter five days. The first meeting of the modern of various kinds. Think of it! In the series will last ten days, beginning April 5. matchless waters of the blue Saronic Gulf. The local arrangements are in the hands where three hundred Greek ships withstood of a committee at Athens, with the popular Xerxes' thousand and beat back forever the and energetic Crown Prince Constantine at tide of Persian invasion, the boatmen of the its head.

There will be races of one hundred, four hundred, eight hundred, and fifteen hundred throwing. There will be all sorts of gymnasium events, such as feats with parallel and they will be of wrought silver. horizontal bars, rings, arm-pull, and the like. Fencing and wrestling will not be slighted. where the prizes will go. The Anglo-Saxon There will be opportunity for the crack race is preëminently the athletic race of shots of the nations to try their skill and for this age. The other nations of Europe are lovers of horsemanship to witness their fa- distinctly inferior. The conscript system in vorite sport.

on the old games, greater innovations are leaning toward military life and habit is planned. There will be matches in cricket, evident everywhere. in tennis, and in such other similar sports take the time and attention elsewhere given as shall be represented by contestants. to out-of-door sports. Thus it is that only What a pity that America could not in America, Great Britain, and, to a less send over two of her best amateur teams to degree, Scandinavia, is interest in athletic initiate the Orient into the mysteries and sports other than rare and slight. In Greece fascinations of baseball! Still further, there there has been of late years something of a will be bicycle races, the shortest of two revival of the ancient athletic enthusiasm. thousand meters, the longest a time race of During these centuries of poverty, degradatwelve hours. Even into the classic East tion, and misfortune, the love of contests of the conquering wheel is making its way, no physical skill and prowess has not entirely less popular there than here.

will be the long distance race from Marathon pression, to be able to devote much time to to Athens, repeating the feat of him who such luxuries as athletics. Both governbrought the glad news of Miltiades' victory ment and people are kept too busy in seto the trembling city. His time will scarcely curing means of daily existence to rival be equalled. True we have not the of- closely communities more blest with wealth

barbarians all day long. Then, too, we Up to the time of the Persian Wars the remember that the brave messenger ran so

> Besides all this there will be boat races nations will meet in earnest but friendly rivalry.

The victors in the contests will receive meters; a hurdle race; all kinds of jumping their prizes at the hands of King George. and vaulting; putting the shot, and discus These will be olive crowns, more lasting if not more honorable than those of old, for

There should be but little question as to continental Europe has fostered an over-Noticeable as is the advance here seen shadowing spirit of militarism. The strong Military exercises died out. But Greece is too poor as yet, too The most interesting event historically recently freed from the toils of Turkish opand leisure. Greeks will try hard for the rescue from the control of those whose goal prizes; they will doubtless fairly earn some; is the almighty dollar and not the simple but if the majority of the victors are not olive branch. When athletics become a Englishmen it will be from lack of adequate trade their influence for good is dead. We representation. certain that America will be represented at but we do need a general revival of interest

side the ocean that the games come at a The new movement properly managed and time when our college athletes can least adequately supported cannot fail to have a easily be absent. suits all Europe, where the Easter vacation is long and universally observed. Then the of the New Olympic Games will accrue to demands of the climate make the date se- Greece herself. It will be a great rallying lected unavoidable. bearably warm in Athens, but April is the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Greece are fairest month of all the year. skies of deepest blue, a warm but not de- than two and a half millions, while European pressing temperature, perfection in color Turkey has full two millions and Asiatic and atmosphere, the culmination of beauty in Turkey almost as many. Crete groaning flower and foliage render Athens at that sea- under Turkish misrule, Cyprus unhappy son of all cities most enchanting. Purple under even English sovereignty, Chios with mountains and flowery plains, sea and sky Greek affiliations unquenched in the blood of intense and indescribable azure are all of the foulest massacre of modern times, all full of ravishing delights that inspire, almost the islands on Turkey's coast, and sections intoxicate, the traveler.

to revive the genuine old spirit of Olympia, adding to athletics in all nations real elements of life and interest. It is hoped to even in the remote towns of Turkey and stem the tide that has been setting so strongly southern Russia, are found numerous Greeks. of late toward professionalism and turn it All these are Greek in more than name. back in the direction of legitimate amateur They regard themselves, the home-land resport. We in America especially need such gards them, all as children of one loving but an influence. We do our athletics too much unfortunate mother. by proxy, hiring men to play baseball and football for us while we sit by in ruinous inaction. Even in our colleges but a small fraction of the students take more part in athletics than to pay their subscriptions and other cities sat side by side with those from attend the games. Every one of our out-ofdoor sports has been debased to the service of a hundred souls anywhere on the broad of the professional athlete, whose object is earth had the right to send a delegate to to develop not a symmetrical and healthy that council. man, but a distorted animal machine fitted faithful to the traditions of its fatherland. by long training for the performance of this Whether in the cities of the Orient, in or that particular feat of skill. Athletic Western Europe, or in the distant New and gymnastic sports are absolutely essential World, the Greek is still a true son of Helto the physical salvation of a race as tensely las. His thoughts and prayers are for her; strung and nervous as Americans, but their for her, too, his money if he becomes rich.

At this writing it is not in America do not need more hired athletes, in out of door sports, an interest that shall It is of course unfortunate for us on this be personal and universal, without age limit. But the time perfectly powerful influence in this direction.

But the greatest good of this first meeting The summer is un-time for the people of Greater Hellas. Cloudless but a minority of their race. They are less of Asia Minor, to say nothing of Epirus and It is the purpose of this new movement Macedonia, are largely, if not predominantly, Greek in language, religion, and interests. In every city of the Mediterranean basin,

In the National Assembly that elected the present king to the throne thirty three years ago, delegates from the Greeks in Constantinople, Odessa, Alexandria, London, and Athens and Sparta. Every Greek community No other race remains so renewal and popularity depend on their The numerous fine buildings that are rapidly making Athens the handsomest city of might be a worse solution of the eastern the East, for the most part gifts of wealthy question than handing over Turkey in Eu-Greeks in foreign lands, attest this irradica- rope and parts of Asia Minor to the Greeks. ble love of native land.

flock to Athens. The sixth of April is the dition that Constantinople will again be seventy-fifth anniversary of Greek inde- theirs when a Constantine and a Sophia pendence, and the fires of patriotism will shall be their sovereigns. When Crown blaze high in Greek hearts. It will be no Prince Constantine with his Prussian wife strange thing if the Cretan shall go back to Sophia ascends the throne that condition his island more than ever intent on revolu- will be met. tion; if the Macedonian Greek with eyes more full of longing shall look across the moun- out interest to us. All Philhellenes join in tains to his happier Thessalian brothers; if wishing well to the land that is the reposithe Greeks throughout the sultan's realm tory of so many cherished associations. But shall wait with yet greater impatience for the all who love our civilization and long to see time to come when the enslaved half of it triumph in the world will watch with Hellas shall be free.

claim the Greek has to these large sections Man can not be far off. When that shall of the East. Judged by the standard of in come will Slav or Greek succeed to his telligence, industry, and force of character, estate? Supremacy of Slavic rule in the he has still more decided advantage.

wrought marvels with the Greek. Naturally It will replace Turkish barbarity with Slavic restless he is learning self-control; enthusi- intolerance and plunge the East into darkastic he is learning patience; yesterday a ness for another half millenium. Russian serf he is to-day learning the arts of democ- rule may be more humane than Turkish; it racy, for his government is monarchical in is not more civilizing. hardly more than name. When the clock shall strike the hour of doom for the Turkish to closer contact between Greece and the Empire, Greece will be all ready to take the western nations, give to us a truer estimate place that is rightfully hers. Epirus, Mace- of the Greek and a juster conception of his donia, Crete, Cyprus, and parts of Asia possibilities and rights, and bring to him justly belong to her. She may fail in her greater appreciation and emulation of westambition to regain Constantinople, but that ern civilization, we as well as he will be the city might be in worse hands, and there gainers.

This is not merely the vision of a single Of these absent children thousands will enthusiast. All Greeks know that old tra-

This dream of modern Greeks is not withkeenest interest the gathering crisis in the Superiority of numbers is not the sole East. The long-delayed demise of the Sick East will end forever the dreams of a united These three quarters of a century have and fully liberated Hellas. It will do more,

If these New Olympic Games shall lead

THE PRINCIPLES WHICH UNDERLIE THE COOKING OF FOOD.

BY PROFESSOR THOMAS GRANT ALLEN, M.A.

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WELL known French chemist, Pro- be built up from their elements, carbon, hyfessor Berthelot, has prophesied that drogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. As a result in time, during the next century per- the broad acres which are now devoted to haps, many of the staple foods which we now raising wheat and corn and rice will be utilobtain by natural growth will be produced ized for other purposes, for flour, meal, and in factories; that meat, milk, eggs, and flour breakfast foods will no longer be grown, but will, by the methods of synthetic chemistry, made. Cattle, sheep, and swine will no longer be raised, for beef, mutton, and pork If these were now his only foods, cooking will then be products of our laboratories.

The land which will then not be needed for the growing of food stuffs will probably come to be divided among the people who now crowd the tenements of our large cities. Every family could then have "three acres of land and a cow" and instead of being choked with gases, blinded with smoke, and offended by vile odors would inhale the pure air of the prairies and enjoy the odors of its anemones and daisies.

That this prophecy may not appear a mere fancy may I remind my readers that our best known American chemist appears to believe with Professor Berthelot that foods will be manufactured, and that considerably cheaper than they now are grown, thereby lessening the struggle for existence. Some foods and inorganic materials; thus, vanilla, which has always been obtained until recently from the tonka bean is now being displaced by artificial vanillin. Fats have been prepared and carbohydrates. from their elements and it is pretty well known that sugar, which represents another able to our senses of taste and smell. Cookclass of foods, can be prepared from sawdust. "I do not say," says professor Berthelot, once, nor do I say that we shall ever give you greater or less extent with regard to vegea beefsteak as we now obtain and cook it. We table foods and indeed some vegetables, as ever, chemically, digestively, and nutritively were they uncooked. The cooking of most probably be a tablet. of any color and shape that is desired, and no doubt this receives considerable attenwill, I think, entirely satisfy the epicurean tion. senses of the future." May I add that per- renders food more palatable, gives it a more haps it will also always be tender, and cook- savory odor, and if well done usually rening will become so simple that a discussion ders it more attractive. The superior flavor, of the principles which underlie the art will appearance, and taste of a piece of beefseem superfluous.

Meanwhile for a few years to come we are likely to go on eating the same foods prepared in the same old ways, and so long as we do their proper cooking will be an important factor in rendering them digestible food is to be found in the fact that thereby and otherwise fitting them for our use.

Man was at one time, in all probability, a vegetarian, and a very narrow one at that, for his food consisted of fruits and nuts only.

would be unnecessary, but down through the ages he has been experimenting with everything that is edible until now his dietary includes all the varieties to be found in a wellconducted modern grocery and meat market. His experiments have been attended by more or less failure and often with damage to himself, and that in many ways, for the kind of food a man eats influences his character physically, mentally, and morally, more perhaps than we are willing to admit. not only often been imprudent in his choice of food but from ignorance of the relations which should exist between the substances used as food and the structure and wants of his body he has, perhaps, quite as often made mistakes in his methods of cooking.

Let us consider first why we cook our food food flavors have already been built up from and then let us discuss in some detail the principles which underlie the application of heat to each of the three principal classes of food substances; viz., the proteids, fats,

We cook our food to render it more agreeing develops flavors and odors not present in the raw state. This is particularly true "that we shall give you artificial beefsteaks at of the animal foods, but it is also true to a shall give you the same identical food, how- potatoes and beans, would be repugnant speaking. Its form will differ, because it will foods may be so conducted as to make But it will be a tablet them more pleasant to look upon, and We may, therefore, say that cooking steak nicely cooked is a case in point. The development of pleasant flavors in the coffee berry and peanut illustrate the same princi-

> A second reason why we should cook our we facilitate the process of mastication. Some foods are tough or hard and can neither be finely divided nor well mixed with saliva. Cooking softens these so that the

bility and the amount of nutrient matter Many of these are harmless, but we must reobtained are concerned, are vastly more ef- member that we cannot be sure at any time ficient.

be chemically changed; thus some foods or chances when we cook our food than when portions of them are absolutely indigestible we do not. The principal source of evil is in the uncooked state; the fibrous tissue of not the presence of bacteria themselves but meat, for example, can not be considered a the chemical products which they form, the food until by the application of heat it has ptomaines, leucomaines and toxalbumins. If been changed chemically to gelatin. Sim- these have been formed in the foods before ilarly starches, though not entirely indigest- heat is applied, cooking will not materially ible when raw, are changed into a more dialter the poisonous nature of such food. Furgestible form by cooking, and the cooked ther, there are some foods which we do not starch, as in bread, is by the process of toast- desire to cook. For these reasons it is abing converted into a new chemical substance solutely essential that we keep the food macalled dextrin, which closely resembles su-terial, the kitchen, and everything with which gar both in its chemical properties and in the food can come in contact, and by which the ease with which it is digested. Again it might become contaminated, scrupulously sugar is changed into caramel and fats are clean. partially decomposed into other more digestible substances.

the warmth which is thus imparted promotes digestion by causing an increased flow of blood to the digestive apparatus and hence a more copious secretion of the digestive at least four different ways: by the applicafluids. It is to stimulate the flow of digestive juices that hot soup is given as the first course at dinner. As a result of this increased flow the digestion of the food is well advanced by the time dinner is over. The least three modifications; viz., boiling, soup general stimulating effect of tea and coffee is enhanced considerably by their warmth.

The general result of all these changes mentioned, the development of flavor, the increased ease of mastication, the chemical changes, and the warmth imparted by cooking, is that more nutrient matter is obtained from the food at the same time that its digestion is promoted.

Finally, cooking destroys any parasites that may be present in the food. Of these, trichinæ in pork and the scolex, or encysted head of the tapeworm, in what is known as measly beef, are the most common. To show that these are not so rare I may mention that between two and three per cent of all the hogs slaughtered at the Chicago stock yards are found to be infected with trichina.

work of the teeth is performed with greater Most food materials serve as favorable media ease, and the results, so far as the digesti- for the propagation and growth of bacteria. that no dangerous ones are present. As Again it is often desirable that the food heat destroys bacteria we are taking fewer

Having now considered why we cook, let us next consider how we cook, and then let .. A fourth reason for cooking food is that us discuss the principles embodied in the method. And, first, as a type of the proteids let us study the cooking of meat.

> The cooking of meat is accomplished in tion of heat through the medium of water, by baking or roasting, by broiling, and by frying.

Of the first of these methods there are at making, and stewing. In the first the object is to retain in the meat as nearly as possible all the nutritive qualities and natural flavor. In the making of soups, broths, and gravies the object is to separate as completely as possible all the juices from the meat. Perhaps the making of beef tea, in which only some of the juices of the meat are desired, should be classed with soup making. In stewing, which is a combination of these two methods, a part only of the juice is extracted and served with the meat.

The principle upon which we rely for the accomplishment of our purpose in each case is based upon the fact that albumen is fluid and soluble below 134° F. but becomes solid and insoluble above 160° F.

You can illustrate this by a simple experi-

become dissolved in it. easily digestible. And this we find to be the F. for some time. case. Now continue to heat the albumen tough cement.

This experiment teaches us that the temperature for coagulation or cooking of albu- is owing to the fact that none of the fibers men is not that of boiling, 212° F., but 160°, have been shrunken or hardened. or 52° below. Since the albumin of meat is periment also illustrate the difference between a "tender, juicy steak, rounded or plumped out in the middle, and a tough, leathery abomination that has been cooked so as to cause it to shrivel and curl up"?

regard to the end which it is desired to ob- easily regulated. out by cold water just as you have seen the ature the contents of the inner vessel. white of egg. If it is, therefore, desired to resembles the method on which the carpen-

Place a little of the white of egg in retain as completely as possible all the nua test tube or beaker containing water. The trient juices as well as the volatile substanwhite of egg is principally albumen and ces to which meat owes its flavor and stimuwater, indeed albumen is a Latin translation lating properties, it will be at once apparent of the common name the white. If the mix- that an impervious case must be formed ture of egg and water be now stirred for a around the piece of meat to be cooked at the minute you will soon be unable to distin- outset of the operation. This is accomguish the egg from the water, for it will have plished by at once immersing the piece of Now insert a ther- meat in hot water, and causing the water to mometer in the tube and place it in a larger boil for about seven minutes. The addition vessel containing water and gradually heat of salt assists the boiling water in forming a When the thermometer shows that the case of coagulated albumin which prevents temperature of the solution in the tube has the escape of the juices from the meat. risen to 134° F. white threads of albumen After this brief period of exposure to a high will begin to appear within it; these will in- temperature, the water should be allowed to crease in size and number until a tempera- cool to about 160° F. and this temperature ture of 160° F. is attained, when the whole maintained until the meat has been cooked. of the dissolved albumen will become white This does not mean that the meat be allowed and opaque. It is now coagulated and may to simmer, for as you can easily show by a be called solid. If we now examine some thermometer there is practically no differof the result we shall find that the albumen ence between the temperature of boiling thus only just coagulated is a tender, deli- water and simmering. All that is required cate, jelly-like substance, having every ap- is that the interior of the piece of meat should pearance to touch, sight, and taste of being reach and be kept at a temperature of 160°

With the low temperature the time reuntil 212° is reached and then maintain it quired for cooking is longer, but the reat this temperature for a while. It will dry, sults are better. The meat is more tender, and become hard and shrunken. If the more digestible, and has a better flavor. temperature be carried a little higher the The retention of the flavor is explained by albumen becomes converted into a hard, the formation of the case of coagulated albumin, the tenderness by the experiment with the egg, and the increased digestibility

The only practical difficulty in this method like this albumen of egg, does not this ex- of cooking is the maintenance of a constant low temperature. Numerous devices have been adopted to secure this end, but of these only the merest mention can be made. simple but rather imperfect method is to lower the gas flame. If we have a conven-Remembering now what has been said in ient thermometer the temperature could be Another method is to tain in each of the methods of cooking in use the bain-marie, which is simply a small, water, let us see how we are practically to thin saucepan suspended in a larger one apply this principle. It must be remem- adapted for the fire and containing water bered that the albumin of meat is a liquid which when boiling or nearly so suffices to like the white of egg and can be dissolved heat to a few degrees below its own temperter's glue pot is constructed, with which formed of the melted fat together with some most persons are familiar. Perhaps the of the juice which we cannot altogether premost efficient piece of apparatus for this vent escaping and a small quantity of gelapurpose is that known as the Aladdin oven, tin which is formed when the temperature is designed and thoroughly tested by Mr. Ed- long continued. The basting with this gravy ward Atkinson, the well known economist. is an important part of the process as it tends The essential principles in its construction to diffuse the heat uniformly over the roast, are two: first, the sides of the oven are made prevents scorching, and such hardening of of some non-conducting material, as wood the surface as would cause it to crack and perpulp or papier-maché, thus preventing waste mit the escape of flavor. Not only does roastof heat, and second, the heat is supplied by ing retain all the natural flavors of the meat, means of an oil lamp or gas, in either case but the dry heat browns the surface aud dethe amount supplied being always under the velops several new substances which have control of the cook.

meat should be immersed in cold or tepid placed in the oven underneath the roast perwater and the temperature slowly raised to forms, to some extent, the same work as the about 170° F.

In the preparation of beef tea and bouillon the water should have a temperature above 134°, as this prevents the escape of albumin. cooking either by radiation of heat from an

In stewing, the temperature of the water should be kept between 134° and 180° F. Below 134° albumin would escape from the meat. It is this which forms the scum and which often is foolishly thrown away. Above not exceed from three fourths to an inch in 180° it would be rendered hard and tough. thickness. The surfaces are quickly sealed, A considerable portion of the nutritive mat- The interior can then be cooked at a lower ters of the meat by this method escapes into temperature either by removing the piece the surrounding liquid, but as it is served farther from the fire if it be coals or by turnwith the meat there is no loss and stewing ing the flame lower if the source of heat be is therefore an economical and quite popu- gas. The juices thus expanded and unable lar method of cooking meat.

and juice retained in the meat, and the rapid and convenient. method of cooking which best accomplishes this is that known as roasting or baking. In generally condemned and justly so, owing to the ordinary oven the cooking is effected by the fact that by this method the meat is renradiated heat and by heated air. In order dered much less digestible. As the meat is to retain the juices as completely as possi-usually cut into thin slices and then cooked ble the roast is first exposed to a strong heat, by the application of heat through hot fat or either by having the oven hot or better, per- oil it is apt to become more or less saturated haps, by searing the surfaces in a very hot with grease. This renders it less permefrying pan. By this method the surface is able to the digestive juices. Again fatty coagulated, water is evaporated, and a sort acids developed by the action of the high of crust is formed which presents a barrier temperature on the fat are apt to lead to to the subsequent escape of the juice. As disturbance of the digestive process. The soon as this crust is formed cooking may fat should be at a pretty high temperature proceed slowly at a lower temperature, for in order that the juices of the meat may be this method best secures tender, unshrunken, retained and that the meat may absorb as unhardened, muscular fiber. The gravy is little grease as possible.

agreeable odors and pleasant tastes charac-In making soups, broths, or gravies the teristic of roasted meat. A pan of water basting, and prevents the melted fat from decomposing and yielding disagreeable odors.

Broiling, or grilling, being a process of open fire or by bringing the meat in contact with a hot surface, is almost the same as roasting, only this method is applied to smaller portions of meat. The pieces should to escape render the piece full and plump. Most people prefer to have the flavors Broiling develops a very fine flavor and is

Frying is a method of cooking meat very

is absorbed by the meat and the objectionable results which usually attend this method of cooking are to some extent obviated.

Fish is baked, broiled, fried, or boiled. I use the last term advisedly, for indeed fish ought never to be cooked in boiling water. Not even the preliminary boiling for a few minutes, as in meats, should be attempted, if the fish has been cut into slices, for there is always danger of the fish going to pieces. The superficial albumin can be coagulated at a temperature lower than the boiling point. The time required is less than that for meat and the harder the water in which it is cooked the firmer is the flesh and the better does it retain its flavor.

By the time-honored method of cooking eggs, three and a half minutes in boiling water, the white is usually hard and indigestible and the yolk soft and underdone. If, instead, the eggs are placed in boiling water just sufficient to cover them and then the vessel set back for from twelve to twenty minutes, the white will be just nicely cooked and the volk will be firmer than the white.

It is claimed by some that cheese when cooked is more digestible than the uncooked article.

The proteid of peas and beans is very difficult of digestion in the raw state. Long and thorough cooking is necessary to render these satisfactory articles of diet.

With regard to the cooking of fats little can tion takes place owing to the high and someapt to cause trouble.

We come now to consider the cooking of carbohydrates. The foods which contain them in quantity are vegetable, and the most common we find in seeds and tubers has been placed there to serve as a store of food for the young plant when it begins to grow the next spring. mentation is between 70° and 90° F. Above

If the surface of the meat be covered with season it is laid up in a dry, compact form flour, bread crumbs, or egg, less of the fat and surrounded by hard walls of cellulose. In order that the starch grains may be used as food for man not only must the walls be ruptured but the grains themselves must be made soluble. Cooking of starch accomplishes these two changes, the starch combining with water to form a starch paste. It is this paste which is employed in the thickening of gravies, sauces, etc., by adding flour. In addition to these changes the application of dry heat to starch effects a chemical change, as in the formation of sugar and caramel in bread crust and in toast.

> In the cooking of potatoes and other vegetables containing starch and cellulose, not only is the starch cooked but the cellulose is softened so that it is less irritating to the digestive tract and in some cases, as in asparagus, it is digested.

> The vegetables are particularly rich in mineral matters, but when cooked in boiling water these are dissolved out and the liquid containing them is frequently thrown away. This ought not to be. By boiling or baking potatoes in their jackets not only are these salts retained but more agreeable flavors are developed than when the jackets have been removed.

Bread seems to be the best form in which starch can be taken as food, for in the light, spongy, porous condition of the loaf a large surface is presented to the action of the digestive juices.

This porous condition of the loaf is brought be said. It is believed that partial dissocia- about by means of a fermentation in which the yeast plant is the active agent. what long-continued temperature. The fat chemical changes involved in the fermentabecomes granular and is more easily di-tion are the conversion of a small portion of gested. If, however, the chemical change be the starch of the flour into sugar and the complete the fat is decomposed into fatty further changes of the sugar into two new acid and glycerin, and the fatty acid will be substances one of which is alcohol and the other a gas known as carbon dioxide. The gas is entangled by the tenacious gluten and the porous sponge is the result.

Kneading gives elasticity to the dough, carbohydrate is starch. The starch which breaks up the bubbles, and distributes them evenly through the mass.

The temperature most favorable to fer-As it must withstand the cold of the winter 90° a second fermentation would begin and

change the alcohol to an acid, which would expanded to seventeen hundred times its make the bread sour.

Baking destroys the yeast plant before of pastry and crackers. this secondary fermentation begins, cooks crust.

The interior of the loaf is cooked at the ture high enough to accomplish this

volume, has something to do with the raising

Cakes are frequently made light and porthe starch and gluten, expands the gas, ous by the expansion of air which has been drives off the alcohol, and forms a pleasant entangled in whipped eggs and then mixed with the flour.

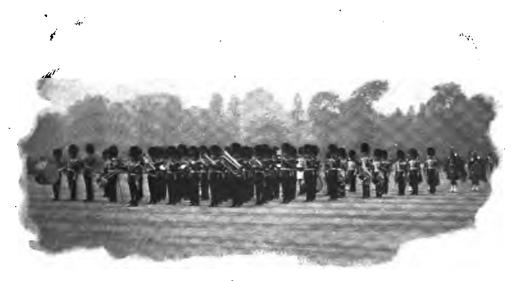
In what is known as aërated bread the temperature of boiling water and the oven gas is prepared in suitable vessels and then must, therefore, be maintained at a tempera- forced into the dough. When baking powder The is used for the same purpose the gas is genmost favorable temperature, according to erated in the dough by the chemical change Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of the Boston Insti- which takes place when the principal contute of Technology, is from 400° to 550° F. stituents of the baking powder are brought Water, which when changed to steam has into solution.

MILITARY BANDS OF EUROPE.

BY S. PARKES CADMAN.

dier, Coldstreams, and Scots Guards (in- and Russia rejoices in the Czar's regiment fantry), the Life Guards (two regiments) and of Guards, whose musicians delight the St.

HE leading bands of European armies the band of the Garde Republicaine, Austria are those of the Household Brigade the Imperial Guards' Band, Turkey an orof Great Britain, including the Grena-ganization attached to the Ottoman palace,



THE SCOTS GUARDS' BAND.

the Royal Horse Guards Blue (cavalry), the Petersburg citizens with rich, highly colored Royal Artillery and Royal Marine Bands, national music. and that of the Engineers. Germany has Of course this enumeration does not prothe Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regimental fess to include many other deservedly popu-Band, Belgium that of the Guides, France lar and standard brass and reed orchestras, P-Apr.

and considering that in Great Britain alone pass that their fame has extended so widely. there are over forty thousand military bands, detailed survey of genuinely excellent bands upon Lieutenant Godfrey's face with some

is simply impossible here.

The two leading bands of Europe to-day which met in honorable rivalry at the French Exhibition in London during the summer and fall of 1800—are those of the Grenadier Guards of England, conducted by the worldfamed bandmaster the Hon. Lieut. Dan Godfrey, and the Garde Republicaine of France. conducted by M. Wettge. Both are composed of picked men, artists who have served a long apprenticeship in other bands previous to being honored and gratified by being called to join these. And when upon state occasions, such as the trooping of the colors on the



DRUM MAJOR, COLDSTREAM GUARDS' BAND.

queen's birthday, the Guards' bands of the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, and Scots Fusiliers Guards, two names inseparably associated are massed together for combined effort, or in the history of military music, allow me to the full complement of the Garde Republi- quote from a Boston paper for June 19, 1872, caine is pouring forth glorious melody under concerning this well-remembered visit to our the trees of Paris' great parks and gardens, one can fully understand how it comes to

Our American orchestra conducted by M. while France, Austria, Germany, and Bel-Sousa is avowedly an imitation of the great gium are equally prolific in this respect, a French band. And our readers will look

> interest when they recall the fact that he brought his band to the grand international musical festival held in Boston during the year 1872. This was the first time an English soldier had appeared in uniform in America since the days of 1812-16. Ouestions were asked in Parliament as to the advisability of the step. and a special act by that august body was necessary to enable the band to leave the country. Belonging as it does to the personal establishment of the sovereign, Victoria could have done us no greater honor than to send to us, clad in bearskin and resplendent scarlet and gold, her favorite musicians.

Before dwelling on the Godfreys and the shores:

"The greatest sensation of the day and of the

occasion was reserved, however, for the Grenadier Guards' Band-a sensation which had a most substantial basis in sound musical judgment. The appearance of the band in its really splendid and elegant uniform was quite enough of itself to fire the popular heart and to account, with the added consideration of hospitable friendliness of feeling, for their welcome. But long before they had finished their opening overture it was felt that no such military band had ever been heard in the United States."

I forbear to auote more. Doubtless the memorable scene when Mr. Dan Godfrey signaled his men to play "The Star Spangled Banner" still lives in the recollection of Bostonians who were fortunate enough to be present. It literally beggared description. The popular enthusiasm of thousands in the audience was sustained by the rarer zest of the foreign orchestras, and amid a hurricane of applause Mr. Godfrey's band accomplished more for the cementing of good feeling between two great nations than many a tedious period of diplomacy has done. The palm of supremacy was



PIPER, SCOTS GUARDS' BAND.

"It was the triumph of my life," said Mr. July 2, 1856, he was appointed to the Gren-Godfrey to me this summer, "and I often adiers by His Royal Highness the Prince play your national hymn at my al fresco Consort, Albert the Good. concerts during the season. My remembrance of America is of the kindliest nature." get my first day's duty. The troops were

The history of the Godfrey family is very largely the history of the advance of military music throughout the English-speaking Their names are familiar to every lover of music. Who has not heard of the father, his three sons, and their sons in turn? Their selections, arrangements, compositions, waltzes, marches, and galops are played

> by every band of repute throughout Europe, America, and Australia.

> When the elder Godfrey died he left three sons in his family who inherited his fame. Dan, Charles. and Fred. They each conducted a Guards' band. and while Mr. Fred is now deceased, his brothers, Dan and Charles, continue to be the premier bandmasters of the British queen and nation, possessing the finest infantry and cavalry bands respectively of the army, and some critics say of the world.

In a recent interview Lieutenant Godfrey stated that he was born in 1831 and graduated at the Royal Academy

unanimously awarded to the English band. of Music, where he is now a professor. On

"Never," said Mr. Godfrey, "shall I for-

our way through the crowded Strand."

frey continued: "I think we may claim to make his playing a rare treat afforded by have prevented a terrible calamity while out complete musical culture. there. It was the last day of the exhibition

the building where a stand had been fitted up for the use of the band. Suddenly a thunderstorm burst over the place. The light-

ning tore open the roof and clouds of sand were whirled around the auditorium like smoke. Guards were playing the overture to 'Zampa.' Hundreds of people arose to their feet in dismay. Somebody called 'Fire!'; there was a rush —



LIEUT. DAN GODFREY, BANDMASTER GRENADIER GUARDS.

and in another moment we struck up 'The Star Spangled Banner.' The effect was instantaneous and everybody quieted down."

During the evening the writer listened to this band they played the following program:

> BAND OF H. M. GRENADIER GUARDS. (By permission of Colonel Oliphant.)

magnificent cornet playing of Sergeant gold, and march to St. James with the Knight, whose rendition of the motet from Grenadiers, the Coldstreams, and the Scots. Mendelssohn provoked a positive sensation He is allowed to reside out of barracks, to

returning from the Crimean War and I com- band of sixty or more performers, every posed a march in honor of the auspicious hour. man an artist of repute and a soloist upon Not a dry eye could be seen as we wended his particular instrument, Mr. Knight stands out prominently for a purity and delicacy of Referring to his American visit Mr. God- tone and correctness of phrasing which

The Guards have produced many famous and some twelve thousand people were in players. Jules Levy, who is now in the

> United States, and Howard Reynolds, together with Sergeant Charles Knight, are a trio of cornetists unexcelled the world over.

> > Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Willman, and Mr. Pollard were equally good upon the clarionet. Mr. Mc-Grath is the best trumpet player in England to-day. Mr. Bourne and Mr. Phasey, euphonium players, are both recently deceased. I shall not easily forget hearing Mr.

when it occurred to me to stop the band, Bourne play a favorite solo of his, "O ruddier than the cherry," an aria from Handel, at the Crystal Palace, London, in the year 1889.

These gentlemen were and are the leading instrumentalists in organizations which maintain supremacy because the material is so good, and this remark applies to both instruments and men. If it is the dream of the French conscript that some morning he may awake to find a marshal's baton in his knapsack, it is equally the dream of the young English bandsman that some day he will be in the Guards. He will serve ten years in another regiment and forfeit all this time and its pension in order that he The feature of the performance was the may don the bearskin, the scarlet, and the among the throngs around the stand. In a wear civilian dress, and to take other engagements than those pertaining to duty, wallader Thomas, a pupil of the late Fred Many of the gentlemen in London orchestras Godfrey. This band consists of one bandappear at night in faultless evening dress master, two sergeants, two corporals, and and parade the following morning in the forty musicians; total, forty-five. They play elaborately laced and epauleted tunics of upon two flutes, one piccolo, one oboe, these regiments.

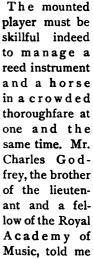
A comparison of the playing of the three bassoons, four horns, three eupho-English and German Guards' bands shows niums, three basses, six cornets, four tromthe superior orchestral properties of the bones, and two drums, giving twenty-two former. The German bands which visited reed, twenty brass, and two percussion inthe Chicago Worlds' Fair evoked comment struments. In 1785 the band consisted of on their unbalanced and brassy tone, fan- twelve German musicians enlisted in the fare-like, and lacking even formation. The king's domain of Hanover. They performed English Guards are distinctly more refined, upon four clarionets, two bassoons, two and with wonderful attack, rhythm, and oboes, two French horns, one trumpet, and almost overwhelming crescendo movements one serpent. Then came three Africans there is linked artistic taste and sweetness, who carried tambourines and bells. In fact, the shading of the reeds is equal to that of a skillful stringed orchestra, deftness Dan Godfrey conducted the Coldstreams, and purity and every change of subtle tone and after he died his second son, Fred,

being evidenced with absolute faultlessness. I am of the opinion that if Sousa or Victor Herbert could arrange a musical festival, as the late Mr.

Gilmore did in '72, the verdict then given would not be very seriously threatened, save by that truly superb body of players the band of the Garde Republicaine.

The Austrian capital is the home of the walzer, and the Strauss OrchesFor fifty-one years the father of Lieut. took his place until 1880. The Royal Horse Guards' Band is more largely brass and less reed than those of the Foot Guards.

two Eb clarionets, thirteen Bb clarionets.



that his men



SERGEANT CHARLES KNIGHT, SOLO CORNETIST, GRENADIER GUARDS' BAND.

tra has won there and throughout Europe have to do double duty, as a mounted and and America a singular reputation for a dismounted band. "Besides, I have in dance music. tria and Russia, too, are very superior can play the violin, one player for the viola, for musical quality, but they do not rank two altos, three contra-basses, and a pianist." with the Belgian Guides or those before The hereditary musical gift is abundantly Coldstream Band, conducted by Mr. Cad- in conducting, his reading of the most diffi-

The military bands of Aus- my band," continued he, "five men who

Here is the makeup of the manifest in Mr. Charles Godfrey. His style

cult passages, and the control he exercises over an orchestra have called forth the praises of many critics. His arrangements for bands, if tabulated, would fill some pages of this magazine. Among the best known let me mention some overtures: "Ruy Blas" "Raymond" (Thomas), (Mendelssohn), "Due d'Olowne" (Auber), and "Macbeth "(Halton). Verdi's "Nabucodonosor," "Faust," by Gounod, Spohr's "Last Judgment," "La Gazza Ladra," by Rossini, and "The Flying Dutchman," by Wagner, are also among the selections arranged by Mr. Godfrey.

bands of the world.

The program the Horse Guards Blue a pet selection of Queen Victoria's. last number, a rhapsodical symphony by some time in the quadrangle at Windsor and

BAND OF H. M. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS. (BLUE.)

The duties of these bands of the Household Brigade, attached as they are to the court, bring them in contact with the queen and the royal family almost constantly. He has a son—Charles III. we may call Lieutenant Godfrey says that Her Majesty him to avoid confusion—who conducts the is attached to the German School of music, Crystal Palace Military Band, which he has especially Mozart and the earlier composers. caused to rank next to the crack regimental Scotch music, like all things Scotch, is also in favor, the overture to "Ruy Blas" being played at the Horticultural Fête at the old program played in her castle or palaces is border town of Shrewsbury in August of '95 submitted to her for approval, and it is no drew together sixty thousand people. The unusual thing for Her Majesty to spend



DRUM AND FIFE CORPS, GRENADIER GUARDS.

criticism. The following is the program:

Liszt, formed a suitable finale to a render- speak a few words of approval to the banding of the whole which placed it above master. She made Dan Godfrey a lieutenant, and he is the first bandmaster to receivethe rank of commissioned officer in the Brit-ters such as the Albert Hall, interpreting ish Army.

for popular concerts in London. In one evening you may hear the band of Sir Charles Halle, the songs of Sims Reeves, Madame Albani, Madame Sterling, and many another luminary — the whole for twentyfour cents in the gallery, fifty cents in the main auditorium, and a dollar in the boxes. Think of this rich feast within the reach of a poor music-loving theological student resident in London and you will not wonder that I often left Paley, Descarte, Butler, Meyer, and John Wesley to take care of themselves while



CORNET AND RUPHONIUM PLAYERS, SCOTS GUARDS' BAND.

away athirst for more, and thanked heaven oboes, saxophones, cornets, and French for the only ministry through the senses to horns are his intimate friends. the spirit which does not necessarily end the Marine Bands, four in number, are in sensualizing the spirit—for the divine advertised to give a performance they are gift of music.

of the Marines and Engineers, is both a kind enough to send me his photograph and has to be "double handed," to use a tech- strument is the cello, a genuine Joseph or Plymouth, playing a march from Eilen- both bandmasters in the Guards and Marine in royal houses or on the stages of great cen-symphony concerts held during the winter.

the deepest emotions and most harmonious The Royal Albert Hall is a favorite resort splendor of Meyerbeer, Wagner, Dvorak, and Sullivan.

> Mr. Kappey, until recently the conductor of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, has been known for many years as an authority on all pertaining to military music. A scholar, historian, antiquarian, and passionate lover of his profession, he was long and worthily recognized as technically in the front rank. He traces the history of trombones from Egypt and Greece and states the reasons for the employment of the brass and reed instruments in a band; he knows their tone and quality and

I drank deep and drank again and came the combined effect of them all. Flutes, Whenever sure of an audience. Mr. Winterbottom, the The Royal Artillery Regiment, like those bandmaster of the Plymouth division, was military and a string band. Every member a history of his family. His principal innical expression. To-day he may march Guarnerius, as he states with commendable through the streets of Woolwich, Chatham, pride. His uncles William and John were berg: to-morrow he will be seated in a pala- Artillery, and he has followed in their steps tial drawing room or behind banks of exotics by establishing in Plymouth some delightful

'Vorspiel' from 'Tristan and Isolde'; culture, and uplifting influences among

'Norwegian Melodies' by Grieg; the 'Pastorale' and 'Oxford' symphonies; Brahms' No. 2., Schumann's No. 3., and Beethoven's No. 8., 'Extracts'; among 'Suites', those of Grieg ('Peer Gynt'), Mackenzie ('Raphsodie Eccosassé'), and the 'Siefried Idyll' by Wagner."

These speak for themselves, and as work done by military bandsmen are simply admirable, needing no note and comment. Contrast them with the blare-away vulgarities raked from the lower schools of music performed by the average brass band and one may see at a glance how the possibilities of bandsmen can be most wonderfully advanced.

"I played last year with my soldier boys, earls. To-day they are common property. and their string and reed and brass com- The popular taste for music is so cultivated bined the following selections," said Mr. by a good band that you cannot make the Winterbottom: "'Anacreon,' 'Fingal's Cave,' musicians walk one way and the crowd go 'Leonore,' and 'Don Juan,' overtures; the in the opposite direction. For recreation,

> men who toil daily, little outside of religious exercises can compare with the knowledge of instrumental music. There is no doubt that the source of attraction at Hugh Price Hughes' services in London does not consist solely in the preaching of Mr. Hughes; many are drawn thither by Heath Mills. and his orchestral concert by sixty performers.

But superb military music, resonant and vet mellow, graceful as well as powerful, uniting sweetness, light, shade, majesty. and force, is not the product of a moment. It has taken one hundred and fifty vears of toil unmitigated and ardor unsubdued. in workshops where instru-



DRUM MAJOR, SCOTS GUARDS' BAND.

Auerbach well said that "music washes ments are made, in band rooms where away from the soul the dust of everyday artists are trained, and by every aid, melife." In the last half of the eighteenth chanical, professional, public, and private, century these orchestras were attached to to evolve a band such as the English Guards the retinues of great monarchs and lordly or the Garde Republicaine.

A LOYAL LOVER.

BY JOHN EDGEWORTH.

" A love large as life, deep and changeless as death."

-Lucile.

serious crisis of my life.

of the Mediterranean, through that famous valley which lies between the blue Cévennes hour when the little café was full of gay and the white Alps, from Perpignan to Nice. The charm of its clement yet radiant skies; its tropic luxuriance of palm and olive and vine and rose, with scattered forests, on the slopes, of oak and pine; its majestic cliffs of porphyry alternating with long, low, sandy shores, golden yellow; its turquoise sea, glance which noted his entrance was quickmelting and mingling with a sapphire sky; ened to steady regard, at his aspect and its and its stirring histories suggested at every inaptness to the gay quality of the scene turn by antique castles and churches and, and to the deference of the garçon, who welolder yet, the ruins of Roman times,—all comed him with bows and smiles at a table this beauty and poetry awoke in me a sense standing apart in a corner of the room. of peace. I mused of the generations which had been reserved. It was beside a window from remotest times had here lived out their that opened on the fragrant courtyard of the destiny, until my sorrow merged in the "fel- house. It was spread for one guest alone.

"Brief rest upon the turning billow's height." peace, until at last I caught glimpses of the in a depression between the eyes. doth wear."

G-Apr.

moral maladies,-and finally established my-T was at Antibes, in the Café de Prov- self at Antibes, a secluded little city which has ence, that I first saw him. I had so- all the charm of Cannes with a quaint beauty journed in the south of France, veiling of its own. The days, hardly noted and under the pretext of artistic studying and counted, were occupied in excursions amid sketching a desire to escape from my friends, the olive groves and vineyards or to the inwith a great grief which craved the solace land villages which nestle in the Alpine footnot of sympathy but of solitude. I sought hills or along the precipitous shores of the in nature the renewal of energies lavished promontory of La Garrouppe, terminating with profusion in the violent emotions of a each evening at the modest Café de Provence. And it was there, and thus prepared in sen-I had wandered leisurely along the coasts timent to meet him, that I saw my "lover."

> I had entered earlier than my wont, at an diners and every table on its broad, vineshaded esplanade was occupied. It was the superb calm of the day's afterglow, when the sun had sunk beyond the mountains and the twilight lingered in the vales beneath.

He passed close by me, and the casual lowship of universal suffering." I lost the It was adorned with a great bowl of Provegoism of grief. My life appeared as but ence roses. The guest thus honored, who returned Jean's greeting with a grave cour-And this calm of mind invited deeper tesy, was tall and spare, but vigorous. His thoughts. The glory of the world in its face was that of a dreamer, save for the firm fairest aspects persuaded me that "nature closure of the straight, strong mouth, which at heart is very pitiful." Then my spirit argued well for his persistency. The brow groped after Him who is above this pa- was high, narrow, and deeply marked by lines geantry of history and nature, in eternal which curved from the temples to converge Father's face, behind "the mask eternal love were full of severe but thwarted thought, a dumb, vague longing, and an old, habitual I was cured, but tarried still in this hospipain. He was clothed in worn but neat gartal of the heart—this hotel-Dieu of my ments of unusual style. The long coat, butmeal was so frugal—bread, a bit of cheese, olives, and coffee—that I wondered at the care with which he was served.

My curiosity was piqued, and when he retired I looked about for Madame Duschene, the buxom, bustling landlady of the cafe. She would sometimes do me the honor deftly to arrange the dishes of my meal. And after she had discovered, by delicate advances, that I was not averse to her cheery talk she would pause and regale me between entrée and salad, or in coffee time, with naïve and piquant bits of character sketching. Let it not be maligned as gossip, this witty, kindly, graceful chat, so instinct with generous sympathies. In this way I had made acquaintance, avoiding the discomforts of familiarity, with the habitues of the place, and in fact with the inhabitants generally of the village and its vicinage. And so when Madame ceased to search. and my box of American cigars I asked her who and what the man might be. She said:

is called M. Beguin. He was of this village when I came. It is five-near six years Marseilles."

"Has he no family—no friends here?" I asked.

"Not of this place," she answered. "Here he is always lonely. And no one knows whence he came. He is absent sometimes for weeks, and always in June. Without one word, he goes—he comes again."

"What is his profession," I asked. "How does he live?"

"He has none," said Madame. " He is not of the rich-no! Yet he has friends, though he knows it not. Money comes to Michel, who now and again places the coins called thus. knows not.

toned close to the neck, with its line of white franc pieces come back to Michel when collar, was yet suggestive of neither the sol- the rent is due. M. Beguin is oblivious. He dier's frock nor the priest's cassock. His believes that all he has earned. He sells the papers."

> "What!" I exclaimed, "he peddles papers?"

> "Yes, each day he visits the hotels and the gardens with the newspapers from Nice, from Marseilles-yes, even from Paris, and they say from England as well. And the You should see. It is with the people buy. grand air he supplies his patrons."

"Poor fellow, he must be demented."

"But truly not so bad as that. He is tête montée; but so silent, so docile. He is ever as you see."

"But," I queried, "can nothing be learned of his past life? It is pitiable that he should be alone in this way. His friends should be sought out."

"True, M'sieur, but how? Michel and the curé have striven, but now long since have They believe that he came that day with the usual flask of wine was once the pasteur of a Reformed Church, and was crazed by the death of his wife. Ah, the poor man! God called her. It smiled and shrugged her shoulders with does not seem that was good; but—yes, we an indescribable air of tenderness as she must still believe. To think-such devotion, such desolation, such fidelity! 'Tis ce-"Alas! M'sieur, it is a story very sad. He lestial, and all the world loves him—the poor, grand lover who can never forget."

Madame's story appeared to me fanciful. now. And for longer he has lodged above It was evidently conjectural. She admitted the shop of Michel, the jeweler, in the Rue that it was pieced out of undesigned allusions which had escaped Beguin from time to time. Yet there were in the man's face vestiges of a mystery and a tragedy. I pursued my inquiries.

> "He seems to have been a man of intelligence?"

> "But yes, the curé has learned by some chance word that he was a scholar who composed books, and asserts that he must have been an orator superb. But now, ah, it is a grand ruin."

"He visits the cafe?" I asked.

"Yes, he dines here—ciel! if it can be You saw. And I fear often it in his desk with what may be there, and he is the sole meal of the day. We do him He is scrupulous, but has no honor. We hope it may soothe him a little. suspicion. And, yes-often the very same He does not make conversation. Sometimes roses of Provence."

This story filled every cranny of my idle quietly, such regard. brain with teasing curiosity. How much was true in this narrative of dubious fragments— of his reserve, when one day as I walked to part broken facts, part vague surmises? my lodgings, in the gloaming of a delicious Could such an intellect be wrecked by a eventide, I heard voices in clamorous discommon sorrow? Was he not superior even pute. Turning toward the sound, into a lityet to his menial occupation? If so what tle lane, I saw Beguin surrounded by a group the frequent absences—these mysterious rying forward. They were ouvriers and comings and goings? Whence came the their women folk, all chattering vivaciously money which he used so nonchalantly? De- with much gesticulation. In the midst was cidedly I would cultivate this M. Beguin.

I visited the cafe at his hour. I studied him sedulously, as an alluring but evasive problem, yet without even the surmise of a solution.

He did not seem conscious of my scrutiny, and several little advances on my part to- fellow in a blue blouse, just then struggling as possible, awoke no response. He con- saying, sorted with no one. He did not converse, even with Madame, who often met him at command me." entering, and always with cheery greetings that, never going beyond a few conven- poor girl. I was passing as she screamed, tional phrases, were yet radiant with a pity- and beheld him seize her-" ing good will. He accepted them as though On entering the room, or departing, he in- -he ran-and-took hold of my arm. company with a bow, which was as quietly her sobs. returned. A week passed, and another. I Michel, and over a few trivial purchases stick he carried, and I—I knocked him down, ventured questions about his lodger. He as you see. Schlerat!" he added, turning to could, or would, tell me no more than I al- the scamp, who was now held by several of ready knew.

laugh at his quaint appearance. Of this he to the vital centers. was oblivious. He appeared incapable of suspecting discourtesy.

servations in any conversation. For the administered shortly decided that he could

he smiles—ah, so sad—when he sees the people respected his reticence. And it was strange how one in his position exacted, so

I began to despair of piercing the armor was the motive of his conduct? What meant of people. Others, like myself, were hura peasant girl, in sabots, short skirts, and But I found this difficult. Every evening bodice, with her apron flung over her head as she wept in hysterical sobbings. Beguin was trying to console her. His face was pale, and blood trickled from an ugly, bruised wound above the left temple. At their feet was a hulking, low-browed, coarse-featured ward an acquaintance, as delicately offered to his feet. I pressed through the crowd

"Monsieur, can I be of service? Pray

"That scoundrel offered an insult to this

"Yes," now exclaimed the girl, "he folvaguely conscious of their meaning, but lowed me along the lane. I was going home with a gravity that checked further address. —he—he would accompany me. I hastened variably paused at the door and saluted the He—he—" and she could say no more for

"I came up," resumed Beguin, "and rewas as far from him as ever. I called on monstrated. He turned and struck me with a the men; and I thought he was about to Then I watched Beguin as he passed spring at him, when the light faded from his through the public gardens. It was at flaming eyes, a gray pallor spread over his once pitiful to see him peddling papers, and face, his hand sought his head uncertainly, pathetic to notice how the people accorded and before I could catch him he sank to the him universal respect—except as now and ground in a heap, as men do when all the then some group of careless foreigners would energies are paralyzed instantly by a shock

I pressed back the excited people, loosed his collar, discerned a faint fluttering at the I never saw him at this period of my ob- heart, called for brandy, and when it was and myself, saying,

shock—concussion of the brain, most likely. What was it, d'ye know?"

I related the assault.

"Yes, yes," he said in the same jerky, explosive, peremptory speech. "Put him to bed-stimulation-may regain conscioushis friends."

I narrated the meager outlines of Beguin's story. He was much interested, saying,

"Strange case—partial suspension of faculties—very long period—study it out—may account for this condition. See him in the brain of poor Beguin. morning-must be watched."

found nothing to read, and in the plain, bare more in the first glory of the morning. foot of the cot. It was the portrait of a each day it consecrated. young and very beautiful woman. Its artistic ture. It was the sign manual of a man now world-famous, who at the date intertwined with the initials was in the outset of his career. Here were the prophetic foregleams of his genius. He had depicted a lovely nervous system—brain injured—whether by soul revealed through features of singular the blow or by emotion, can't say as yet. fascination. Yes, he had portrayed a soul, for here was not only the art of drawing and crisis of his malady. Result?—who can coloring,

"An outward show of things that only seem-That beauty is not, as fond men misdeem,"

but also the genius which discerns, and by Ah, no relatives?—then must have a nurse." a magic touch depicts, all that is noblest, sweetest, most spiritual in the character. from Marseilles, where, he said, were two dea-The face, when critically examined, was not conesses, pious, skillful women of his comperfect. The nose was large—too large—but munion, who devoted themselves to the poor whose short, curved upper lip and narrow of Christ. One of them would come, he be-

be borne home. Meanwhile a physician was to the verge of weakness. The forehead summoned thither, who after a hasty exam-seemed narrow at the temples, because the ination drove all from the room but Michel brow above rose broad and full. The eyes were large, somewhat deeply set, and of a "Bad contusion-no fracture-severe rich, lustrous hazel. The hair was a yellow brown, shot through with tints of ruddy gold. But words clumsily strive in vain to convey an idea of the grace and charm of the countenance in its completeness. Here was both power and gentleness. It was easy to fancy this woman crooning over her child's cradle, ness all right-may have brain fever-tell or steadfastly enduring anything, to the utmost martyrdom, for her love or her faith.

> It was the lost wife, I thought. Ah, this solves the problem. This face explains all, reveals all. It justifies the life-long grief that has broken the heart and wrecked the

I noticed that the two latticed windows in I offered to stay during the night, and was opposite sides of the room faced east and left alone with the sufferer. He lay in a west, so that the last, and the first, rays of the stupor, but toward morning became restless, sun, going and coming, would linger on the tossing and moaning fretfully. I could do picture. I fancied the slow fading of the nothing but renew the cool bandages on his light in the long eventide, until the face vanhead. The watch was dreary enough. I ished in gloom, to burst on the vision once room, scantily furnished, there was but one dissolved into night; it flashed into light, like thing to engage my attention. That was a some mystic shrine before the eyes of this miniature which hung on the wall above the worshiper, whose earliest and latest thoughts

Obeying a sudden impulse I took the picquality surprised me until I traced the signa- ture from the wall, locked it in a drawer of the table, and retained the key.

> In the morning the doctor gave his verdict:

> "Ah, fever-profound shock to the whole Perhaps they have united in hastening a tell? May pull through an imbecile-may become conscious, to die, or to live perfectly Matter of weeks. Notify friends.

Michel suggested the sending for a nurse It gave force to a countenance and the sick without recompense, for the love though daintily rounded chin were amiable lieved, at once. Leaving him to arrange afsleep, but returned to the little jeweler's shop of a scholar. He was skillful at the game in the afternoon.

having mused amid the slow hours of the sides Michel. The former was an obese, lonely night over the shattered story, I found indolent, but intellectual man of jovial, yet myself still groping after the lost links of tender and sympathetic temperament. His fact which might construct a reasonable ex- humble parishioners adored him, but his planation. But I failed. I bade myself dis- ecclesiastical superiors held him in no great miss the whole matter with the conclusion, favor-a distinction due, doubtless, to a "The man is crazy"; but my mind would liberality of sentiment easily discernible in not rest in this. So that afternoon I had his conversation. recourse again to Michel, who, now persuaded of my sympathy, disclosed another frag- me just. He said in our first interview ment of the story. Seven years before, Beguin had appeared in Antibes an utter stranger. He stopped before the jeweler's an intellect detached from emotions and all to the pane, "Apartments to let," entered, and engaged the little upper room which had of initiative. Yet occasionally his nature since been his home. He emptied his pockets on the counter, saying,

"M'sieur, it is all I have. Take it and but discordant, deharmonized." give me shelter while it lasts. I must earn more. I know not how. I need but little. bore testimony his life had been uneventful, Be assured I will not burden you. If I fail, when this is exhausted I will go away. See. I reserve this five-franc piece for food."

won the gentle, poetic artisan. And ere his arrival in Antibes he became restless, long he learned to love his guest. Moreover reserved, and dreamy. Michel feared the the passion for romance and mystery in this outbreak of some mental malady. But one born Provençal was all aroused. And by day Beguin said, "My friend, I go away. degrees he learned something of Beguin's I will return. Do not ask me questions." life. It was mostly from chance allusions, in any clear, continuous form its happenings. Michel thought that he caught only momentary glimpses, as through a rifting mist the place or purpose of these journeys. which at once discloses and disguises a disbut with languid interest, about current lost periods of his life. events. Nothing aroused him but some incident of cruelty or iniquity. He dealt explore the mazes of Beguin's career. with questions forced on his attention like a There was no clue. I abandoned the search. man of powerful intellect without adequate Yet I decided to await the issue of his illness,

fairs, I sought my room for much needed information yet with the habits and methods of chess, which he often played of evenings I then learned something more. For, with the village priest, his only intimate be-

> His characterization of Beguin seemed to after the accident:

"He is a man without a past or a future; window, read the notice affixed by wafers natural relations. His heart is stunned. His will acts automatically, and is incapable rehabilitates itself, and one catches a momentary view of a noble man, fitly planned,

During the seven years of which these two except that he wandered off into the country at intervals, always after a period of moodiness. And this occurred regularly each Michel assented, for the stranger's manner springtime. On the approach of June after

In a week he returned, sad, silent, and for Beguin was morbidly averse to speaking haggard, but calmly content, and resumed of his past and indeed was unable to recall his life's monotony. Michel dared not interrogate Beguin, who had never by design or accident afforded the slightest hint as to

The money which Michel received was tant scene. How he took up his humble from a generous Englishman who, visiting avocation was not known, but he discharged Antibes, became interested in Beguin and. its duties with exact fidelity. In fact he yearly sent, to assure his maintenance, a small was quite rational in all pertaining to the but sufficient sum. It was the gift of a present. He would converse intelligently, stranger who had no acquaintance with the

Thus it appeared absolutely hopeless to

of mere curiosity.

II.

room, sitting quietly at the luminous east- And you know we are inured to such duties. ern window, a robed figure, which rose to I am licensed as a nursing deaconess, and greet me, with an Old-World courtesy, and, have some experience." as I bowed, the words,

"This is M. Lowell? are his friend. I am the Sœur Marie, who has come to nurse him."

It was a figure not quite nun-like, yet all unworldly. The gown, severely simple, was of bluish gray, which showed clear against the mellow morning light of the vinedraped window, and was emphasized by the contrast of snowy apron, deep cuffs, broad collar, and closely fitting little crown cap that completed her attire. As she turned to the cot, her face, before in shadow, caught my gaze. I was startled by an illusive suggestion which I could not trace. Was this face obscurely similar to a type with which I was familiar among friends in South Carolina, of Huguenot ancestry? Indeed it seemed more American than French. Perhaps, however, this effect on me was due to the simple directness of her manner; the unobtrusive self-dependence; the calm confidence, with an element of vivacity, utterly clear of coquetry, to which I was accustomed in my sisters overseas, and which was so unlike the attitude of the French maiden.

Before I had completed my very pleasing observations Sœur Marie turned from the cot, saying,

" He is quiet now. Almost it is a natural Pardon, M'sieur, sleep. The fever abates. will you be seated?"

As I availed myself of the proffer she resumed her place at the window and took up a bit of knitting, whose ball of gray yarn and shining needles wove memories of my boyhood's New England.

"Do you think," I said, "Ma'm'selle excuse me; I have not learned your name-"

"They call me Sœur Marie," she said with a smile.

"Ah, yes," I replied, finding it distasteful vows?"

dismissing from my mind the problem of his to use this monastic title. "I was about to For sympathy had now taken the place ask, do you think you can endure the charge of such a patient?"

"Oh, yes, easily," she answered, "unless he should become delirious. If he were THE next morning I found in the little very violent I would of course need aid.

> "I was not aware that the Reformed re-I have heard. You ligion had its nu-sisters."

> > "But we are not nuns, M'sieur."

"Pardon," I replied. "I did not say 'nuns.'"

"But you thought it," she interrupted, with the flash of a smile, "and you did say-'nu-sisters.'"

"Yes, but that unlucky n stood for 'nursing'. I meant 'nursing sisters.' your own phrase."

She laughed charmingly. It was a genuine, hearty laugh, yet dainty and melodious, as natural as a bird's song.

And she replied with emphasis:

"No! no! M'sieur, we are not nuns at all; for we do not believe in shutting up people in stone walls, but in sending them out into the world to do all the good they can."

"Well, but you are dévote. You have your vows, I suppose—your rules of duty in the sisterhood, and all that?"

"Oh, yes, we have."

"May I ask what they are?"

"Certainly," she said. "They are very simple. We spend a time in training at the mother-house of our order, at Kaiserswerth, and are then assigned to work, at the will of our superior, in nursing or teaching or visiting the destitute and degraded in the parishes of great cities. It is very little, alas! we can accomplish, where so many, many suffer and sorrow; but we do what we can."

"Ah!" said I, "it is a noble service. And do you devote your whole life to it?"

"Yes, M'sieur, if it is God's will; that is unless some call to one's own home should intervene. If my dear mother needed me I would go to her. It would be recognized as my first duty."

"Then you are not bound by irrevocable

duty may point to-morrow. And what are amination he caught sight of the nurse's such vows but chains upon the soul? We card affixed to the wall above the cot, on would serve our Master not 'grudgingly or which were noted the symptoms at regular of necessity,' but render up our lives to Him intervals. He studied it critically and then in the freedom of the spirit."

I proposed many questions as to this refrom the village church. It revealed in the Are you of a new order of nuns?" girl an unconscious grace, an intellectual integrity, a mingled sincerity, sagacity, and Reformed Church. I was trained at Fleidspirituality of mind which amazed me. I ner's school for nurses at Kaiserswerth, and had known women bred in the best Puritan have served two years in a hospital in Paris. traditions who possessed a like practicality I am now detailed for duty in Marseilles and of judgment, conjoined with a profound and the vicinity." pervasive spiritual tone of feeling; but they had long passed girlhood, into the maturity don't approve of nuns-morbid creaturesof disciplined and instructed life. I had admired it as a moral heritage from Pilgrim ancestry, developed in favorable conditions. But here amid the Alpine foothills, in sunny, poetic, pleasurable Provence, I had found a flower of the same stock. It was not a out. blossom of cultivation, but grew apart as though flung down from the skies by the that precluded love and sweet home life. hand of God. In what peasant's cottage or I found myself musing on her fitness to make petty bourgeoise household could such a rare, fine nature have been born and bred? No wonder she had, little apprehending the motives that had moved her, sought escape trust." from the narrowness of such a home, in a career affording scope to the aspiring, ideal- better. I was only thinking." izing tendencies of her nature.

I rose to go, saying,

"And now what can I do for my friend, or for you? I shall be only too glad to give my aid."

"Nothing, M'sieur, not anything do we need. M. Michel will relieve me this evening, that I may rest, and some of the good women of our little church will afford me assistance."

"Very well," I said. any time. I will return to-morrow."

Marie the next day when the doctor entered, it failed, and between all is a blank.

"Not at all, for we can not tell which way As he raised his head from a careful exwheeled on his heels.

"Good, very good," he said. vival in a modern and most Protestant form ferer is better. I hope for his life, and even of the ancient sisterhoods, but I must confess for his reason. And you, Ma'm'selle,—" less from interest in the system than in this as he advanced, eying Sœur Marie quizparticular deaconess, and the conversation zically, "and you—what are you? Notcontinued until the warning noon bell chimed a bon secours, no! nor a sister of charity.

"No, doctor, I am a deaconess of the

"Yes, a deaconess? Well, no nununnatural product of superstition. So, I suppose you can marry, eh? Well, do so, do you hear?—even if a good nurse is lost to

Then after a few orders he bowed himself

So then Sœur Marie was not under vows some worthy man happy, when her voice startled me.

"M'sieur is distrait. He is not ailing, I

"No, oh, no," I said. "I never felt

"Of your friend, doubtless. Well, take heart. You heard the physician. He confirms my own opinion. I believe he will awake rational. Perhaps this shock may deliver him from his long bondage."

"May God grant it," I said. "It would be very strange. Have you ever heard of such a result?"

"Oh, yes," she answered. "It is true. as I learned at the hospital, such instances "Command me at are rare. After so long alienation few recover. But there have been some. One I had but exchanged greetings with Sœur will resume consciousness, as it were, where and with a gruff nod turned to the patient. another that interval will seem as a 'dream

when one awaketh.' ory returns to the distant past, which had child. I must go. Where is it?" disappeared behind a cloud, and still retains he said, "How long have I been ill? the later impressions. Then the sufferer where am I? Is this our room?" knows of his malady and recalls many of its experiences."

than to awake to all his early misery."

"No," she said gently, "that is in a wiser choice than ours. And besides, as I under- wilderment. stand, he was never rid of it. Amid the sorrow remained."

"True; in fact it appeared to have been occupied his thoughts, and no sympathy could soothe it, since he never shared his emotion with a friend."

of pitying gentleness at the sleeping man, "we must be prepared for the best—and for the worst—and it is impossible to say which would be better and which worse."

Just then Beguin turned, opened his eyes, and began to mutter.

Sœur Marie hastened to him, and as she stooped over him, he said:

"Désiré, is it thou?" Then, presently, in broken words-"I am ill; but I know Dost thou remember? Ah, my wife, my love, can we ever forget?"

And taking the sister's hand, which had rested on his brow, he kissed it most tenderly. As she drew back he sighed softly and said, "I will sleep," and calmly closed his eyes, as a smile of peace faded from his worn features.

As she turned to me there were tears in entered: her eyes.

"You heard? He thought I was 'Déis full of gentle thoughts. The demons of grief are gone. May they never return."

The following morning he was better. He had taken food. He slept much, but normally. When awake, at brief intervals, he talked of his home, his parish, his acquaintances, and asked for "petite Marie," and "the babe." Once he tried to rise,

And, rarer still, mem- saying, "Where is it? I have not seen the

So had passed the night in quiet slumber, with brief periods of anxious questionings. "Poor Beguin!" I said. "The last, if it And through all he persisted in the strange befall him, would be pitiful. Better to die delusion that the pretty, gentle sister was his wife.

She told me all this and more with be-

"'Tis very strange," she said. "And the wreck of his intellect the memory of his coincidence! The little one-his childhad my name."

"Yes," I replied, "but it is the most intensified, because no later interests ever common, because the most beautiful, of names. Do you think this favorable to his recovery?"

"Yes, all is hopeful. And I believe the "At any rate," she replied, with a glance crisis approaches. It remains to be seen how he will endure the recollection of his sorrow. Now he is living in the recovered memory of the period before it."

> Late that evening as I sat in the cafe, detailing to Madame Duschene what I have just narrated, and she was querying, with an arch smile, about "that charming sister," the little jeweler came, much excited, exclaiming:

"M'sieur, come! Come quickly! Sœur thee now. See, dear, the roses of Provence! Marie sends for you. M. Beguin is very strange. I implore you to come without delay."

> He was unable to give particulars, as we hastened to the Rue Marseilles. The Sœur Marie was standing in the tiny room back of the shop. She was profoundly agitated. Her usual composure had been sadly disturbed. She said with nervous haste as I

"He is quiet now. The doctor forced him to slumber by means of a narcotic. He siré.' Poor soul! But it is well. His mind feared the anger would madden him utterly. It was fearful to see-oh, dreadful!" and she pressed her hand over her eyes as though to shut out a visible horror.

> "What was it?" I queried. "Be seated now"—and I took her hand, which trembled so pitifully that I stroked it with sympathy as I led her to a chair. "Compose yourself, my dear lady," I said-for I was oblivious

for the moment of the deaconess. "I pray me of it. Get it! get it, I say! you be at ease, and tell me what distressed hear?' you. Was our friend very much worse?"

am I? Am I ill? This place!—it is not this mania will possess him. my room. What is it all?'

"He looked slowly about him. He had he soon will find his Désiré." forgotten me. He was struggling with his from the abysses to the light of reason, and and he missed it." he cried, oh! so piteously,

"'My God! I remember. Oh, my God! It was a dream, and I have awakened. Yes, yes; this is Michel's house. I know it all I have not seen her. She died so long ago—and I—I live again. If God were good, I had died. But—I did see her; I heard her voice. Whether I was in the body me?" or out of the body I know not. It may be I had cast off the flesh and could commune with her. Oh, why was I thrust back again? Oh, Désiré, my wife-my lovelost again—lost—lost—lost!' and, stretching out his arms imploringly, he turned his face to the wall and sobbed; not passionately, but hopelessly, as though the great groans were wrung from a breaking heart.

"I know not how long I stood, weeping also, before I dared to speak, when he turned excusable for locking it in his desk." his face quickly at the sound of my voice. Before he saw me his gaze lingered on the location, adding, "Stay, I will get it," and wall opposite, when he sprang upright, shouting, 'Where is it? The picture! Who dared to touch it?'

"" What picture, M'sieur?" I said.

"He glared on me, his face convulsed by murmuring, "My mother!" rage, and called aloud,

alone was left me, and you have robbed ently,

"His voice rose to a scream. "Ah! M'sieur, I will tell you all. He back exhausted by excess of passion, yet he had been asleep, and roused, saying, 'Dé-raved, he cursed me-oh, M'sieur, such siré.' I went to his side, and saw the look words! He would have risen but for weakof happy expectancy in his eyes change ness. He would have slain me. He was quickly to anxious surprise, to fearful doubt mad. His frenzy was horrible, and I called and distress. Then he said sharply, 'Where for Michel, who brought the doctor. They is she-my wife? Who are you? Marie? held him despite his struggles, until he No! You have her eyes; but—tell me who yielded to the drug inserted in his arm, and you are. She is a child, and I have not with sobs and sighs and convulsive tremors, seen her. But my wife was here. I want at last, thank God, he slept. And now I her—do you hear? Bring her. Heu! where fear the end approaches. When he wakes This delusion shows that the brain fails. Alas I poor soul.

"But my dear Ma'm'selle," I said, when thoughts, like a swimmer drowning in a sea she was quiet again, "it is no delusion. of mysteries. Then steadily he emerged There is a picture. It hung from the wall,

"A picture?" she said, "I did not see it—"

"No," I interrupted, "for I took it down. It was evidently a cherished relic-the portrait of his wife, I suppose—and framed with a curiously wrought case of silver, which I feared might disappear—"

"What!" she said. "You did not trust

"Why I did not know you were coming. No one could tell what stranger might have access to the room. I did not even know that a nu-or 'nursing deaconess' was coming. I had not made the acquaintance of your charming order."

She shrugged her shoulders, and pouted -positively pouted—while her eyes smiled. I was glad to see her thoughts diverted. "Well," I added, "therefore hold me

Then I described the miniature and its soon placed it in her hand, little suspecting the effect it would produce. The girl glanced, then gazed. Her eyes widened. She paled and flushed, until she sank back in her chair

I feared she would faint, and hastened to "'You-you have taken it! Give it to me, her side, but she rallied bravely, with an I say! now—at once! Do you hear? It effort mastering her emotion, and said pres-

"Be composed," I said. resemblance."

I know it."

I endeavored to laugh down her delusion, seeing it affected her so seriously. I thought for maman." her unduly moved, and even a little perso manifestly erroneous. It was impossible that this man, an utter stranger, far from her home, should have her mother's picture. And besides it was the portrait of his dead wife, as proved by his angry exclamations. As to that he could not be mistaken. heard me with patient attention, regarding reversed it, and with an exclamation pointed to an inscription traced in delicate letters: "Ernestine Marot. For her dear husband, on her 18th birthday."

"Perhaps you are aware that our name is Marot," she said. correct."

I was silenced. This was unanswerable. It could not be the dead wife's picture. name was Désiré Beguin.

"Oh, what is the meaning of all this?" she said piteously.

I suggested that Beguin had somehow possessed himself of the portrait in his wanderings, and cherished it because his distempered fancy fastened upon some likeness to his wife. I asked Marie if her mother had take me to her bosom, saying, 'Pauvre ever spoken of such a portrait.

"No," she said, "my mother has been her married life, which was brief, ending in the sudden death of my father."

tions about him, until I noticed how it to that beautiful place." grieved my mother. She would be sad for

"What does this mean? I cannot think. have tried, but can never see his features in How should he have my mother's picture?" my thoughts or dreams. I recall his blithe, "Why should cheery ways, and the merry romps I enjoyed you be alarmed? You are misled by some with him in the garden of our home. Often I rode on his shoulders or stood with my "No, I am positive. This is my own feet in the side pockets of his coat and my dear mother, as she was, as I recall her in arms about his neck, laughing with childish my earliest memories. And even yet these glee as my face peered beside his while he are her eyes. She is lovely still-oh! lovelier carried me across the fields and through the and nobler than this—though not quite as village streets. Often in the early morning fair as in her girlhood. Yes! yes! 'tis she. I would be with him as he tended the flowers, and I can remember well how in the season he would fill my apron with Provence roses

These reminiscences were, however, fragversely persistent in holding fast an opinion mentary, for she had never renewed her memory, as is the fashion of children, by talking of them with her mother. But certain scenes appeared vividly as she peered into that dim past of her childhood. as I encouraged her to talk, hoping to win her attention from poor Beguin, she said,

"Once father told me that maman was the picture meanwhile, until presently she ill, and I must be very quiet. The house was hushed and the doctor came. • I feared him, and ran out in the garden and threw myself down on the ground beside a great rose bush and sobbed and prayed the bon Dieu to make maman well. I recall noth-"You see that I am ing more until I was riding in a cart with our old servant, Tante Lisette, along a country road. It seemed a great distance before we came to a farm house, where I was very happy in the novel delights of the place, except when I thought of home. But the kind peasant woman told me that maman was well, and would send for me some day. was very good but seemed to pity me. I was surprised at this. Often she would look at me and shake her head, and then p'tite, the good God be with thee!'

"A long time elapsed, as it appeared to always averse to talking about the period of me, until I was taken home, and my mother, very pale and sad, took me in her arms and wept over me, saying that papa was gone "Do you remember your father?" I asked. away to heaven, and I could not see him "Yes, but vaguely. I used to ask ques- any more until God took me, if I was good,

Then there was a long journey, and arrival days when anything recalled that time. I at the new home in Montbron, near Angoulême, where she had lived ever since. It was the village where her mother was born, in which she owned a cottage that now sheltered her desolate widowhood, as it had been the nest of her infancy. In the sweet and simple life of this quiet hamlet Marie's youth was nourished until she chose her at Kaiserswerth, three years before.

When the brief story of her life was finished I could say nothing except to comment on the singular coincidence of Beguin's having the lost portrait and her coming to find it, after all these years, and across the whole breadth of France.

And then I restored it to its place on the vocation and entered the training school wall of Beguin's room, that his eyes might fall on it as they opened from his stupor.

(To be concluded.)

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

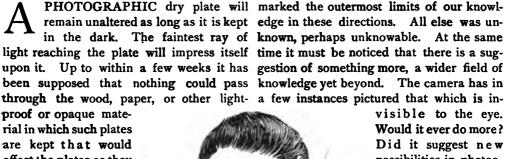
BY CHARLES BARNARD.

proof or opaque material in which such plates are kept that would affect the plates as they are affected by light. It was known, however, that photographs could be obtained of things not visible to the human eve.

Certain materials have long been known to possess the property of phosphorescence. The most common example of this can be seen in the objects painted with "luminous paint." After exposure to strong light

such materials glow with a phosphorescent indicated wholly new laws in the physical light in the dark.

graphic plates in the dark, the fact that the The report of these discoveries opened a camera can sometimes give us pictures of new and most promising field of scientific the invisible, and the phosphorescence ex- research, even suggested a new science, perhibited by certain materials, have hitherto haps a new art. These reports attracted



Would it ever do more? Did it suggest new possibilities in photography? Did it suggest things and laws in nature yet to be discovered?

Early in January last it was announced that these limits to our knowledge had been suddenly removed, new vistas in science had been opened, and in precisely the direction suggested by the camera. Discoveries were announced concerning phosphorescence that



PROFESSOR WILHELM CONRAD ROENTGEN.

universe. The photographic plate assumed These three facts, the safety of photo- wholly novel aspects under novel conditions.

physical laboratory in the world instantly whole or part of metal in place of glass. took up the new knowledge, experimented Vacuum tubes are used to examine the bedaily language of the newspapers. universal eagerness to hear the news, this of the effects of light. These have received selves. The incredible was stated and it been made the subject of long and exhaustive was believed.

Professor Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, in fore the Physico-Medical Society of Würz- the limits of knowledge had been reached. burg, appears to have been inspired with Professor Roentgen reported that he had that fine, unselfish spirit that characterizes been experimenting with a vacuum tube and the true man of science. There is no hint a paper screen covered with some phosphorof patents or copyrights, no discussion of escent material. As a matter of experiment the commercial value of his discoveries. All he covered the tube with black cardboard, is given freely to the world. "We observe," thus cutting off all the light it gave out and he modestly says, "It is to be observed," he leaving the room totally dark. repeats, that under new conditions old and darkened room the phosphorescent screen familiar materials behave in a new way that glowed with light. Here were absolutely completely upsets all our previous ideas con- new conditions and new results. cerning them. Under such conditions new caused the phosphorescence? Light would laws appear, familiar materials behave in cause it and there was no light. Clearly hibit properties of which we had no conceppassing from the vacuum tube directly tion.

Fortunately it is not necessary here to examine minutely or to consider in detail all more startling. If the cardboard was transthe complicated apparatus and methods used by Professor Roentgen in the researches also permit them to pass? Might not other that resulted in his discoveries. We can coveries without comprehending his methods. few definitions. A vacuum tube is a glass transparent to these rays. A book, a pack tube or vessel from which the air has been of cards, a piece of board placed before the have received the names of inventors who de- all, precisely as if they were glass in sun-

universal attention and every electrical and tubes. Newer forms have been made in with it, and at once confirmed by actual havior of electrical currents under high demonstration the truth of the reports. More vacuums and a great field of scientific reremarkable than all, the entire press of the search has been occupied through the use world repeated this purely scientific news in of these tubes. The details of the construcevery language. Details of the new dis-tion of these tubes and the long list of recoveries were telegraphed under every ocean markable phenomena they exhibit need not and the reading public of the world read the now be considered. We have only to obnews almost at the same breakfast table. In serve that light rays out from the tube when less than thirty days absolutely new scien- it is in action. There are other rays that tific terms were apparently adopted into the radiate from such tubes that do not behave This exactly like light, though they produce some universal acceptance and adoption of the the name of cathode rays (from the cathode new facts and laws in nature was of itself or negative terminal of the wires that conalmost as impressive as the discoveries them- vey the current to the tube) and they have study by many men of science.

Professor Roentgen's discoveries begin making his report upon his discoveries be- just here, where, until now, it seemed as if wholly new ways, and common things ex- there were undiscovered and invisible rays through the cardboard and through the dark air of the room. The next fact was even parent to these rays, might not other things things besides paper be thus transparent to apprehend the value and import of his dis- these unknown rays? Paper, tin foil, leather, wood, and other things that to our own sight It is only necessary to understand clearly a are opaque or light-proof were found to be exhausted. Some forms of vacuum tubes screen cast only faint shadows or none at vised them, as the Geissler and Crookes light or as if they had no real existence.

The living flesh of a man's hand offered very coveries give us entirely new facts concernof the hand upon the screen clearly showed imagine that leather and wood are transthe invisible bones of the fingers.

Thus far Professor Roentgen's discoveries, while of transcendent interest, do not pass new and unseen rays that have the photobeyond the field of scientific research. The next step is even more remarkable and transpassing through different materials as light fers the subject to the domain of practical passes through glass is announced we see at work in the photographic studio, the hospi- once that a long series of experiments must tal, and the workshop. Wishing to prove that now be made to discover the relative transthese unseen and hitherto unknown rays parency of wood, paper, horn, flesh, bone, (happily called "X rays") really existed, Pro- and other things. Living flesh is transparfessor Roentgen experimented in another ent, bone is less so. This means that we can X rays upon photographic plates. The re- a photograph of a human hand seems at first sults were most extraordinary. The sensitive glance strangely ghostly and uncanny. plate inclosed in its wooden holder, and hand is faintly yet clearly photographed, and therefore shut off from all light, behaved in right through the shadowy fingers shine the the new rays precisely as if in ordinary day- white bones, showing their perfect form and light. In other words, photographs could articulation, exactly as if the flesh were a be taken by the invisible rays. The X rays transparent jelly clothed about the skeleton. could be used to make a picture, and with the most remarkable results. this it should be observed that the photographic plate is inclosed in its wooden holder. The object to be photographed is placed upon the holder in the path of the X rays. We can tell. We only know it points the way may suppose the object is a leather purse to a new and hitherto undiscovered country. with a metal frame and hasp and containing Naturally, hundreds of photographs have some coins. After the exposure has been made in this simple manner, in full daylight, the plate can be developed, when a negative is produced that gives the metal parts of the purse and the coins and nothing more. Clearly the X rays give a photographic plate precisely as does light with this difference: the peculiar transparency of certain things to the X rays is shown in the photograph. The leather purse is transparent to X rays and the negative is blank. It should be observed here that in the first experiments in the study of phosphorescence with the X rays the vacuum tube must be covered with some material that cuts off all light, the experiments being conducted in the dark. In the photographic work no cover is needed, light-proof holder or dark box.

It is evident that these remarkable dis-structure of the limbs.

little obstruction to the rays and the shadow ing the properties of things. We could not parent to anything or that glass can be opaque to any rays. When the presence of graphic power of light with new powers of He examined the action of the photograph the bones of a living hand. Such Such a photograph, marking as it does the To understand discovery of a new photography, may well point with bony fingers toward a vast field suddenly opened to human study and research. To what strange land it points none within the past few weeks been taken with the X rays, exhibiting curious, almost fantastic results. The bones of fish and small animals, steel tools showing the metal inside the wooden handles, the lead inside a pencil, and other odd bits of photographic work have been published everywhere in the newspapers and have seemed to make the new X-ray photography familiar.

The immediate practical value of these discoveries is plainly pointed out by the bony fingers of this transparent hand. the flesh is transparent and certain metals are opaque in the X rays, a bullet or needle in the flesh, invisible to the eye, perhaps beyond the reach of the surgeon's probe, may be pictured in a photograph. Photographs and the work may be done in day or lamp of hands and feet have already been made light, as the plates are always inclosed in a showing shot buried in the flesh, fractured bones, and malformations in the bony

is beyond estimate. Moreover, the new science becomes instantly of vital, practical, and unithe hospital. In other directions the new equal ease obtain pictures of the invisible in ments and discoveries will bring forth. many things-flaws and fractures in metals, weldings in pipes, imperfect combinations in coveries is the universal interest everywhere alloys, perhaps many other conditions or changes in metals that are wholly invisible to the eye. If the X rays penetrate the opaque and picture the unseen they may yet make the photographic plate a detective searching out the hitherto unknown.

These remarkable discoveries are so new the laws governing the action of the X rays. who have taken up the study of the mays the impossible may soon become true. that seem to indicate that, while the X rays even to say what is the impossible. produce some of the effects of lights, they possible has just been done and the general do not follow the known laws of light. They newspaper public calmly accepts the last new traverse many objects that do not permit statement with confidence because it has just light to pass. They do not appear to be seen the unknown made known and pictures reflected nor can they be refracted. They will impress a photographic plate, but not in the usual way in a camera. A lens has apparently no effect upon them, except to obstruct them. Solutions that absorb certain rays of light have no effect upon the X rays. In photography with X rays no camera is through the flesh to the bones. needed. This explains why all the pictures taken with the new rays are silhouettes. They are pictures of shadows only and shadows in rays that appear to be wholly independent of light. All the work so far has been done by placing the plates in a

The value of such pictures of the invisible There is no focusing, as there is no lens, and By the aid of such it appears to be only necessary to place the photographs the surgeon can discover the object to be photographed as near the plate exact condition of the invisible bones or the as possible. In appearance the negatives position of a foreign body, like a shot or all seem to be most perfect in the center, as needle, and being thus able, as it were, to if the streams of rays from the vacuum look through the flesh can work with pre-tube spread through the air in every direction. cision and confidence. For this, if for no The plates give the best results when close other reason, the discovery of the X rays to the tube and all the photographs appear must rank among the greatest discoveries to be deeper or most intense in the middle and to fade or grow thin at the edges. rays cannot be deflected or concentrated as versal value to humanity in the home and in a camera and therefore there are as yet no real pictures. However, the silhouettes photography is full of possibilities. We can obtained are so remarkable that we can well obtain pictures of invisible bones and with afford to wait and see what future experi-

One of the curious results of these distaken in them. The public is eager to learn all that can be learned of the new art of picturing the invisible and the hundreds of experimenters who are at work in this new field of science are more than willing to report in the press from day to day all they learn concerning the behavior of the X rays. that there has not yet been time to learn all The result has been, in some respects, unfortunate by raising public expectation too The many experimenters all over the world high and in leading people to believe that appear to have learned one or two facts yet every conservative mind must hesitate made of the invisible. No man has yet seen the bones of the hand through the flesh. We have all seen pictures taken by rays that penetrate the flesh and give us silhouettes that appear to the eye precisely as the thing itself would appear could the eye see

Out of the researches of many must come new facts, new laws, new uses for these discoveries and we can await the results with confidence. When hundreds of keen, observing minds are suddenly turned to the investigation of new and remarkable pheholder, placing the object to be photographed nomena we may be sure that processes and upon it in the path of the invisible rays. methods will be made cheaper and more simple. Already the experiments of our leading men of science, inventors and electricians, have added immensely to our knowledge of the subject. New discoveries and new methods have been announced every day from all parts of the country and it would would be as startling as any yet recorded.

desire to make such investigations a few simple directions, suggested by Dr. W. J. Morton of New York, may be of value. ordinary static machine and a common Crookes radiometer bulb that can be bought at the opticians. The terminals of the machine are brought close together to give a stream of sparks. Small disks of tin foil are then secured on opposite sides of the radiometer bulb and each is connected by a wire with the machine. All the phenomena of cathode rays can then be seen in the bulb and the unseen X rays will be found to flow from the cathode disk on the bulb, and a photographic plate in its holder held near the bulb will give shadow or silhouette pictures of objects held in the path of the rays.

Naturally there has been much speculation concerning the value of the X rays in practical work. So far it has been found in the pictures of living bony structures and in the study of metals. All else is conjecture. Whether the rays will have any influence seem as if any day or hour might bring forth over germs of disease as have heat and light new phases of the X ray photography that remains to be seen. It is encouraging to know that hundreds of experimenters are The student naturally wishes to investigate everywhere advancing into this new field of the matter himself, and for those who may knowledge and much of value to humanity must come from their labors. What it will be no man can yet say.

We can only be glad the door has been The X rays can be easily produced with any opened to a new domain of knowledge where new laws and new conditions obtain. We may be sure that these new discoveries only open wider our view of the "beautiful whole," the cosmos where law reigns. The spectroscope widened the visible universe to an almost inconceivable extent and proved that the laws of nature remain unchanged to the uttermost star. The vacuum tube has opened up a new country and yet the X rays may be only new manifestations of the law of motions that entends from sun tosun and, however strange these new things appear, they are yet a part of the Creator's universe

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.*

BY EDWARD F. HAY.

arch of an empire one million six hundred him with thousand square miles in area, and absolute torment, ruler of nearly forty million persons, he is a widening victim of poverty more bitter than penurious- the gulf ness, of solitude more harrowing than be- that separeavement. Whenever he reaches out to rates him appropriate the privileges and enjoyments from all which his high place procures for him, his his kind. hand drops empty as a beggar's, paralyzed

HE most unhappy man in the world, by the death lurking therein, and whenever say they who have seen him, is Abdul he rides out in view of his craven subjects, Hamid II., sultan of Turkey. Mon- while they applaud, storms of suspicion rack

Out of all this multitude of subjects hе has



ARDUL HAMID II.

The following articles of interest in connection with the Turkish question have recently appeared in THE CHAUTAU-QUAN: "The Turks in Armenia" and "The Founding of the Red Cross Society" in the February number; "Armenia and the Armenians" and "Clara Barton" in the March number.

never found one whom he did not regard About his carriage are mounted bodyguards in its airy grace and priceless furnishings. dazzling, replendent procession. at its very door.

The sultan's refuge was originally only a again. . summer villa of modern build, but now it is ple elegance. What it lacks in splendor is and by the fine view of surrounding Europe, stantly guarded by soldiers under the command of Osman Pasha.

pray, and once a year on the first day of the friend of Turkey and of Turkish rule. ace of Dolma Bagtche.

or well, are the occasions of pageants un- the same stages.

as capable of designing against his life. in the most gorgeous uniforms; then there Despot himself, he is held in abject obei- are the imam of the padishahs in his flowing sance by this constant apparition of murder-robes and green turban, a band of learned ous treachery. It drove him from the most Arabian and Syrian ulemas, some of the beautiful palace in the world, built for the favorite wives closely secluded in their abode of the sultans, to exile in a plain kiosk carriages and attended by eunuchs, the grand called Yildiz. Dolma Bagtche, the palace vizier, the generals of the army in imposing he deserted, is a structure of exquisite love- uniforms, ministers of state, officers, secliness, built of the purest marble, fairylike retaries, and dignitaries innumerable, all a But charming as it is the sultan did not movement in the multitudes of people throngfancy it for a tomb and so abandoned it; for ing to witness these marches fills the sultan it is so near the water that foes could sud- with dread apprehension. He is a picture denly disembark and in a few minutes arrive of terror from the moment he sets out till the gates of Yildiz close him in their shelter

Even at Yildiz his vigilance never ceases. palatial throughout and imposing in its sim- Visions of the assassin's weapons are supplemented by nightmares of the assassin's offset by its safe location on an elevated site poison. He has water, his principal drink, brought from a distance in tightly closed Asia, and the Bosporus which it commands. casks, and his food, mostly vegetables, served Yildiz contains, says a recent authority, "all in sealed saucepans of silver. At one time the dramatis personæ of the tales of the he actually subsisted for days on hard-Scheherazade, the eunuchs, mollahs, pashas, boiled eggs to avoid being poisoned. Somebeys, astrologers, slaves, sultanas, kadines, times the sultan receives a guest or one or dancing women, Circassian and Georgian two of his sickly-looking sons at his repast, odalisques." This swarming ant-hill is sur- but usually he eats alone. Tasters are alrounded by a pleasant park, which is con- ways obliged to sample the food before the sultan partakes of it.

Exile and fearful of his life as Abdul From this stronghold the sultan never Hamid is, it is easier to gain audience ventures forth except on Fridays, when his with him than with any other European religion requires him to go to a mosque to ruler. The one condition required is to be a month of Byram, when he is obliged, also by ambassador upon presenting his credentials his religion, to repair with his court to the is received in a sumptuous reception room. "Chamber of Noble Garments" in the pal- He delivers his message to his own official interpreter, who repeats it to the sultan's These short journeys occurring with re- chamberlain; he in turn delivers it to the lentless regularity whether the sultan is sick sultan. The sultan's reply is sent back by The ambassador then paralled the world over in magnificence. is conducted to the imperial Turk and seated Twelve thousand troops line the road and on the divan beside him. His majesty stationed at various places are other soldiery lights a cigarette, which he offers to his and bands of students who have been ordered guest. It is accompanied by a fine amber out to sing and pray for the sultan as he mouthpiece and coffee served in jeweled His majesty, with Osman Pasha cups. Sometimes Abdul Hamid dines at sitting at his left, travels in a fine equipage the same table with guests whom he has drawn by two superb white Arabian horses. invited to visit him, but more often he only

sends them dishes from his own table in token stigma, for all the women of the imperial of honor. Unofficial visitors he treats with harem are originally slaves—most of them much less ceremony, but they undergo bought or stolen in childhood from Circasthorough examination before admittance to sian and Georgian peasants. A sultan is sidered by him to be rebels.

of the modern Nero; in the recent massacres victims of centuries of enervating wealth instigated by him in his kingdom, during two would be the better for an infusion of healthy, months only, in six provinces, fifty thousand sturdy peasant blood. It may be from this persons than perished in any one of the ten vigorous industry and perseverance. It cergreat crusades of the church. This whole- tainly is not from his training. sale bloodshed has set the world shuddering in horror; this relentless destruction of a and never allowed to participate in the cere-Christian nation has called forth councils of monies of court life, nor to receive newscivilized governments to discuss the rescue papers, letters, or other communications of the hapless race from the oppression of a from the outside world, as is the unwise monster of barbarism. great slaughters the lesser slaughters and the perial family, he had no practical prepara-

half, where infants of these mothers are some news of Abdul Aziz's suicide. valued as highly as where in the eyes of the sultanate. law all are born free and equal,

blood; in his reign occurred the massacre medical advice to effect his cure, but all in of Christians in Lebanon and Damascus of vain. The men in power became impatient, such enormity as to provoke the western and the following August Abdul Hamid asworld to interfere. Abdul Hamid's mother is cended the throne. said to have been an Armenian slave woman, and this is not unlikely, nor in Turkeydom a bounded his horizon. A prisoner of state

the imperial presence. Plain and simple in therefore always the son of a slave woman. his manners as in his dress, the sultan is Moreover Abdul Hamid resembles the very courteous to all his guests. The terrible Armenians in appearance and possesses side of his disposition no doubt finds suf- traits characteristic of that race, such as his ficient exercise on those of his subjects congenius for politics and finance. Perhaps. royal families who scorn to marry outside of Well has Abdul Hamid earned the name their own caste and consequently are the Armenians were slain, a greater number of source that Abdul Hamid obtains his

Reared in the seclusion of the seraglio And in sight of the custom for all members of the Turkish imobject of them both are by many lost to view. tion for the consulate. Besides, the educa-Indeed when whole villages are reeking in tion of Ottoman princes is very inferior, begore, it seems a small thing that during this ing relegated largely to foreign parasites despot's reign scores of Turks have been and adventurers. Imprisoned in this hotbed summoned to his court and never heard of of superstition and ignorance, it is no wonder more, but the principle of the wholesale and that he debased his very early manhood by of the individual murders is the same: to rioting in the demoralizing luxuries which root out the elements that threaten the pros- make Constantinople the cesspool of the perity of the Ottoman Empire and its ruler. world. Then suddenly he faced about from Nor is Abdul Hamid, when considered in his evil course, banished intoxicants, and the environments which he inherited, an devoted himself to books. He had lived as unusual monster of cruelty; for in nations a pious ascetic for some time when in May, half of whose people custom holds in such a 1875, the sultan Abdul Aziz was deposed low condition as to be bought and sold, to and Abdul Hamid's brother, Murad V., be kicked or caressed at the will of the other placed on the throne. Then came the gruereared or killed as convenience dictates, it a few months Murad V. was proclaimed cannot be expected that human life will be mad and Abdul Hamid was called to the

Abdul Hamid protested against the depo-His father before him was a shedder of sition of his brother and employed the best

No longer the confines of the seraglio

the world.

· which should put to shame children of neg- which now forced the Dardanelles and competent nurses, so common in Christen- steaming from Constantinople. the empire, his nurse became ruler of his seled flight. harem, an honor of no mean proportions, for and the capital was saved. Hamid did not create so much agitation in their clutches. this veiled city as did his grandfather, Mahharems of his two immediate predecessors drowned in the Bosporus.

environments, with little or no training for his high offices, Abdul Hamid was tossed into the leading place of government just at a time when the country was most in need by pointing its guns at the capital. of guidance by a skilled hand and wise head. The home provinces were in insurrection, a fleet, he manages to float loans at five per foreign war seemed inevitable, and owing to cent-twenty years ago Turkish loans were uncle, Abdul Aziz, there was no money nor the empire from bankruptcy the sultan has credit left to maintain armies. Servia and built up a fortune for himself. the Russians supported Servia and threat- to sorer poverty, but the national credit made hostile demonstrations on the south avoidable accompaniment of war. and Austria on the west.

their counsel. was forced to surrender and the Russians tion of women by providing numerous girls'

no longer, he was given the authority of life rushed over the Balkans to Constantinople, and death over one of the vastest empires of the pashas all urged hasty flight to Brusa across the Bosporus, but Abdul Hamid would In heathen Turkeydom a sovereign's part- not hear of it. Placing Mouktar Pasha in ner in honor is his mother, or, if he is so command of the surviving wreck of the unfortunate as to have lost her, her place Turkish forces, he ordered them drawn up is taken by his nurse, who is second in es- for a last stand. In this desperate situation teem only to his mother—a noble custom the Turks were alarmed by the British fleet lected mothers and employers of rude, in- anchored at Prince's Island, only one day's The pashas When Abdul Hamid became ruler of and influential ministers unanimously coun-Abdul Hamid resisted them When the Rusthis feminine hierarchy of fifteen hundred sians as victors demanded the surrender of persons forms a court much like that of the Turkish fleet, by his prompt action and Upon ascending the throne Abdul bold address Abdul Hamid withheld it from

He saved the fleet by adroitness only to moud II., "the Reformer," who had more lose it by neglect. In the embarrassed conthan one hundred and fifty women from the dition of his country he was unable to exercise the proper ascendency over the marine power and so preferred to see it fall to decay From such ancestry, the victim of such rather than strengthen it to his own undoing; for he remembered that the conspirators against Abdul Aziz had first secured the fleet and then enforced their demands

Though the sultan does not float much of the wild extravagances of Abdul Hamid's out at twelve per cent. Besides rescuing Montenegro lost no time in declaring war; antry, it is true, have steadily been pinched ened invasion on the north and east; Greece must be restored and suffering is the un-

If for his financial triumphs the sultan has Shaken by the recent tragic death of his obliged his subjects to narrow their expendiuncle and deposition of his brother, he dared tures, on the other hand he has enabled them trust none of his men. Many of the Turkish to broaden their lives. At the beginning of pashas he suspected of being in Russian pay the Russo-Turkish War, he was founding a and could not venture to avail himself of preparatory college for the civil service. At So in the fear of treachery the close of the war he established a law and the confusion of inexperience he school at Constantinople. He also founded struggled on alone. His one bright ray of other special schools, and during his reign encouragement in these dark months of two thousand elementary schools have been chaos was Osman Pasha's heroic defense of opened accommodating one hundred thou-Plevna. When at last this gallant general sand pupils. He has encouraged the educaschools in the capital and other towns. He sultans and find no support in the Koran. is the first Turkish monarch who ever of his religious life awful wrongs and bloody ful throughout the empire. persecutions might have remained unwritten in his history.

Yet, as sultans go. Abdul Hamid cannot be considered a savage. His friends insist that he is humane where the safety of the throne and empire is not at stake; one of his efforts in this direction is the abolishment of the hideous custom of slaving the male nephews of the sultan.

His majesty's atrocities may be accounted for by his adherence to Aristotle's noted maxim that "enfeebled governments in order to regain vigor should return to the principles upon which they were originally founded." Terror, then, must be the winning power in the government of Osmali, for by terror the Ottomans wrested their throne from the Cæsars and by terror they have held it through five centuries. Massacre has been the common method of tool, stripped of all power except that of strengthening their authority.

The annihilation of unbelievers is a leading tenet of the Mohammedan faith, therefore massacre of heretics only adds luster to the sultan's record as a pious Mohammedan, and this is what he prides himself Ambitious even in piety, he is not content to emulate the modesty of his califf predecessors and be known simply as the "Servant of the Servants of God," but gradually has made inordinately presumptuous claims in spiritual, as he has in temporal, domains. For instance the titles "Shadow of God," "Refuge of the World," "Pontiff of the Mussulmans," "Slayer of Parliament tolerated by him at the beginning Men," and "Father of All the Sovereigns of his reign to serve as a blind to the great of the Earth," were unknown to former powers who had demanded reforms in the

Aspiring to every conceivable honor himallowed a Christian woman to sit at his self, he can bear to have no one else retable, and the first to decorate his palace ceive any distinction or seem to exert any with pictures and portraits or to show any power. Still there is one man in the eminterest in the valuable remains of Grecian pire so influential that without his consent All of these indications of a broaden- a sultan cannot be installed nor deposed. ing spirit distinguish him from his predeces- It is the sheik ul Islam, or vizier general. Some of his liberal ideas may have His office is to report to his sovereign all been gained in the famous European tour that occurs among the clergy, to preserve which he made in his vouth in company the balance of religious affairs by rewardwith his uncle Abdul Aziz. If only the ing or punishing certain acts, in fact to keep broadening influence had not stopped short up the zeal not to say fanaticism of the faith-Though the sultan can depose him at will, he has so strong a hold on the superstition of the people that unless aspirants to the throne were fortified by his approach the soldiers would mutiny and the populace rise in insurrection rather than recognize them.

The present sultan's policy in regard to this dignitary is different from that of his ancestors. In the last century about one hundred grand viziers met death by the rope or in the "terrible well of blood" whose ruins may to-day be seen in the Castle of Seven Towers. Abdul Hamid's blows are aimed at the office. He seeks to neutralize this official's dangerous influence over the people by averting to himself all the reverence and superstitious veneration pertaining to the office, leaving the grand vizier to figure in the eyes of the people as a regulating the religious ceremonial functions of the empire. By this policy the sultan has won a position much like that of the pope of the Latin Church.

In governmental affairs, too, in fact in all departments whatsoever, the sultan suppresses the possibility of a rival in public attention. He promptly annihilates any one who rises above mediocrity. Consequently he has no statesmen, but only machines to carry out his will. Even the thirteen counsellors in his Royal Porte have no incentive to develop ability in their offices. only less insignificant than the farcical

government of Turkey. The burdensome the whole procession of details must pass in habit of trusting no second person to do single file before one mortal man? anything, which in the inauspicious be-

Impeded by this freight train of commonginning of his reign caution required of places, the sultan has yet managed to get him, has become a mania with Abdul Hamid. ahead of all the rival diplomats of both con-Although he labors industriously seventeen tinents and to keep their meddling fingers or eighteen hours a day, it is inevitable that out of his domain. But his coveted pomany important affairs of state must be sition of "Esteemed Center of the Universe," overlooked by a sovereign whose jealousy to which his generalship entitles him, he and distrust impose on himself the task of has the bitter mortification of seeing fordoing in person absolutely everything that is feited by his own too great self-seeking, in done pertaining to the ruling of his empire, the case of his timorous neglect of the fleet. from the signing of proposed regulations for This has caused Turkey to slip from her a suburbancafe chantant to the signing of a proud position as mistress of the seas, and permit to allow a British ambassador to re- consequently to become practically a fief to pair at his own expense his steam launch in Russia. The arrogant sultan now bears the the Turkish dockyard. What wonder that galling title "the czar's dvornik" or keeper business moves slowly in an empire where of the back door of the Russian Empire.

BECKONINGS.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

THE year is sown with wiles; Through slant and baffling snows March smiles, And shows Where the first snowdrop blows.

Beyond damp April's verge And May's uncertain moon, **Emerge** Bright June And the red rose for boon.

Through summer's haze of heat Oe'r sad, sere meadows rolled, How sweet Unfold October's stores of gold!

Still the elusive strife!-From slope to beckoning slope Through life We grope, Urged ever on by hope.

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

CRACKER ENGLISH.

BY MISS E. F. ANDREWS,

OF WESLEYAN COLLEGE, MACON, GA.

zines have been filled with patois "edicated" people. of every description and professional readlish seems to have gone quite out of fashion. to treat of the one without touching also, to We have had negro dialect and cracker dia- some extent, upon the other, and many of lect and hoosier dialect and "hobo" dia- the "crackerisms" recorded here will doubtlect and "heathen Chinee" dialect and less be recognized by readers in other parts Chinook dialect, and now Professor Garner of the country as old acquaintances of their is threatening to give us chimpanzee dialect own. into the bargain! What wonder if the lover ing, unprogressive, and more or less sequesof good English, in the agony of his soul, tered communities, is comparatively free from degenerates into slang and cries, "Give us the shifting slang and catchwords of the a rest"?

and scientific; it is only the abuse of it by weening desire to be elegant. In its broader. writers who exploit the prevailing crotchet sense, as understood by philologists, a diaof the day to float a story whose bad Eng- lect is to its parent tongue what a variety is lish is its only title to distinction that is here to a species in botany or zoology, and as condemned. In his eagerness to work his such may possess untold possibilities. In this specialty for all it is worth the professional sense the English language itself was once a writer of dialect stories perverts and exag- mere dialect of Low German. But as the word gerates local peculiarities until the natives is popularly understood it applies to those themselves would never recognize their own linguistic odds and ends that we find stranded speech as interpreted in his pages. Even in the stagnant pools and marshes along the so true an artist as Miss Murfree is led away shores of the great current of our living by this temptation into making her simple- speech. They represent rather the belated hearted mountaineers say "mounting" for survivals of obsolete forms than the vigorous mountain, a vulgarism into which the vault- offshoots of a growing tongue—the old-fashing ambition of the country schoolmaster or ioned garments of thought left behind in the the circuit preacher may sometimes o'erleap garrets and closets of our linguistic houseitself and fall, but from which the unaspiring hold, from which the renovating hand of simplicity of the typical cracker may be modern culture is fast clearing them away. pretty safely relied upon to protect him. So, For this reason, while the speech of the more you will frequently hear from the rural pulpit recently settled parts of our country may be expressions like this: "The apostle Paul more replete with the class of vulgarisms are here speaking of the Jews"; and I once that come under the head of slang and neknew a fancy butler, a "gemman of color," oterisms, it is in the older sections that we who would always announce with a flourish, are to look for the more marked peculiarities "Dinner are served." But slips of this kind of dialect.

E have had a surfeit of dialect are common only among those whose speech lately. The pages of the maga- has been contaminated by association with

Dialect, being the language of simple and ers and writers have vied with each other in uncultivated people, naturally runs largely humoring the popular whim till good Eng- into mere vulgarism, hence it is impossible But dialect, as the speech of unaspirstreets, and almost wholly so from those pre-And yet dialect has its uses, both literary tentious vulgarisms that result from an overany other portion of the Union. As a general thing the southerner learns what I may call his "mammy" tongue before making the acquaintance of his mother tongue, and the influence of the earlier speech is apt to affect his utterance through life, as may be observed in his tendency to ignore the letter r, or to regard it as a mere modifier of the preceding vowel. This peculiarity causes our native dialect writers unwittingly to mislead their readers of other sections in rendering the negro and cracker pronunciation of such words as of, to, you, etc., by "er," "ter," and "yer." While this spelling exactly conveys the sounds in question to a southern ear, accustomed to the elision of r, its effect is likely to be altogether misleading among readers who are in the habit of treating that ill-used letter with due respect. It cannot be more wide of the mark, however, than the conventional "yo" of the The negro says "mo" for comic papers. more and "vo" for your because he has an unconquerable antipathy to the letter r, but neither he nor his cracker neighbor ever says "vo'" for you: in pronouncing the latter word he simply gives ou the sound of u in hut.

From negro English to cracker English is but a step. In fact, barring a few differences in accent and intonation, their speech, except where it shades off into the "salt water" lingo, or Africanized English of the seacoast, on the one hand and the quaint dialect of the mountaineer on the other, is practically the same throughout the cotton belt of the South Atlantic States, and its vocabulary is largely made up of survivals from the standard English of bygone gen-In the classic pages of Burke and Goldsmith, of Swift, Fielding, Sterne, and Addison, to say nothing of the older writers, I am constantly running upon old acquaintances that I have known all my life as part and parcel of our Georgia plantation vernacular.

Owing to the presence of the negroes and a very near approach to the crackerism, "He to the long social and political isolation of allowed he'd do it," in such a passage as the Southern States on account of that pres- this: "The audience allowed I did your ence, this section has, perhaps, preserved part justice"; and when Burke complains more marked peculiarities of dialect than that "England is disfurnished of its forces," he is using almost the exact phraseology of my cracker neighbor who has come to borrow a peck of meal and politely hopes that I am not "disfurnishing" myself for his accommodation. Ill is still occasionally heard. even among the better class of rustics, in the piney woods of Georgia and Alabama in its Shakespearean sense of dangerous or wicked, as "The copperhead is an ill snake," or "Johnny is a very ill," that is, naughty, "boy this morning." I am told by a friend from Kentucky that the same usage, though rare, is not unknown among the same class in that state. To "favor," meaning to resemble, as "He favors his father," was good English in the days of Addison and Shakespeare, and its derivative, ill-favored, is still current.

> In fact, if precedent counted for as much in language as it does in law I could produce very good evidence to show that cracker English is classic English. Is Chaucer talking plantation English or is Cuffee talking Chaucer English when the one tells us that "the sun uprist" and the other that "the sun has ris"? And when my cracker friend complains of having a "sorry crop" he is but echoing Chaucer's description of a "sorry place." Moreover, we have the high authority of the father of English poetry and of his great contemporary Barbour for such pure crackerisms—I might almost say Africanisms—as "mo,'" "whar," and "tother," of Mandeville for "right nigh," and of Chaucer and Gower both for that unmitigated Americanism "I guess." The negro is sustained by Caxton, Chaucer, and a host of worthies in saying "axed" for asked, and both negro and cracker are talking pure Anglo-Saxon when they emphasize the neuter pronoun it into "hit." This pronunciation is very common where the pronoun is emphatic, but I have never heard the h with an unstressed it. So, also, "ourn," "yourn," "theirn" are relics of the old Saxon inflected Fielding, for instance, makes pronoun, to which "hisn" and "hern"

have been conformed by analogy. "Fitten," for fit, "sposen," for suppose, "outen," abouten," "douten," for out, about, without, suggest further reminiscences of the same archaic diction.

Whether the peculiar idiom of the mountaineer, "you'uns" and "we'uns," would admit of a similar explanation I shall not undertake to decide. The fact that it is seldom used in the possessive, which was the case that had the adjectival inflection in Anglo-Saxon, would seem to point to a negative conclusion, though I do not pretend to speak with authority in such learned matters. When used possessively, as it is occasionally in some sections, it is fitted with the modern inflection and expanded into "we'uns's" and "you'uns's." "Them'uns" I have encountered but once, that I remember. It was employed by an old inhabitant of that secluded region around the foot of Sand Mountain, where the three states of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee come together, and they are welcome to divide the honor of its paternity among them.

Judge Bleckley, of the Supreme Bench of Georgia, himself a native mountaineer and a most careful and competent observer, writes me:

"I have never heard 'we'uns' or 'them'uns' in the mountains, but 'you'uns' is much in use there, and has been since my earliest recollection. It is not applied in the possessive case, the common form of possessive being 'you'all's,' and I think this form is used only when the speaker refers to a family or group as owners. When the ownership referred to is that of an individual, your is used in its purity."

The judge also furnishes me the following list of expressions from the mountain vernacular, all of which, except "oozles" and "fornent," are common among illiterate people in other sections of the state:

narry bit, for none
right smart, for a considerable quantity
plum good, for excellent
axed, for asked
dassent, for dare not
critter, for horse or mare
seed, for saw.
narry one, for not one
shore, for sure
shorely, for surely or certainly
to scrouge, for to crowd or press

fornent and fornenst, for opposite or against. idee, for idea right peert, for lively or sprightly lots, oozles and oceans, for much purty, for pretty bimeby, for by and by young 'un, for baby or infant ingerns and inguns, for onions knowed, for knew hāth, for hearth

"We all" and "you all" are common everywhere in Georgia, even among fairly well-educated people. In the second, the two words are generally run together into one syllable, "y'all." Not long ago, while riding on one of the local trains through middle Georgia, I happened to be seated near a group of country people and overheard one of the women say to her companion, "Did John eat dinner at y'all's house yistiddy?"

The last word illustrates another curious crackerism, the interchanging of the sounds of short e and i, as a cockney does his vowels and h's. For instance, we have "pin" for pen and "pen" for pin, "hin" for hen, "miny" for many, "sence" for since, "tell" for till, etc. Will some phonologist explain the principle of this inversion?

The word cracker is one of those linguistic gypsies that refuse utterly to give any account of themselves. "Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms" derives it from corncrake, a species of long-legged crane, but the authority of a writer who could seriously define "Palmetto City" as a name for the "city of Augusta, the capital of South Carolina," can hardly be entitled to much respect, if his philology is of a piece with his geography. Mrs. Cunningham, in her "Recollections of a Southern Matron," attributes the name to the cracking of the long whips carried by the class in question as they drove to town in their little carts with loads of pine knots or ground peas to sell. A more probable derivation, it seems to me, would be from "corn cracker," that is, "corn eater," Indian corn in its various forms having been the staple food of both negroes and poor whites before the war. Even now the word corn is often used as an intensive of cracker, and if is not uncommon to hear an extreme specimen of the genus described as "a regular stomp-down corn cracker."

in as much uncertainty as its origin. The those more general provincialisms and vuldialect stories that have made the southern garisms that affect the speech of all uneducracker such a fashionable figure in Amer- cated people. As Georgia English runs into ican literature have, among their other in- Chaucer English on the one hand, so it runs ventions, created the impression that the into Yankee English on the other, and if name applies to a distinct hereditary caste liv- you undertake to define strictly the limits ing in a state of perennial ignorance and pov- of any dialectic variation you very soon find erty and shiftlessness, relieved occasionally yourself in the predicament of the Alabama by impossible virtues and vices that set each congressman who didn't know "where he other off in the most approved artistic fash- was at." Not long ago I was asked by a ion. Now, I have lived all my life in a re-professor of English in a northern university, gion where both the word and the thing it "Why is it that you southerners will always represents are indigenous, and I have always say 'like' for as?" The next day I heard a heard the word cracker employed merely as sermon by one of the most noted divines of a synonym for rusticity. Any one who is the northern pulpit—a graduate of Yale, I berustic or awkward or out of date in dress, lieve-and almost the first words he uttered manner, or speech is properly described, in were, alluding to some good man he had our Georgia vernacular, as a "cracker" or, in a milder form, as "crackerish." Of course he did." Now, what becomes of like, as a there are crackers and crackers, of every shade and degree, from the "sandhillers" of the piney woods and the "moonshiners" of the mountains to the well-to-do country farmer who has an ambition to "rub his boy's head agin the college." I have heard the word applied to a governor of the state, a judge of the Supreme Court, a United States senator, and a cabinet minister. In the low country, where the great rice and cotton plantations left no room for an intermediate class of small farmers, the crackers, known locally as "sandhillers" because they occupied the poorest and most unproductive land, conformed more nearly to the conventional type of the dialect story, but in the upcountry we are all "crackers" outside the towns and villages, and it is not uncommon to hear a city-bred girl declare laughingly of her country kin, "Oh, cousin Betsy" or "cousin John," as the case may be, "is such an unconscionable cracker!"

draw a hard and fast line between the of Robert Browning.

The meaning of the word seems involved cracker vernacular, strictly so-called, and known in his youth, "I want to love God like southern provincialism? On the other hand, the harsh, rasping sound of an intruded a in such perversions as "caow," "taown," "haow," for cow, town, and how, usually credited to New England, is by no means uncommon at the South, and the excruciating vulgarism of flattening the a of such words as laugh, half, can't, etc., into "lafe," "hāfe," "caint," is one of the most marked peculiarities of cracker pronunciation.

The truth is, we have no fixed dialectic forms in America. There are localisms and provincialisms of varying shades and limits, but the free American citizen is too ubiquitous to remain long pent up in a corner, and his speech travels and grows with him. There have been marked changes in the dialect peculiarities of the South within my own recollection, and these changes are proceeding with an accelerated velocity that bids fair in the course of a generation or two to render the popular dialect story of to-day as As has been said, it is impossible to unintelligible as the poems of Cædmon or

COÖPERATION AMONG BIRDS.

BY COLETTE SMILEY.

then a pretty, wild region in the backwoods sigh, for I never knew such happy times of northwestern Ohio. My home was on the when young as I had in the old clearings. edge of the solid green forest that stretched away to the north for perhaps a hundred in June that I first saw cooperation among miles with no other break than that made birds. A big horned owl was routed out of by a narrow trail and a branch of a canal a thick tree top by the work of the men. that ran across that corner of the state. He flew across the field they were clearing The settlers were a hardy set, however, and toward the woods beyond. Before his apwith axe and fire beat down the giant growths pearance I had noticed only a few birds that covered their lands. Oaks, beaches, around. A quail had whistled from a wheat elms (the meanest wood a farm-maker ever field near the house. A robin or two had faced), hickories, maples, and even cherries been gathering worms from the earth where and walnuts were felled into long windrows the men had torn away logs. There were of the stoutest.

be and often was turned into a frolic. gangs for a clearing bee or a log-rolling bee. The huge tree trunk that one man with a team could scarcely move was taken in hand by a dozen or a score of men with two or three teams and hustled with a whoop upon the tallest kind of a pile of other logs of equal enemy. size. I have seen four men with handspikes make a log of a ton's weight fairly jump; it look for a moment at the flying host said. was a lighter task than to lift one of a hundred pounds when working alone. And how the flames crackled and the blue smoke rose It was a case of cooperation for the common to high heaven on those sunny days of spring! run about gathering sticks to add to the seen birds unite for that purpose. The

HE first time I ever saw anything like to toss the chubby one into the flames! cooperation among birds was when That was long ago, but I never see a burn-I was a child living in what was ing brush heap in these days without a

It was during a log rolling one day early and then when dry were fired and burned. blackbirds, a sparrow or two, and a kingbird After the fire had been applied the first in sight most of the time. But now as the owl time many logs but partly burned were left appeared birds seemed to come swarming scattered around, and these were to be from every tree and every bush in sight. The gathered in heaps. A man with a good robin screamed the first alarm, though the team could do it, though that was a task kingbird was first to hasten to the attack. A that strained the muscles and broke the heart pair of blue jays came next, although I had not seen a jay for a month, and while yet I But this weary, depressing work could was wondering at the sight the air about the great blinking thief was filled with a cloud Where neighbors agreed they gathered in of animated feathers. There were at least ten varieties of birds of which I did not know the names, but I remember thinking at the time that a gorgeous Baltimore oriole was the best fighter of the lot for it led even the kingbird in the plunging dashes made at the

> A neighbor who stopped beside me to "Look's like they'd made a bee, don't it?"

That was precisely what they had done. good, and they drove that owl clear out of And what fun it was for us youngsters to the neighborhood. Since then I have often glowing fires! And how we screamed and alarm note of one is understood by all laughed when some brawny neighbor picked species, apparently. I am sure I never saw one of us up and saying that such a fat lump a baby bird get into trouble and call for would burn better than shell bark pretended help without a crowd of sympathetic old

Cooperation of a different kind can be sunny South. seen during the migrating season. Ornithe migrating hosts, but only stragglers, or ani, a sort of cuckoo which abounds in the tember. One may visit the brush in the in caring for the young. morning, say, and see nothing save a chipping sparrow. The next day—or even but cooperation in labor among birds one must an hour or two later—another visit shows go to the tropics. Bates, Belt, Stolzman, the brush swaying everywhere. Scarlet and Hudson, the distinguished naturalist tanagers, Maryland vellow-throats, red-eyed authors, have all observed and written about vireos, redstarts, thrashers, and thrushes, these feathered unions. On the Amazon Blackburnian and black-throated blue war- it appears that a little gray creeper leads a blers-all have gathered there and are search- host of insect and worm eaters through the ing high and low for food. They talk as forest. They gather at about nine o'clock they work, talk in the most cheery fashion, and then travel along, some climbing about though their voices be low and the sounds the trees like a titmouse, searching every in no sense a song, save only as a chickadee angle of the bark for bugs and insect eggs. must needs do more than say peep.

of what they look for. Then, too, food is be doubted. abundant and good cheer creates a kindly disposition.

birds of many kinds coming to the rescue. will all join wings and whirl away to the

A curious instance of cooperation among thologists say that we do not, as a rule, see birds is found in the nesting habits of the bunches, that gather to join the great Bahama Islands and is occasionally seen in throng that goes trooping by at night. How- the southeastern coast states from Pennever, we see enough to get some idea of the sylvania around to Louisiana. The females composition of the migrating tides. We all of a flock (the birds always live in flocks) have noticed, for instance, that in a flock of unite to build one nest which all use in turn blackbirds just arrived from the South in when laying eggs, and then, the nest having April there may be found crow blackbirds, been filled, they all take turns in keeping redwings, cowbirds, and bobolinks. They the eggs warm until the incubation is comare related families—cousins—but here is a plete. It seems incredible that in a nest union for some purpose when traveling. filled with eggs in layers the young could Robins travel alone, it is said, and so do all be reared properly, but the fact is the bluebirds, but where one knows the birds let young grow so rapidly that the first ones him observe the throngs that may be found hatched get out to make room for the others in a handy wood lot in the latter part of Sep- as they come. And the whole flock unite

But for the most remarkable examples of Others flit from shrub to shrub and from In May almost any of these birds would limb to limb gathering winged insects. have pitched fiercely at almost any other Others burrow in rotten logs and draw forth kind that came near it. In May it was the a harvest of a different kind. They chatter usage of bird society to resent the violating sociably as they go. Stolzman says the of privacy—resent it with fierce words and noise of a flock of the kind is like that of a a sharp beak. In September the irritability shower of rain on the leaves. It appears —the disposition to get huffy, due to little that this cooperation is profitable—that the love affairs and the cares of teasing children coming of the host stirs up the insect world -has all passed away. Instead of arguing so much that the average gain of each inover sectarian differences the birds all be- dividual is greatly increased. Moreover it gin to look for the good qualities their neigh- is a sociable gathering. That the birds bors may have and straightway find a plenty thoroughly enjoy such associations need not

It may not be uninteresting to some of They had occasionally fought the young folks who read this to know that for each other when the raptores appeared the little gray creeper who leads the tropical in May, but now that the mellow Septem- host is supposed by the Indians there to ber days are followed by chill nights they hypnotize the others and lead them on the

long quest for food. They think, too, that Lewis County, New York, they found a lovers after her. And so it happens, too, for the Indian youths believe that the skin has for the girl as she was for the talisman.

birds into flocks is a sort of cooperation. Robins as well as blackbirds roost in flocks at night. Barn swallows and tree swallows now build together under the same barn roof. monkey or crawling snake.

ing writers on bird life, were taking notes in charming little episode in bird society.

its magic powers may be transmitted. There widowed redstart and her baby in the wood is nothing in the world so highly prized by lot. Like all babies the little redstart was the Indian maidens of the region as the constantly teasing for something to eat, and dried skin of this little guide to the feathered like most mothers the redstart was just union. With one of them on her dress she wearing herself into the grave trying to thinks she will surely have a great train of supply the demand. And then came the kindly hand of a good-hearted and wholly unselfish neighbor to help her. A jolly magic powers for good and become as eager bachelor of a chestnut-sided warbler heard the baby cry and saw the weariness of the Doubtless the gathering of gregarious overworked mother, and he fluttered his wings at the thought that here was a chance to be courteous to one of the other sex without any one being able to say that he had (the red-breasted and the white-breasted) an ulterior purpose in the kindly attentions he might give her. Gathering a goodly They form colonies for self-protection, and worm the bachelor carried it to the baby. no one ever saw even the fierce sharp- At first the poor widow didn't know about shinned hawk enter one of those colonies. that. She might be without her natural In the tropics the most conspicuous—really protector, but no meddling strangers need the only conspicuous nests are those of the think her unable to take care of herself and orioles. A tree that towers high above the little one; and she made some pretty harsh surrounding forest and has a a smooth bark remarks to the chestnut-sided warbler. But and comparatively few leaves is invariably he, good fellow, did not mind that. He chosen, and the beautiful hanging pockets would have taken the baby in his arms and swing from slender bare limbs in plain view. walked up and down to soothe it, had that One may see a hundred nests on one tree, been the fashion with baby birds, but as it and that means that a hundred fierce little was he kept on bringing worms and other warriors armed with needle-sharp beaks can things until even pert little Mrs. Redstart be summoned at any moment to repel the was calmed into a peaceful state of mind attack of swooping hawk or sneaking and, the baby being satisfied, was able to smooth out her much-rumpled skirts and Once upon a time while Olive Thorne attend to the gloss of her beautfully con-Miller and Florence Merriam, two charm- trasted breast and arms. It was a most

THE KINDERGARTEN OF THE CHURCH.

BY MARY CHISHOLM FOSTER.

II.

A .- THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RACE.

B .- THE STORY METHOD.

C.—PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOLOGY.

article referred to the desirability of making they ask.

truth and beauty attractive to the individual, so we would say that there is, also, an attractiveness to him in a study of the race.

The child, the man, and the woman want HE development of the individual in to know who lived in the long ago. "What connection with the development of did the people do?" "How did they live?" the race and of language is a most "How did they treat each other?" "How fascinating and fruitful study. As a former did they communicate with each other?"

the study of plant life and of animal life should be pursued. Myths, fairy tales, and fables have a place here, indicating how an appreciation of the physical universe may be promoted and how humane treatment of animals may be cultivated. Then comes the recognition of other relationships, which are between human beings, and by stories the child is led into a large unexplored field and his thought is delighted and uplifted. Felix Adler has given to us a most thoughtful and scientific classification of stories (and no modern teacher is more unremitting in efforts to make truth clear and available than that writer and Miss Blow), sifting carefully "Æsop's Fables," the "Odyssey," the "Iliad," and other classics that the pure and wholesome germ may be given to the childmind. The child-heart must be reached also, and the filial and ethical relations of life shown to be of high importance. To each other, to their parents, and to God the smallest child bears relationships, as well as to the long-ago men, women, and children, and how to meet the duties of life in hargarten teaches in its first lessons.

for children's stories is to be found. moral genius, and especially did they emphasize the filial and fraternal duties to an extent hardly equaled elsewhere." The same writer continues: "Now it is prestories present us with the very material we They cannot in this respect be replaced; there is no other literature in the world that offers what is equal to them in value for this particular object."

of the good Samaritan, holds the principle of true fraternity, while the story of Adam and Eve makes obedience and the fifth com-

A sympathy and fellowship with nature in the narrative is gained by repetition, the old story being as dear to the child as the old doll, and when the authority of the Word is recognized by both teacher and child a permanent force is given to character. There is nothing like the story for teaching truth, and the Teacher by the Sea of Galilee used this best and most attractive method.

> It is a necessity for the most extended and thorough teaching of Frœbel's system that the kindergartner have a knowledge of the Bible and be able to give truths sometimes, at least, through its recorded stories.

Psychology and philology are indispensable requisites in this day for any teacher of small children. By this I do not mean that a person must understand all that has been written by Perez, Sully, James, and many other good authorities, but some knowledge, complete and practical as far as it goes, should be acquired. This should be first of the psychology of childhood, and with it should be some systematic childstudy, with observations from life and records of the same. To this should be added an outline, at least, of language as developed in mony with these relationships the kinder- the race, and of philology in its technical. and then in its broader, definition. It is in the Bible that the best material is but an instrument of expressing thought, Mr. but it is the only one we refer to now, leav-Adler says, "The narrative of the Bible is ing the language of action for later treatfairly saturated with the moral spirit; the ment. Now the story method of showing moral issues are everywhere in the fore- truth succeeds and is made attractive if it The Hebrew people seem to have have a naturalness and spontaneity which been endowed with what may be called a appeals to the mind and to the heart; both must be reached to be effectual for good. The teacher who has told a story successfully need not make the application, for the alert child-mind has already done that and cisely these duties that must be impressed connected it with some experience in life. on young children, and hence the biblical It is just here that many Sunday-school teachers fail, for after giving a truth they proceed to illustrate it, denying the child his right of expression. In the limited time of a Sunday-school session it is possible to put the thought and principles of a story before The golden rule, illustrated by the story the children and then give them an opportunity of expressing any ideas they may have received, and they may do this in speech or upon the blackboard. mandment truly attractive. Familiarity with kindergarten a story-truth may be told in

both speech and action, but to undertake

than upon its work. After many years' ex- spiritual life of her pupils. children may express themselves in speech, the new education. gesture, and by other means, under trained teachers who direct the daily growth of the church to promote all these things, and to life, shall influence their service in the world, the highest standard.

The great principles of the kindergarten this with kindergarten materials on Sunday system may be studied by any primary results in confusion and superficial teaching. teacher in the Sunday school, and she will Too many primary Sunday-school teach- gain thereby a new force in her teaching, ers value a "program" more than a prin- and also some knowledge of the best method ciple, and lay more stress upon a machine of awakening a healthy development of the perience as both kindergartner and Sunday- may not find it possible to have the complete school teacher, we can say there is but one training of a professional kindergartner, she way to do kindergarten work and to utilize can use the principles of the kindergarten its games, which are of such educational in her Sunday teaching, and by the aid of value, and that is to have a kindergarten strong and helpful literature, now so abuneach morning. Here, without haste, the dant, she may use the advanced methods of

It is the aim of kindergartners of the mind and culture hearts which, all through bring the instruction of little children to

LARGE OR SMALL DINNER PARTIES?

BY G. VON BEAULIEU.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE GERMAN "UBBER LAND UND MEER,"

I numerous than the masters.

Those who frequent society are comprised

They do not consider sociability an art be- aristocracy. She understands one little cause they do not understand how to live thing: the art of being sociable. She knows the art, the most difficult of all arts. Women how to make the interests of her guest her above all should learn to promote sociability own; she brings him sympathy, intelligence; in a masterly manner. A close restriction she can mourn with him and, more than that, is put upon the husband by his business and she can rejoice with him. And the latter is

IN society there are masters and bunglers, make sacrifices of money, but a woman but alas! the bunglers are far more must also give her good will, her thought, in a word, herself.

I know an old woman not rich nor fair to in three classes: those who seek it for the look upon. Yet she affects others like a sake of their positions, those who go to fill magnet: whoever approaches her feels up an idle life, and those to whom society drawn to her. What attracts people to her? supplies a need of heart and mind. To the She gives no large, elegant parties; no one first society is a duty, to the second a busi- has to make a duty call on her. Her husness, often the only business of their lives, band has long been dead, she has been in over which they sigh and groan continually. no strong, select circle, either of artisans, But all these are only social bunglers. or scholars, citizens, officers, or moneyed after his work is done he has not time nor rare, very rare. Sympathy in misfortune is strength left for other things. The wife indeed to be found, but sympathy in fortune, should beautify their home and make happi-genuine, disinterested sympathy is not a ness radiate from it on all who come there— 'common treasure. When you visit this dear yes, she should send these sunbeams out to old woman for a quiet chat in the twilight dissipate misery, cold, and darkness wher- hour you may talk to her like a confessor ever they are. In the art of sociability it without fear of being misunderstood, without does not suffice to be a good housewife, to anxiety lest a rash word be carried too far guest.

a large dinner party will easily throw preference on the side of the small dinner company. Of course the capital housekeeper objects that this advice is easy to talk about that it costs much more trouble and expense to give several small dinner parties than one large one, that people are dissatisfied if Aside from that I am sorry for them. they are not all invited at the same time, especially those who are left out. Besides, while she can endure for once to upset the the children to acquaintances, empty all the china cupboards, get out the silverware, permanent rule of the house.

are disrespectfully called, to pay off her so-Matters are worse yet when the entertainer their friends in a modest manner. is the victim of restricted circumstances: and that is more frequently the case than the "can," or rather the display, dinner? one would suppose.

the cook, has sent Weser fish instead of dowries. people's parties, that the ice is beginning to the sake of their standing. melt, that the hired servants are drinking

for the swing of friendship, resulting in mis- too much, and so on. Of course in this chief-making or sharp resentment. Ear and frame of mind the housewife cannot bring heart of my old woman are like a golden herself down to conversation; she is very receptacle that is not agitated by any happy if she does not give her neighbor an troublous blast. You always have the feel- utterly irrelevant answer. With a stifled ing that when you come she is most de- sigh of satisfaction she sees the ladies begin lighted, that you are her most welcome to draw on their gloves and the gentlemen to seek their hats. And when the last guest Such a visit compared with attendance at departs with the assurance that he never before had so charming a time, she heaves an honest, deep sigh of relief and says: "God be thanked, that is over for this year."

Once outdoors, some cannot resist rebut not easy to follow; for you must know marking: "The whole affair plainly spoke, 'I am trying to and cannot.' Well, they are paid off for this year, I am glad to say. sons who have not the wherewithal should not attempt to entertain large companies."

Why, indeed, do they do it? They say it whole household, clear the rooms, banish is owing to one's position, it hurts one's career to drop out of fashionable society. As though a worthy man really were rated she would not wish to make this hubbub a and promoted on the merit of his "feeds"! The argument has more foundation in the Naturally one who must give, or thinks imagination of those it concerns, in their reshe must give such dinners, "feeds" they luctance to, their horror of, doing something unconventional than in reality. Let peocial debts, does it by wholesale; but she does ple have the backbone to acknowledge that not know how to practice sociability as an they are not well enough off to entertain art; to her it is nothing but duty and work, large companies and can only entertain

This is the "must" dinner; but what of

The latter is conspicuous among the rich At such a "must" entertainment the host people of Berlin; they have few engageoften feels like a stranger in his own house. ments, but on that account the more vanity Tables, chairs, table service, candle sticks, and ambition. Their parents, often they lamps are rented, everything not fit for themselves, are uncertain in the mother company being crowded into the sleeping tongue. They cultivate art because it is room, which looks like a rag-shop. A res- fashionable; they prefer to read trashy littaurant furnishes the food; the housewife erature, but because it is fashionable to do does not even know what will be served. so they take a first-class paper, although She sits there with flushed cheeks and keen they find it stupid; in the theater they preeyes; she is vexed that that atrocious man, fer the opera, buffoonery, and plays about The idea that one should go to a Rhine fish, that there may not be food tragedy now and then "in order to be able enough to reach, that the fish and the meat to talk about it," they consider a ridiculous at her party are more bony than at other prejudice, still they make the sacrifice for

When such a person gives a great ban-

quet, he possesses, perhaps, everything he child; fruit is later. Always keep to the shows on the occasion. But what a spread very latest and to Old German. Did we not he, too, makes about it! He flaunts it before your eyes far and wide, he flings it in your teeth, just to hear himself talk. He tells you the price of everything, so that you yet," grumbles the aggrieved wife. may not fail to realize its value, he urges you to indulge in drink and food, not because they are good, but because they are expensive. His company consists of mixed crowds thrown together. He has obligations to no one, but he seeks to put people under obligations to him. He fishes for the socially great, he hunts for celebrities, he aims at the stars of literature, of art, of knowledge, not because he is interested in what they are doing but because it is considered a fine thing to show a few "names" among his guests. One sees at his house an eminent man and wonders that he is conversed to the exhaustion of each other, there; if there are several prominent per- and who are delighted to meet unexpectedly. sons present, each defends himself to the others for being there. to humanity, they do not know how to say no, they always are getting cornered by ions as of food. Be impartial, cordial, some rich candidate of whom they can get friendly. occasions they treat very shabbily.

Often the host does not know his own He has used one of his friends for a step ladder, who has brought along with him college friends, comrades, any one who happened to come in his way; upon arrival they make their bow to the host and hostess. names are murmured, hands are shaken, everybody is very happy, there is an effusive welcome. But it is still more pleasing to get arrive do not comment on it to those presit all over with.

"Everything was fine, my dear," says the host to his wife. "Strictly first-class names, and how they all ate!"

"Yes, but my waiter spilled sauce all over my new brocade buffet cover, so I shall could have happened to the X—ens? I am have to send it to the cleaner right straight getting anxious." "Is Mr. Z. not here even to-morrow."

sit on Luther chairs at one hundred marks apiece?"

"You needn't tell me of it; I can feel it

That was a big affair, a "can" dinner.

The guests at a dinner where sociability is practiced as an art should comprise a greater number of graces but not of muses than were present on these other occasions; yet graces as well as muses should be merged into table companions. The repast should be simple, so that the entertainers may not be distracted; the food need not be expensive, but should be well prepared; the guests should be people congenial to each other, who have not seen each other for some time, who consequently have not

And you, dear housewife, try to surprise These stars belong one and another of your guests with little attentions, as well in a choice of compan-Pay no heed to outside murmurrid only on condition that they "grant him ing, but once you have made your arrangethe honor." One sees there others who, ments proceed in them and let outsiders out of curiosity, have come to scoff and to take care of themselves. Drill your servlaugh, and still others who, for the sake of ants beforehand, so that your guests need a good dinner, will tolerate the host and not hear a word of exhortation. If a little hostess into the bargain, whom on other accident occurs, do not mind it nor jest about it; but do not fret, for that frame of mind will be unpleasant both to yourself and to others. Be in the conversation heart and soul, but let others do the talking; as for yourself, speak little, hear much. Wait till a sudden hush falls on the company, then enliven the conversation with a question, an objection, a new theme.

Should one of the expected guests fail to ent, making them feel that the delinquent is the one on whom you had counted the most. Do not make such remarks as: "I cannot imagine why the D's do not put in an appearance; they promised to come." "What yet? No? That is too bad. "Nobody calls it sauce any more, dear Miss Abc without an escort to dinner.

will have to put up with a lady, dear girl." is in each guest, so that he will be astonlikewise preserve silence on the secrets of that home I always am so contented and preparing the table.

there. Charm to the surface the best that he has there. What is the reason for it?"

Never be guilty of saying such things, and ished at himself and say: "Singular! In Simple as everything is there, one easy. Devote yourself wholly to those who are never has as good a time anywhere else as

OUR WAY AND HIS.

BY LUCILE RUTLAND.

A MAN once sinned;—and so the world Did pass him by With scorning mien and lip out-curled In mocking cry.

Beneath its cruel weight of blame His sad heart bled; Before its scourging lash of shame He ever fled:

Until, at last (Oh, sequel sweet To human woe!), Down at the great world's busy feet Death laid him low.

Then, as this strange, new sanctity O'er him did brood, The world turned all its mockery To reverent mood,

Nor named his sin; but, with low breath And humbled pride, He whom in life it judged, in death It justified.

O blind, irrational world, and slow To comprehend That thy poor judgments cannot go Beyond life's end!

The living only are thine own To bless or blight; The dead are God's-and He alone Will judge aright.

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

EASTER DAY.

every other. On Christmas Day we celebrate perpetual miracle. Dismiss the doubt of a birth—a common type of human experi- science, and we at once see by surveying the. ence. So we also celebrate the birth of Lin- facts of the history that to all intents and coln and of Washington. Other annivermany victories—or they are days sacred to of the Declaration of Independence. things celebrated are instances in their several classes of actions or events. But

Let us suggest some practical helps to a better appreciation of the value of this anniversary—perhaps they may also be helps to faith.

- 1. How easily we all agree that, if among all the men who have died one were to be chosen as most worthy of this honor, the world's suffrages would unite upon Jesus of Nazareth. He surely best deserved to rise again from the dead. This consent of our hearts to His superiority means more than we think—it is our honor that we choose solitary glory of a resurrection.
- 2. If we were asked to vote again and select the one man whose virtues and deeds would, if perpetuated, best serve the best interests of mankind, we should agree again and select for this honor Jesus of Nazareth. Imagine Him living on always among His fellows of the earth, speaking over and over to every generation His evangel, and touching with His healing hands all our sick in all ages. What other life could be such a benediction?
- we have unconsciously given a pair of the at all strange, since in consuming itself it highest reasons for the resurrection of Jesus; generates the heat which we call enthusiasm. I-Apr.

and in the second one we have covered the THE Easter anniversary differs totally from place where the rising of Jesus works its purposes Jesus of Nazareth has been alive, saries are days of victory-of some among as no other has been, ever since that first Easter Day. His followers have agreed in the memory of some work, as the signing all times to think of Him and speak of Him The and feel about Him as one who is alive forevermore.

4. We may easily agree also that there the resurrection of Jesus has no fellow fact. would have been no Christianity if the dis-In solitary and awful stupendousness it ciples had not believed in the rising of their stands alone. This sublime solitude, this Lord from the dead. They set forth with separateness from all other events makes the this faith in their hearts and on their lips to resurrection a severe test for our modern enrich the world with a living Jesus who should live always, and always cheer, uplift, bless, and heal the children of men. The success of Christianity means that the miracle has been in very fact accomplished. The distinctive honors of this anniversary if we may write of honors—surround a precious name shining in the solitary splendor of the one human life which goes on always and draws all other lives up toward its manly and spiritual nobility and beauty.

WORK'AS A DISSIPATION.

AMERICANS, more particularly the people the pure and gracious son of Mary for the of the United States, have shown the world what true industry is, and beyond this have demonstrated that the ancient curse of work can become so fascinating that it changes from an irksome necessity to a luxury, and so adds a strange and fatal dissipation to man's already crowded list.

Mere physical labor is not so often overdone as the various forms of mental work, for the reason that when the mind is put to a great strain the mind worker loses the consciousness of failing strength which causes the manual laborer to take rest. 3. In these suffrages of our human hearts is not aware of its own burning; nor is this This is why so many exceptionally brilliant of power, rather than a spurt, no matter how fairly promised.

We see it often stated that "there is no the limit of utmost achievement. excellence without great labor"; but this is not true if by great labor we must understand uninterrupted or over-strenuous effort to be worker shall enjoy his work; yet the enjoyment must not take the form of intoxication. A certain amount of labor is safely stimulating and healthful. Over-indulgence results sooner or later in an unnatural demand for an increase, and the worker passes to the state of the morphine eater or the whisky drinker, subjecting himself day by day to greater and greater strain.

In extolling the dignity and beauty of labor judiciously indulged in. When work it is no longer dignified or beautiful. What of life. The homely saying "Enough of a is there worthy of righteous admiration in thing is enough" embodies the safest wisthe spectacle of a human being rushing, dom of economy. Sharp competition begets gasping, straining, from year's end to year's a healthy commerce; but when the struggle end, merely to do more and more or to takes on a purely artificial energy and begrasp more and more? Is not the intemper- comes a competition for mere excitement's ate worker a mere slave to dissipation?

the idler and the man who works himself to takes the form of a gambling operation in all the solid comforts and safe luxuries of object. life. The race is not to the swift, but to the effort. The motto "Strike while the iron is maintaining a healthy equilibrium. glutton at any board.

successful man; for success means duration waste without very soon ending in disaster.

young men and women die early or fail to brilliant. The most admirable quality of realize in the end what their beginnings true greatness is the ease with which it avoids a dangerous strain, while keeping ever along Capability properly respected is the distinction of long and laborious lives.

Old countries persist in claiming the right meant. It is highly desirable that the of a higher civilization when compared with us, and the claim must be allowed in at least one regard: they have the virtue of repose. Moreover, they have learned how to make the most of small incomes, which knowledge insures a large part of earthly happiness. Contentment is not another word for shiftlessness; but it cannot exist where work has been distorted by ambition, greed, or avarice into a devouring dissipation.

Our greatest danger as a nation is, perlabor, whether manual or intellectual, we haps, that we may attain to such dizzy progshould qualify eulogy so as to confine it to ress, such a tremendous rate of speed in pursuit of all the rewards of work, that we becomes a ceaseless grind for glory or gold shall lose our grip upon the permanent track sake it is time to consider consequences. There is a middle ground lying between The whole body of trade and enterprise death, and upon this ground may be sought which to win at all hazards is the sole

We may well turn back again and again judicious. A long life of reasonable work to rectify our lives by the immutable standis better than a short life of intemperate ard of nature, in which economy consists in hot" does not mean strike every iron that every excess there must be a corresponding Life has little real comfort for the retrenchment. For every waste there must be repair; and it must not be forgotten that "Know thyself" is a command which the it often takes more time for recuperation laborer must heed. Just what he can safely than for loss. At all events, nothing is do must be perfectly clear to every truly more certain than that life cannot be all

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

THE SALVATION ARMY DISRUPTED.



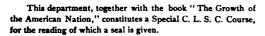
COMMANDER BALLINGTON BOOTH.

AFTER nine years in command of the Salvation Army in the United States, Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth have retired from the Army and have undertaken the organization of an independent movement of the same character. On January 6 Commander Booth received an order from headquarters in London directing him to prepare to resign his command and return to England in about nine weeks. A few weeks later a mass meeting of the Auxiliary League and the general public was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, and resolutions were adopted asking General William Booth to reconsider his order. The order was not reversed, and on February 22 Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth relinquished the command, stating that they were compelled to do so by a peremptory demand from Commander Herbert Booth, who had come from Toronto with the authority of international headquarters. They declared at the same time that they had purposed to yield their authority to the incoming commissioners, but had informed headquarters that they could not accept a foreign command. Commissioner

Eva Booth was appointed by the London office to direct Army affairs until the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the commissioners whom General William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Army, has named to succeed the Ballington Booths. No little disaffection was manifested in the ranks on account of Commander and Mrs. Booth's removal, and for a time the entire separation of the American division from the rest of the Army was looked upon as not impossible. Commander and Mrs. Booth, however, expressed themselves as unwilling to lead such a revolt, and later on placed themselves at the head of an independent movement which is to work especially for the middle artisan classes of the country. The movement was inaugurated at a most enthusiastic meeting held in Cooper Union, New York, on the 8th of March. The new organization has taken the name "God's American Volunteers" and the auxiliary is known as the "Defenders' League." Mr. and Mrs. Booth are supported in their new work by large numbers of their former comrades in the Army.

The Record. (Chicago, Ill.)

Whether the fault of judgment is on the son's side or the father's, both men acted with characteristic firmness. Ballington Booth refused to give up his command, but he also refused to avail himself of an opportunity which, in the hands of an ambitious man, might have been put to selfish account. There can be no doubt that with his strong influence and popularity among the members of the American Army he was in a position to create a revolt in the ranks. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that he might have led a large part of the Army to secede from General Booth's rule and install the American Army as a separate branch. He was loyal to his father's organization, however, even though he was unwilling to obey one of the general's commands.





MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

The Christian Guardian. (Toronto, Canada.)
It is, of course, impossible for outsiders to possess themselves of all the facts, but from what can



COMMISSIONER EVA BOOTH.

be gathered it seems most probable that the persistent, officious dictation of the London office in minor matters was responsible for Commander and Mrs. Booth's retirement. . . It is well known that the Army is not constituted after the most democratic model, and it is thought that the London office is incapable of understanding the spirit of American institutions, to which the Army must conform in order to succeed in this hemisphere. The present crisis will be a serious blow to the organization.

The Journal. (Kansas City, Mo.)

The general belief among those who have closely observed the growth of the organization is that its success in this country is very largely due to the intelligent and wise direction of Mr. Ballington Booth, and that if his administration has displeased his father the change in command means a return to

conditions which will have anything but a tendency to a continuation of its favorable growth.

The American. (Baltimore, Md.)

Such work as that of the Army is seriously threatened in its results by dissensions in the ranks of the workers. One branch or the other must be adjudged in the wrong, and that to receive the verdict of condemnation will lose proportionately in influence. Saints may forgive the imperfections of human nature, but sinners hold the good to a very strict account.

The Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

There is doubtless room enough in the United States for at least two organizations to work on Salvation Army principles. The two can teach a grand lesson of Christian unity and brotherly love by working along in harmony, assisting each other whenever possible, and carefully avoiding anything that might look like strife or jealousy.



COMMANDER HERBERT BOOTH.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTROVERSY REGARDING VENEZUELA.

EVERYTHING seems now to point to a peaceful settlement of the Venezuela boundary question and to the restoration of complete harmony between Great Britain and the United States. The speeches made at the opening of Parliament not only by the leaders of the opposition but by the government's adherents as well indicated a strong desire for an amicable adjustment of differences. Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader of the House, said the government saw no reason for criticising the Monroe Doctrine and would not be prevented by diplomatic punctilios or false pride from trying to finally settle the boundary question. Premier Salisbury agreed that the United States' intervention might to some extent conduce to desirable results. The British blue book, prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock, professor of jurisprudence in Oxford University, and presenting Great Britain's side of the matter in dispute was brought before the House of Commons March 6. The receipt of this work will greatly facilitate the investigations of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. Venezuela presented the first part of her evidence to the commission on March 10 and has appointed Hon. William L. Scruggs of Georgia, ex-United States minister to Venezuela, to represent her as counsel before the commission. During the month there has been considerable discussion regarding the possibility of the boundary dispute being settled by means of a joint commission of two Englishmen and two Americans, but no official action concerning such a body is known to have been taken. There has also been renewed agitation in favor of establishing a perpetual board of arbitration between England and the United States. Numerous meetings to this end have been held in both countries. One especially noteworthy convened in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Washington's birthday and

was attended by delegates from Columbus, Boston, St. Paul, and New York. A movement is on foot for a national convention in the interests of peace to be held in Washington at an early date.

(Ind.) The Evening Post. (New York, N. Y.) The speeches in Parliament, combined with Mr. Olney's application for British assistance for our commission, show that after much trouble we have at last got back to the position in which we stood before Mr. Olney wrote his dispatch on the 20th of July last, or, if any one prefers it, in which we stood before the president wrote his message on the 17th of December. A gentlemanly note, such as Mr. Bayard wrote the other day to Lord Salisbury, would have undoubtedly secured the information we are now asking for, without the alarm and loss which have since intervened. The speeches in Parliament show clearly that there is a strong desire on both sides not to quarrel with the United States on any subject, and least of all on the Monroe Doctrine.

(Dem.) The Globe. (St. Paul, Minn.)

A more complete and unqualified vindication of the foreign policy of this administration could not be conceived than that which is brought to us by the dispatches announcing the opening of the British Parliament. . . . To have won the united support of the American people was a great triumph for the administration. To have compelled the assent of the legislative body and the executive officials of the nation against which we pitted ourselves is something beyond either expectation or precedent. We do not exaggerate the language or the meaning of the leaders of opinion in England.

(Rep.) The Tribune. (New York, N. Y.)
The Schomburgk line seems to play little part in
Sir Frederick Pollock's argument. That was to be
expected. The fact is, Sir Frederick Pollock has,

in this Venezuelan blue book, made an argument that is "impressively if not irrefragably strong," to quote the *Daily News* of London, but not, as that paper says, for the British case, but for arbitration. He has proved more clearly than any Venezuelan advocate or any American champion of the Monroe Doctrine has yet succeeded in doing the urgent desirability—for the sake of justice, the imperative necessity—of submitting to intelligent and impartial arbitration the title, not merely to the gold-mine region of the Yuruari, but to the whole territory bounded by the Orinoco, the Caroni, and the Essequibo rivers. And that, there is reason to hope, is what the British and Venezuelan governments will speedily agree to do.

(Lib.) The Daily News. (London, England.)

The Venezuelan blue book bristles with facts and challenges refutation. We shall be much surprised if it does not strongly impress, with their sense of fairness, the very able men now sitting to consider the matter in Washington. Our case is impressively if not irrefragably strong. But the stronger it is the less reason can Lord Salisbury urge against unconditional arbitration. We are most hopeful that the next step will probably be the appointment of the joint commission.

(Lib.) The Daily Telegraph. (London, England.)
We seem to have reached an impasse from which arbitration is the only practicable issue. Nobody reading the admirable statement of the British case can doubt that, while maintaining her just rights, England has consistently shown a desire to meet Venezuela half way.

THE LATEST FRENCH CRISIS.



M. BOURGEOIS.
The French Premier.

DURING the month of February complications arose in French politics which threatened to overthrow the ministry and even, as some thought, the very constitution of France. The Senate was dissatisfied with the government for its manner of investigating the southern-railway scandals and particularly with M. Ricard, the minister of justice, for designating Judge Poitevin instead of Judge Rempler to conduct the inquiries, and on February 11 and again on February 15 by vote declared its lack of confidence in the ministry. The Chamber of Deputies, on the other hand, on two separate occasions supported the ministry with large majorities. The ministry, although constitutionally responsible to both Chambers, refused to resign so long as it had the support of the Chamber of Deputies, and a deadlock in legislation was feared. But on February 21, the Senate, while still protesting against what it called "an attack upon the precise provisions of the constitution" and affirming the responsibility of the ministers to both Chambers, declared its unwillingness to suspend legislation and its purpose to continue its deliberations, leaving the

country to judge between it and the ministers.

The Tribune. (New York, N. Y.)

The French people have shown far too much steadiness of purpose and fitness for self-government to be stampeded now. They have suffered too much from the antics of irresponsible Chambers, split into wrangling factions and careless of all things save political plunder, to commit to such a body unreservedly the welfare of the state. The Senate has taken a wise and patriotic stand, and an uncommonly shrewd and tactful stand as well. It deserves the support of every real friend of the republic, and it will probably receive at least enough of such support to make it victorious in the battle for the constitution.

The Leader. (Cleveland, O.)

We do not believe that the French Republic is in the least danger. The old feverish expectation of changes and revolutionary outbreaks which filled Paris when any political crisis came has been re-

placed, it appears, by a feeling of indifference and general confidence that things will come out all right in the end. That is the most solid proof possible that the French Republic is on a sound basis, and that there is no longer danger of revolution whenever some agitator may choose to call upon the Parisian mobs for a crusade against the govern-

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

It is well for the electorate that the defect in the constitution should be revealed so strikingly as to insure its correction in order hereafter. The Bourgeois ministry will not long endure because it does not deserve to endure. Its chief benefit to the country, as future annals will doubtless show, will be that it led the way to enactment of a new clause in the fundamental law that a ministry acceptable to the directly chosen House shall not be thrown out at the sole demand of the Chamber indirectly chosen.

GOVERNOR FREDERICK THOMAS GREENHALGE.



GOVERNOR FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE.

THE death of Governor Frederick Thomas Greenhalge, which occurred at his home in Lowell, Mass., on March 5, was not an unexpected event, the serious character of his illness having been known for several weeks. The breaking down of Governor Greenhalge seems to have indirectly resulted from overstrain, the social duties of his office having been extremely arduous. For the first time in over twenty years the gubernatorial chair in Massachusetts is vacant. Frederick Thomas Greenhalge was born in Clitheroe, England, July 19, 1842. He came with his parents to this country in 1854 and settled in Lowell, Mass. His education begun in Clitheroe was continued in the Lowell public schools and finished at Harvard College. He entered Harvard in 1859; three years later the death of his father forced him to abandon his studies to become the support of his mother and sisters; he, however, received his degree of A.B. from that institution in 1870. He taught school for a time, studying law in his leisure hours in the office of Brown and Alger in Lowell, Mass. His public life began with service in He was elected mayor of Lowell by large majorities in 1880 and

the common council in 1868 and 1869. 1881. In 1888 Mr. Greenhalge was chosen as a member of the Fifty-first Congress, where he acquired reputation as an effective debater and active worker. He was nominated by acclamation by the Republican party for governor of Massachusetts in 1893 and was elected by 20,000 majority. He was reelected in 1894 and 1895. Governor Greenhalge's successor is Lieutenant-Governor Roger Wolcott of Boston, who, according to the constitution, was officially known as "acting governor" during his illness, and since his death has assumed the duties and powers of governorship and becomes commander-in-chief. It is thought probable that he will be elected governor by the Republicans next fall.

(Rep.) Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.) The death of Governor Greenhalge creates in the ranks of Massachusetts' distinguished men a vacancy which is not easily filled, even by a commonwealth that boasts so many able sons, and robs the nation of one who strikingly exemplified the possibilities of the best alien citizenship. An English-

him all the loyalty and uncompromising Americanism that mark the stanchest of our native statesmen. His culture graced, as his wit enlivened, the wide circle in which he moved. His oratory stirred the depths of human nature, and was never enlisted in an unworthy cause. His Republicanism rang true under every test. Tolerant of weakness man by birth, the land of his adoption found in but intolerant of wrong, he was master of himself state in the Union may well lament with Massachusetts the loss of such a man.

(Rep.) The Journal. (Boston, Mass.)

His general policy in state affairs was a wise mingling of progress and conservatism. He was assiduous in his attention to the social duties of his position-which have multiplied of late years beyond all reason-to the peril, as the event proved, of his own personal welfare. He aimed to be the governor of all the people, without regard to party, race, or faction. His purpose was understood and appreciated, and his administration received in two immense majorities an extraordinary mark of popular approval. From first to last the public life of

and faithful to every trust reposed in him. Every Frederick T. Greenhalge was an honor to himself and to his state. His friends and family may well cherish his memory with pride and his fellowcitizens with gratitude.

The Budget. (Boston, Mass.)

Our governor was very near to his people. The tremendous pluralities he repeatedly received testified in language unmistakable of the degree to which his fellow-citizens believed in and trusted him. And not once, from the hour when first he swore allegiance to his state, has he failed to serve, with most rigid uprightness, the welfare of those whom he represented. His record as governor is a noble and glorious crown to a life full of goodness and high achievement.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA AND THE ACTION IN CONGRESS.

THE messages from Cuba continue to chronicle repeated defeats for the insurgents, but so far "rebels defeated" as used by the Spanish under General Weyler seems to leave the insurgents as irrepressible as it did under General Gomez. The several combinations made by the Spanish troops to crush Maceo and Gomez separately all failed. Early in March uneasiness was caused in official circles by the consolidation just east of the Havana line of forces under Gomez, Maceo, Lacret, and other Cuban leaders. A battle followed, March 7, in which, Havana reports say, the rebels were defeated with great loss. General Weyler's terrible methods of conducting the war in secret, announced in February, make pale the censorship of the press already instituted; for he has ordered away from the Spanish columns both American and Spanish correspondents. By the same decree he limited their writing concerning the war wholly to the affirmations proclaimed from the palace in official bulletins. Great cruelty shown by General Weyler and threatened retaliation by the Cubans is reported. All travel in the island is stopped and commerce at a standstill. Popular sympathy in the United States is active for the Cubans. On March 5 the Senate and the House almost unanimously passed resolutions, which they made concurrent, stating that in the opinion of Congress the United States should recognize the belligerent rights of both parties at war in Cuba and observe a strict neutrality between them; that the government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to establish the independence of Cuba; that the United States should be prepared to protect legitimate interests of America in Cuba by intervention if necessary; and that Congress pledges its support to the president in carrying out these resolutions. A sub-committee was appointed to consider whether the executive has authority to veto concurrent resolutions. The president and Cabinet are not in favor of according belligerent rights until the Cuban party has established a de facto government, and they consider their present information insufficient to warrant any action. On March 9 a resolution was agreed upon requesting the president to communicate to the Senate all available information on the state of affairs in Cuba, especially that touching the interests of the United States. On March 11, a joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate authorizing and requesting the president to institute a thorough investigation into the war methods of both the Spanish and belligerents in view of learning whether they adhere to the established rules of civilized warfare or resort to barbarous atrocities.

The Enquirer. (Buffalo, N. Y.)

The Republicans in the Senate and in the House have taken the lead in this matter, and though the Democrats are in alliance with them it must be remembered that the former are going directly in the face of party precedent while the latter are casting back to an old party project for the acquisition of Cuba. Twenty years ago there was an insurrection in Cuba which lasted for ten years, and General Grant, a Republican, under the advice of very able Republican politicians, refused to take the course which the Republican leaders now recommend.

Kansas Capital. (Topeka, Kan.)

The point to which Congress should give its attention is that this policy of General Weyler is not war. The proclamations and acts of the tyrant, in the common judgment of humanity, relieve this nation from any requirement of international law to stand aloof from the Cuban cause.

The Herald. (Binghamton, N. Y.)

General Weyler intimated, when he took charge of affairs in Havana, that he would end the revolution in a month. Now he says he will end it in a year and a half. It is quite evident he knows more about the revolutionists and their strength than he against its oppressor, and the least that this govdid before he landed on the island.

The Times. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

It is a movement in the interest of humanity, and it is also a movement to extend something like equal rights to Spain and the Cubans. An insurgent army that started upon one end of the island, marched its whole length, amounting to 700 miles, and that today occupies nearly or quite every province of Cuba, cannot be treated by the civilized world as a mere rebellion. It is a revolution. . . . It is Cuba

ernment can do is to extend equal rights to both the contending parties as far as possible.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

It is reported that Spain is negotiating with several European powers, with a view to securing their agreement to a joint protest in the event of President Cleveland's recognizing Cuban belligerency. . . . We need to consider the chances that, in giving Cuba our sympathy, we shall incur the displeasure of Europe, with the possible consequences of it.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

The Matin. (Paris, France.)

Spain's indignation is justified, but we advise her not to take extreme decisions by which she would injure her own interests.

The Westminster Gazette. (London, England.)

The American Congress' action is steadily destroying not only respect abroad but its influence in the conduct of foreign affairs, and the strange result of this rabid republicanism is that it is daily forcing one man more and more into power.

The Pall Mall Gazette. (London, England.)

The House of Representatives has done well to smooth the rough edges of the Senate's resolution. The recognition of the rebels need not necessarily be precipitated. If Spain is the conqueror, awkward complications might be brought about. On the Britain, in any case, is but remotely concerned in the rive from war.

affair. There is the broad fact that Cuba, under Spain, is perpetually revolting or wanting to revolt. Nobody, therefore, is especially anxious to back Spain through thick and thin, especially through thin.

The St. James Gazette. (London, England.)

If war be the result, the jingo politicians may be surprised. We do not see where, outside of the United States, the Americans will find any support for their unlimited policy of aggression.

The Figaro. (Paris, France.)

Although President Cleveland is not a man to recoil from a conflict with Spain should his electoral interests require it, he will resist the excitement of Congress. The American statesman will do well not to exasperate Europe with the Monroe Doctrine. other hand there is nothing to show that General It is certain that Spain will not recede and it is dif-Weyler will fare a jot better than Campos. Great ficult to see what benefit the United States will de-

FREE-COINAGE LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

THE United States Senate on February 1 adopted the free-coinage substitute for the House bond bill by a vote of 42 to 35. The substitute declares that standard silver dollars shall be coined, as provided by the act of 1837, upon the same terms as gold and that the seigniorage on the silver purchased under the act of 1890 shall be coined and silver certificates be at once issued for it. It also provides that the government shall redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in either silver or gold at its own discretion and shall retire national bank notes below the denomination of \$10.00. This substitute suffered a crushing defeat in the House, being rejected February 13 by the committee of the whole and the next day by a formal vote of 215 to 90. The Senate Committee on Finance was not satisfied with the adoption of one free-coinage measure and February 4 reported as a substitute for the House tariff bill a measure which retained only the enacting clauses of the original and added to these a duplicate of the silver bill already adopted. So far all attempts to induce the Senate to act on the original tariff bill have failed and the contest between the freesilver and anti-free-silver Republicans in the Senate has attracted widespread interest.

(Rep.) Ohio State Journal. (Columbus, O.) If the silver party in the Senate are so disposed and think they are strong enough to take protection by the throat and say "Join with us in cheapening the currency of the country or we will unite with the free traders in humbling or cheapening the industry of the country," let them go on. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Senator Platt of Connecticut never loses his head or speaks at not represent the sentiment of the country, as is random. The present coalition between the silver- clearly shown by the attitude of the House, fresh

ites and free traders marks, he says, "the end of the silver agitation in this country." It is certainly the beginning of the end. Cheap silver and cheap labor go together. Those who want the one do well to coalesce with those who want the other. The Republican party wants neither.

(Dem.) The World. (New York, N. Y.)

The vote in the Senate is insignificant. It does

from the people, with a heavy majority against the silver craze. The states both of whose senators voted for free silver have a total population of less than twenty millions out of the seventy millions in the country. And even that twenty millions is not truly represented by the senatorial vote, as the largest state in the list—Missouri, with its nearly three millions—has overwhelmingly rejected the free-silver craze since the two senators who misrepresent that state were elected.

(Ind.) The Salt Lake Tribune. (Salt Lake City, Ut.)
The silver question will be on hand in the conventions to vex both parties, and if both parties, under the guidance of such men as John Sherman and Grover Cleveland, please to ignore the demand, then

there will be more work and more agitation, because the gigantic robbery and wholesale spoliation which is now being perpetrated under this high-sounding name of "sound money" will have to be stopped before the silver question will be disposed of.

(Rep.) The Tribune. (New York, N. Y.)

It is not improbable that this decision may prove of great value in international finance. If British and other European investors have been deterred from buying American securities to a large extent by the apprehension that the free-silver craze might at some unexpected moment plunge the currency of this country into disorder, they now have the best reason to dismiss their fears. The House represents the people.

THE ITALIAN DEFEAT IN ABYSSINIA.

ITALY is passing through a serious crisis brought on by the disastrous defeat of her army in Africa. On March 2 the Italians, about 40,000 strong, under General Baratieri attacked the position held by the army of King Menelik of Abyssinia, estimated at about 60,000, and was overwhelmingly defeated with a loss of over 5,000 men. General Baratieri has been relieved of his command and is succeeded by General Baldissera. The news of the defeat created great excitement throughout Italy, and was the signal for a popular uprising against the government. In the Chamber of Deputies demands were made for the impeachment of Premier Crispi and his ministers, the ministry being constitutionally responsible to that body, and riots broke out in many of the principal cities where attempts were made to call out the reserves. This imbroglio is the result of the effort made by Italy to extend its hold upon Eastern Africa. Italy's possessions in Africa include about 603,000 square miles. The battle of March 2 was fought near Adowa. which is the Abyssinian capital. This region became an Italian protectorate in 1889 by virtue of a treaty between King Humbert and King Menelik, who is recognized as the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Since the treaty there has been constant friction between the Italians and Abyssianians, which has recently developed in open rebellion and has resulted in the utter defeat of the Italian Army. The policy executed by the government in this aggressive warfare has been opposed by a large portion of the Italian people and has cost not only thousands of lives but has resulted in the overthrow of Crispi's ministry. The condition in Italy is extremely critical. Her obligations to the Triple Alliance have forced her to maintain a military and naval establishment far beyond her strength, in the face of impending bankruptcy and at the cost of oppressive taxation. The defeat at Adowa seriously affects Italy's position in Europe and may forecast a readjustment of the Dreibund. Owing to the gravity of the situation it was thought that King Humbert, who nominates his ministers, would have difficulty in forming a new ministry, but on March 10 the members of a new cabinet were sworn into office, with Marquis di Rudini as prime minister and secretary of the interior and General Ricotti as minister of war. It is stated that King Humbert favors prosecuting the war but the people denounce its continuance. What the outcome will be is not now clear.

Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

The defeat of Baratieri last Sunday cannot fail to weaken the influence of Italy in Europe, and the disaster is one which is well-nigh irreparable in its effects. In addition to demonstrating to the world the weakness of Italy as a military force, it has bred internal strife, which has been brewing for years and which the government will find difficult of suppression.

The Tribune. (New York, N. Y.)

Thousands of lives and millions of money have been wasted in an attempt to conquer a land which, if conquered, would be valueless. The attempt has ended in disaster. The military prestige of Italy is damaged worse than it would have been by withdrawal from the Triple Alliance. The nation has

sold itself for naught. It thought it was seeking its own aggrandizement and glory when it was merely slaving for a selfish taskmaster. The real object of its struggles was to serve Germany and to fulfill Bismarck's dream of forty years ago.

The Record. (Chicago, Ill.)

The task awaiting the man who becomes premier of Italy is one that would make any statesman hesitate. The finance system is chaotic—a fabric of debts and taxes. Political feeling runs high and the various factions embitter the quarrel with charges and countercharges of scandalous corruption which, unfortunately, are evidently based upon truth. Above all at the present time the Abyssinian blunder presents a problem the solution of which will excite

popular wrath no matter what course is taken. The Italians would bewail the withdrawal of the troops from Abyssinia, and they just as certainly would condemn any further exports of men and money to keep the fight in progress. It is in such a complication as this that one begins to appreciate the importance of Crispi in Italy and the strong hand which he has been exercising in past months.

The Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The new Italian ministry, with Marquis di Rudini at the head of the table, is reported to be decidedly Conservative in its leanings, which is probably a good thing for the nation. While the Crispi administration was classified as Conservative, it had advanced ideas on a foreign policy which, in other countries, are characteristic of the Radicals. Rudini is a man of experience, and, although he falls far short of Crispi's ability, as does, indeed, every other of that great Italian's contemporaries, the new premier pos-

sesses a well-stored mind, an adequate conception of the tangled condition of Italy's affairs, both foreign and domestic, and he has the disposition to sink his own views in order that there may be in the new ministry a homogeneous policy. It would seem that the first effort of the premier should be to bring about an entente with King Menelik, to the end that Italy may emerge with peace and honor from the Abyssinian campaign. It is to be admitted that in the present excited state of the Italian populace this will not be an easy performance.

The American. (Baltimore, Md.)

The effect of the disaster upon the politics of Europe may be of vast importance. The Triple Alliance has been in a shaky condition for a long time. Germany has been paying assiduous court to Russia, and has shown little regard for her allies. She has also so distinctly drawn away from England that actual collision has recently been threatened.

HENRY CHANDLER BOWEN.



REV. HENRY C. BOWEN.

THE editor and proprietor of The Independent, Mr. Henry Chandler Bowen, died of heart failure at his home on Brooklyn Heights February 24. His health had been failing for some years, but his death was sudden. Mr. Bowen was in his eightythird year, having been born September 11, 1813, at Woodstock, Conn. He was of sturdy New England stock, the son of George and Lydia Bowen. His early education was acquired in his native town, and although ambitious to enter college he was kept busy as a clerk in his father's store until the age of twenty. He then went to New York and became engaged in the dry-goods business, being first associated with Arthur Tappan and finally becoming senior member of the firm of Bowen, Holmes & Co. The house was prosperous until the panic preceding the war, when it was forced to suspend. Mr. Bowen was one of five persons to found The Independent. The first issue appeared December 7, 1848, with Dr. Leonard Bacon as chief editor and the Rev. Richard Storrs, Jr., the Rev. Joseph Thompson, and Joshua Leavitt, D. D., associates. It was established as the

organ of Congregationalism and was a powerful antislavery advocate. During its early history it was not a financial success, and in a few years Mr. Bowen bought out his associates, and has since remained sole owner. He was an ardent Republican and in 1862 was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the Third New York District, but was removed from office by President Johnson because The Independent opposed his policy. Drs. Bacon, Storrs, and Thompson having retired from the editorship of The Independent, Henry Ward Beecher, and later Theodore Tilton held that position; on the retirement of Mr. Tilton Mr. Bowen became editor as well as proprietor, and until his death controlled its policy and fortunes. Mr. Bowen was a faithful believer in the Christian church, and conspicuously active in the Congregational denomination. He was instrumental in founding the Congregational Church Building Society, which distributes nearly \$200,000 yearly for churches and parsonages. He retained his love for his native town and left a beautiful park as a memorial.

The Advance. (Chicago, Ill.)

Mr. Bowen will be generally accorded a rank among the great journalists of America. Not laying claim to special literary attainment, he knew

therance of great ends. With business ability which won him large financial success, he more than once took great financial risks rather than abandon his deepest convictions. He was a man cast in a large how to select and employ the talents of others to mold, a journalist of high and clear ideals and wide the building up of a great institution and to the fur- sweep of sympathy and purpose and of statesmaneousness in many lines, political, social, and religious, throughout the country.

The Evangelist. (New York, N. Y.)

A man of true New England spirit and force, peculiarly endowed with the qualities which make a successful organizer and executive, gifted with ability and the high honor of enduring leadership. energy that was tireless and courage that never fal- Men of this sort are rare.

like conceptions, a powerful force for truth and right-tered, Mr. Bowen has been a power in New York of no ordinary kind for over half a century. . . . To have stood among the founders of Plymouth Church, the Church of the Pilgrims, and of The Independent, and to have retained a leading position to this late date, is at once evidence of eminent

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TRANSVAAL AFFAIR.

WITHIN the month several events of importance in connection with the Transvaal have kept the subject before the public mind. Early in February Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, submitted to President Kruger through the governor of Cape Colony a scheme recommending certain so-called reforms in the internal affairs of the Transvaal and invited the president to visit England for a conference. President Kruger resented what he considered an infringement upon the treaty rights of the republic and informed the colonial secretary that he could tolerate no interference in the domestic affairs of the state. About the same time Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, the German minister of foreign affairs, speaking in the Reichstag defined Germany's position, saying that country would uphold the status quo of Delagoa Bay, the rights involved in the ownership of the German railways and the maintenance of the independence of the South African Republic as guaranteed by the treaty of 1884. Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, after remaining in England scarcely a week started on his return to Rhodesia to resume work for the British Chartered Company, "without," as Mr. Chamberlain said, "the control of a single policeman." The prisoners sent from Pretoria for trial by the British government arrived in England the last week of February. Dr. Jameson and fourteen others were arraigned before the Bow Street police court February 25, charged with warring against a friendly state. Bail was fixed at £2,000 and the prisoners were released on their personal recognizances. If the applause with which Jameson's appearance was greeted is an index of public sentiment, he is a hero in the eyes of the English people.

The Republican. (Denver, Col.)

The debate in the Reichstag over the Transvaal affairs brought out the fact that sentiment generally approved the action of the emperor in congratulating President Kruger, but there were expressions indicating a disposition to criticise him for assuming such great responsibility. His dispatch was in harmony with German feeling, but it was going a little too far for him to assume a position that might have led to dangerous foreign complications. The manifestation of this spirit of criticism suggests that there is a strong element in the Reichstag prepared to restrict the emperor within the limits of his prerogatives.

The American. (Baltimore, Md.)

President Kruger, of the Transvaal republic, never did a shrewder thing than when he delivered Jameson and his freebooters to the British government to be punished by British law. He thereby avoided infinite embarrassment himself, and will probably cover the British government with confusion. Had he held the invaders and dealt with them under the laws of the republic, they would have been martyrs, no matter how leniently punished, and their imprisonment would have been a rankling sore in British public opinion, incessantly demanding heroic treatment. . . . By delivering these freebooters to the British government, President Kruger same cool courage and shrewd foresight which have imposes upon the latter the obligation to try and hitherto characterized his leadership.

punish them for a very grave offense. The soft language of Mr. Chamberlain will avail nothing in such a case. It is a stern duty he has to perform, and it is very doubtful if he will be able to perform it.

The Record. (Chicago, Ill.)

The sturdy Boer president has received the liberal damnation of faint praise, and Dr. Jameson stands a fair show of receiving praise in the form of faint damnation. Meantime, whatever the Bow Street court may do, the British public has already "vindicated" the culprit by its attitude of admiration.

The Leader. (Cleveland, O.)

It looks very much as if the plotters who seek to embroil the little Boer state with Great Britain and bring about its downfall would have to work fast if they are to succeed while Kruger lives. He is too wise and prudent to be easily led into their traps, and he is clearly determined to bring about friendly relations with the great mass of English-speaking settlers in the gold fields, if it shall prove possible to do so without taking from his own people the control of their own country. Unfortunately for the Boers, however, President Kruger is an old man, and although he is erect and strong at seventy-five or thereabouts he cannot be expected to guide the course of his people many years longer with the

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY AS A HOLIDAY.

FIVE states of the Union, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Minnesota, and Washington, observed Lincoln's birthday, the 12th of February, as a legal holiday, and in many other states celebrations occurred. Among the most noteworthy of the speeches made in honor of Lincoln were those of ex-Governor McKinley in Chicago, General O. O. Howard at Burlington, Vermont, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew in New York, ex-Confederate General J. A. Walker, of Virginia, in Boston, and Hon. Booker T. Washington, the wellknown freedman, in Brooklyn. The various celebrations and the introduction into Congress of a bill (which was defeated) to make the 12th of February a national holiday caused the press to comment freely upon the advisability of taking such action.

The Ohio State Journal. (Columbus, O.)

It would be a happy consummation if the birthday of Abraham Lincoln were set apart as a national holiday, instead of having it celebrated, as now, by one political party. He wrought for the whole country. He was unmoved by the storms and currents of the time, but with infinite patience and consummate skill carved a nation out of a host of discordant elements. Each year adds to the circle of those who worship at Lincoln's shrine. In good time we shall see the republic, North and South, stand uncovered in his mighty presence. Already all loyal hearts are his. On Columbia's calendar of worth and fame his name stands first.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Much as we revere the memory of Lincoln, we believe that honors peculiar, and unshared with any, should be reserved for Washington. Even many years before his death, and long before he had be-

day had come into vogue among his fellow-officers, and also among his fellow-citizens, being more and more widely observed each year. should remain an undivided honor.

The Courier Journal. (Louisville, Ky.)

There is a good deal of humbug in this business of creating holidays to celebrate the birth of eminent men. A great many men have rendered services to the country that should make their memories dear to the people, but it does not follow that they are specially honored by giving holidays to federal employees while everybody else is engaged at work. It was not by idleness that these men were able to serve their country, but by doing with all their might what was necessary to be done. We have about enough of these so-called national holidays which are not generally observed. New ones should be created with great caution. . . . The safest rule is not to make a holiday by law until the peocome president, the custom of celebrating his birth- ple have made it such by actual observance.

REBELLION IN NICARAGUA.



GEN. JOSÉ SÁNTOS ZELAYA.

President of Nicaragua.

WAR has again broken out in Nicaragua. On the 25th of February it became known that the Departments of the West and North were in open revolt against President Zelaya. The center of the revolt was at Leon and the insurrectionists, led by General Oritz, an ex-president of the republic, were a faction opposed to the Zelaya wing of the Liberals because of long-standing grievances. Among these were the removal of the capital from Leon to Managua and differences of religious belief. The Conservatives of Granada rallied to the support of the president and an army of 3,000 men with twenty pieces of artillery was quickly put into the field. This force advanced to meet the rebels, who were reported to be 4,000 strong, and on February 27 Nagarote and the next day Momotomba were captured by the government forces. On March 2 the rebels under General Escalon attacked Nagarote and after six or eight hours' fighting were wholly defeated or dispersed. They succeeded in firing the town before they fled. President Zelaya reviewed an army of 5,000 men at Nagarote on the 9th of March and conferred high honors upon the officers

who had distinguished themselves in the recent battle. At that date there was talk of waiting until troops from Honduras were in a position to assist the Nicaraguans before advancing further. The United States steamer Alert has been ordered to Corinto to protect American interests in Nicaragua.

The Republican. (Denver, Col.)

The revolution in Nicaragua is greatly to be regretted, more especially since it occurs at a time when it was thought that Nicaragua was beginning to appreciate the benefit of orderly government and that prosperity would soon be the rule. The turbulent spirit of the average Spanish-American could not be quiet but had to revolt. It may become necessary for the United States to interfere in order to protect our interests in the proposed canal. Such interference would be a good thing for Nicaragua, for it would establish order and without that it is impossible for the country to prosper.

The Leader. (Cleveland, O.)

If there were a great waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, in Nicaragua, the property of the canal company and the canal itself would be in

danger of serious injury at the hands of the semisavages fighting over a local quarrel of no importance to the world. It would be necessary to protect the canal from destruction or blockading, and that work would naturally fall to the power which was most interested. . . . But this country could hardly permit European soldiers to be used as guardians of a great American canal. Their presence would virtually convert the little American state in which they might be stationed into a dependency of the nation taking charge of the canal. That would be such a violation of the Monroe Doctrine as could never be tolerated. . . . That is one of the most important reasons why the great highway of commerce which must soon be opened through the American isthmus will have to be an American enterprise under the control of this republic.

DR. SANFORD HUNT.



REV. SANFORD HUNT, D.D.

In the death of the Rev. Dr. Sanford Hunt the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States has lost one of its most prominent members. He died of apoplexy, in Cincinnati, whither he had gone to attend the annual meeting of the Book Committee of his church. Dr. Hunt was the senior member of the firm of Hunt and Eaton, agents of the eastern Methodist Book Concern, and during his long life was closely identified with the affairs of his church. His death came with a severe and sudden shock, as he was in good health when he left home two weeks before. An impressive memorial service was held in Cincinnati February 12 by the Book Committee, and funeral services were conducted at his home in Brooklyn February 15. Dr. Hunt was born in Eden, N. Y., in 1825. He became a member of the Methodist Church at the age of fifteen years and at twenty-two was graduated with honors from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. During the same year he joined the Genesee Conference,

of which he was for eight years secretary and for nearly ten years presiding elder. His reputation as a financier was obtained by unremitting labor in church building. He was elected delegate to the General Conference seven times. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1871 by his alma mater. He was first elected one of the heads of the eastern Book Concern of his church by the General Conference in 1879 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Reuben Nelson; subsequently he was reëlected every four years until the time of his death. By virtue of his position as senior agent of the eastern house he had been, for several years prior to his death, treasurer of the missionary society of the church, in which important office he displayed marked ability. He has written a number of books of value in Methodist literature, among which are "The History of Buffalo Methodism," "A Handbook for Trustees," and "Religious Corporations." The erection of the present home of the Methodist Book Concern in New York, valued at \$1,110,000, was an achievement to which his energy and ability contributed in no small degree.

Christian Advocate. (New York, N. Y.)

In all positions he commanded respect, won lifelong friends, made constant additions to the church, administered wisely, was firm, yet conciliatory, and became the confidential adviser of others. Thus inspiring trust in his discretion, and hope by his steady enthusiasm, he brought those things to pass which his reason approved as fitting under the circumstances.

Zion's Herald. (Boston, Mass.)

Few are the men who were so generally beloved, revered, and honored by our Methodism. He did his work so loyally and with such unselfish devotion that he had rightly won a peculiar place in the confidence and affection of the entire church. His life was so well balanced, his religion was so pervasive, that he lived on a plane where not even suspicion or misapprehension reached him.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

As if their atrocities in Armenia were not enough excitement for the Turks, there is imminent a revolution of the young Turkish party. Meanwhile depredations against the Christians in Asia Minor, especially at Erzerum, Harpoot, and Marash, continue with increased aggravation. Whole villages have been demolished, and their thousands of inhabitants have fled to the cities, where, destitute of shelter and clothing these winter months, they wander about begging bread. In Palu and its vicinity the Turks are forcing the Christians to sign away their fields and property. Tax gatherers beat the Armenians to extort from them the money that has been given them to avert starvation. ernment post offices, on plea of danger from robbers, refuse to forward money orders to interior districts when applied to by kinsmen of the persecuted. Unofficial almsgiving is suppressed with the order that the sultan in person is managing that work. In spite of these obstacles, by the middle of January one hundred thousand dollars' worth of supplies raised by the Armenian Relief Committee (American) had been distributed successfully among the sufferers by a committee of foreign diplomats and residents in Constantinople working through European consuls and Americans located in the principal cities of the interior. To extend the work of relief by government protection, it was put in charge of Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society. Her preparations for the undertaking were almost completed, when on January 13 the Turkish minister at Washington announced the official refusal of the imperial government to allow "any distribution among its subjects in its own territory by any foreign society, or individuals, however respectable the same may be (as for instance the Red Cross Society), of money collected abroad." Miss Barton resolutely went on to Constantinople, and on February 18, through Minister Terrell, she obtained the sultan's permission to aid the suffering Armenians and promises of his full protection. Her headquarters are at Pera, and her agents have proceeded to Harpoot, Aleppo, and other interior provinces. Notwithstanding this concession, the sultan has negatived the promises of Tewfik Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, repeated before Miss Barton, to allow Red Cross distributors of relief to go to Antolia.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

It is a curious commentary upon modern diplomacy that while the great powers of Christendom are lying still, each glowering at all the rest and each doing nothing to restrain the bloodthirsty Turk from exterminating the inhabitants of Turkish Armenia, two American women should be carrying on in that desolated district a campaign of peace, of love, and for Christianity. Dr. Grace Kimball, an American medical missionary and one of the chief agents of the Armenian Relief Association in the interior of that ancient kingdom, and Miss Clara Barton, the president of the Red Cross Society of the United States, at Stamboul are managing an army of which bankers, consuls, consular agents, missionaries, merchants, and colporteurs are the rank and file.

Evening Star. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Whether or not there has been an alliance offensive and defensive between Turkey and Russia is a matter of no moment. The whole civilized world is interested and shocked by the Armenian inhumanities, and if necessary to their prevention the whole civilized world should not only enter a word protest but that more effective argument, the presence of warships and troops at Constantinople, with a full understanding as to the object of their visit.

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

Abdul Hamid objects to the people of the United
States expending any money to aid such of his subjects as have survived the butcheries of the Kurds
American citizens.

wearing the uniforms of his army and furnished with arms and ammunition from his arsenals. It is this well-known fact that calls for the most prompt and energetic action. If the European powers will not act in unison with our government we ought to act alone and as promptly as the exigencies of the case will admit.

The Evening Herald. (Binghamton, N. Y.)

The sultan has granted permission to Clara Barton to enter his empire, not as a representative of the Red Cross Society, however. The sultan will permit individuals whom Minister Terrell names to distribute funds and clothing in the interior of Turkey upon the condition that Turkish officials are kept informed of what is done. The sultan does not love a Christian any more than he did before giving permission for Miss Barton to enter. He simply believes that it is the part of wisdom not to anger the United States more than it is necessary.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

As for Miss Barton's mission, it is not easy to understand, all things considered, why it was undertaken, or what good can come of it. It is likely to be costly and without any compensating results. Although the outcome is doubtful, it is undeniable that the time has come for the United States to plainly voice the sentiment of the American people with reference to the intolerable condition of the Christians in Turkey, particularly those who are American citizens.

RELEASE OF EX-CONSUL WALLER.

THE dispute between France and the United States in regard to John L. Waller, ex-consul for the United States to Madagascar, has been settled amicably to both governments. Mr. Waller (negro), whom the French at Tamatave courtmarshaled in March, 1895, and sentenced to twenty years' solitary confinement under conviction of treasonable communication with the Hovas, was released from Nîmes Prison February 20, having been pardoned by President Faure. The French government granted the release on condition that the United States should claim no indemnity for the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of the ex-consul. Mr. Waller was also convicted of embezzlement. His friends denounce both charges as a plot to rob him of his property and of valuable concessions in the rubber district granted him by the natives.

(Rep.) The Leader. (Cleveland, O.)

Paul Bray, the stepson of John M. Waller, makes a good point against the Democratic administration when he says that Secretary of State Olney withheld from Congress that part of the official correspondence in the Waller case relating to the rights of France in Madagascar at the time the exconsul was arrested for holding communication with the Hovas government of the island. . . . France was, so far as this government was concerned, simply a filibuster, for the reason that the French protectorate over Madagascar had never been recognized by the United States. Indeed our consuls to Tamatave received their exequaturs from the Hovas government and not from the representative of France, and no citizen of this country had any reason to believe that he was subject to the authority of France in any way while in the island.

(Dem.) The Times. (Kansas City, Mo.)

Waller's release makes the record of the foreign policy of this Democratic administration almost complete, and, as far as it goes, completely invulnerable to hostile criticism.

(Rep.) The Journal. (Kansas City, Mo.)

When before was an American citizen thrown into a foreign dungeon without shadow or form of law or right and released on the supine promise of the American government that no demand for reparation should be made? This is the crowning act of an administration which has been distinguished for its abject submission to foreign insult. Every American ought to blush for shame at the spectacle.

(Dem.) The Record. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

As the event proved, the conduct of the French government in the matter was irreproachably correct; and the release of the prisoner was an amiable concession to the American republic.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

With the release of John L. Waller from a French prison the "Waller incident" seems to be regarded as closed. . . . It may be added that our state department, after a careful examination of his case, declined to interest itself very heartily in his behalf, and rather intimated that he was guilty of indiscretion, if nothing worse, though scarcely deserving of the severe sentence imposed.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT AND THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE regular session of the British Parliament opened February 11 and the same day the queen's speech was read before the assembled Lords and Commons. The speech presented a statement of the general relations of the nation to home and foreign questions and offered suggestions for legislative action. The three leading foreign topics, Venezuela, Turkey, and the Transvaal were given prominent place. In regard to Venezuela, the statement was made that the United States had manifested a desire to coöperate in the termination of the differences and hope of a satisfactory settlement was declared. The reference to Turkey expressed deep regret for the Armenian massacres and asserted that the sultan had sanctioned the reform measures. The invasion of the Transvaal was deplored and the promise made that its origin and circumstances shall be made the subject of searching inquiry. The document also contained references to the conclusion of an agreement between France and Great Britain by which the independence of Siam is established, to the delimitation of the boundary separating India and Afghanistan from Russia, and to the expedition against Ashantee. Parliament was urged to give its most earnest attention to the improvement of the naval defenses and was asked to consider the Irish Land Bill, a measure for the formation of an Irish board of agriculture, and measures for mitigating the distress of the agricultural classes.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

cursion into the South African Republic of an armed Armenia, not a word is said about the duty or pur-

pressed of punishing that company by a forfeiture of There is not a word of condemnation for the in- its charter. As to the appalling situation in force maintained and controlled by the British pose of the British government to bring the perfid-South Africa Company, nor is any intention ex- ious Turk to book before his infernal plan is carried

out of solving the Armenian problem by the anni- to do with Salisbury's conversion to arbitration. hilation of the Armenians.

The Irish World. (New York, N. Y.)

So far as can be gathered from the rather vague language of the "Queen's Speech," Salisbury has made up his mind to recede from the position he first took up. It may be that England's isolation, as shown by the attitude assumed by the other nations when she and Germany seemed to be on the point of coming to blows, may have had something

The Record. (Chicago, Ill.)

The speech, unfortunately, leaves no chance for a definite conclusion as to the stand of the British ministry toward the Monroe Doctrine, but it is hard to understand why Her Majesty's government should have made even this tacit recognition of the United States' interference unless it meant to imply that such interference was based on plausible and possibly legitimate grounds.

NANSEN AND THE NORTH POLE.



DR. PRIDTIOF NANSEN.

THE north pole has at last been found, if the most direct news may be believed, and its discoverer, the Norwegian explorer Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, has returned safely from that goal to Ust Yansk, located on the Arctic Ocean at the mouth of the Yana River. The exact date of arrival at the pole is not known, though as Dr. Nansen started on his voyage from Christiania June 24, 1893, there was ample time for him to have made the journey before last spring when rumor first credited him with success. All the news yet substantiated is that sent by the trader Peter Ivanowich Kuchnareff stationed at Ust Yansk, of whom Nansen obtained Eskimo dogs for the expedition, to the merchant Kuchnareff at Yakutsk. His letter dated November 10, was telegraphed on to St. Petersburg by the governor of Irkutsk as follows: "We learn that Dr. Nansen has reached the pole, has discovered hitherto unknown land, and has now returned. Consequently the Arctic Ocean has now been explored." The fact that Dr. Nansen was said to be returning by way of Siberia cast doubt on the report concerning his success, for it was his theory that his stout

ship Fram, once north of the New Siberian Islands, would drift with the ice in the north-flowing current over the north pole, and then southward to the coast of Greenland. But his discoveries disproving the popular theory of a sea at the north pole account for the change in his plans.

The Tribune. (New York, N. Y.)

It is proper that a Norseman should get first to The old Vikings scoured the sea to America even before Columbus, and long before modern science came to help them penetrate into the far North. The arctic zone is theirs by right. Nobody will begrudge their flag place at the world's axis.

The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

If Dr. Nansen has discovered the north pole he has done what no record of history shows has been achieved by any other man. He will have destroyed one of the greatest sources for speculation and popular as well as scientific imagination and writings. . . . All the fables of the open Polar Sea, of the maelstrom, and of the legends of mythology will be banished if Dr. Nansen's quest has been successful.

The Record. (Chicago, Ill.)

The theory on which Dr. Nansen planned his trip floe north of Siberia and then drift on the floe across into Archangel harbor from Ultima Thule.

the polar site into the Greenland seas-has been bitterly attacked by some explorers and as warmly approved by others. If the present rumor is correct, however, Nansen has failed to establish his own theory, whether he reached the pole or not, for instead of returning by way of Greenland he is said to have been heard from in Siberia again.

The Inquirer. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

It has been wondered why Nansen should have returned along the line that he took to reach the North, but that may be because arctic travel is what it has to be, and when a ship is caught in an ice floe it has to go with the floe on whatever current or before whatever wind is blowing. Nansen intended to cross the top of the earth and after he had reached the pole continue south and get into the Pacific through Behring Strait. This may not have been found possible, and so he decided on returning by a safer route. It would really be glad news to the -namely, that he could sail his boat into the ice world if the Fram should some day before long sail

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

February 7. House bill to prohibit prize fights and bull fights in the territories and the District of Columbia is passed.

February 8. The Republican committee of New York endorses the candidacy of Morton for president and decides upon March 24th for the convention in New York City.

February 11. Railway collision on Illinois Central Railroad between passenger and freight trains. Seven men killed.

February 13. It is announced that Senator M. S. Quay is a candidate for president.

February 17. The president sends to the Senate the nomination of William W. Baldwin of New York to be third assistant secretary of state.——Mardi Gras carnival opens at New Orleans.

February 18. The Daughters of the American Revolution hold their fifth annual congress at Washington, D. C.

February 19. Secretary Carlisle awards the bonds of defaulting bidders, amounting to \$4,700,000, to the Morgan syndicate.——The Senate passes the pension and military academy bills; the agricultural bill is passed by the House with provision for free distribution of seeds.

February 20. Preliminaries are arranged for holding an exposition of southern products in Chicago which will open August 1, 1896.

February 21. Proceeds from the sale of bonds bring the gold reserve above the \$100,000,000 mark for the first time since September 7, 1895.—The ram Katahdin is commissioned at Brooklyn and the monitor Monadnock at Mare Island, Cal.

February 22. Josiah Quincy, at a banquet in Boston, proposes Secretary Olney as Democratic aominee for president.

February 25. A filibustering expedition just about to leave New York for Cuba on the steamer *Bermuda* is captured, and General Garcia and other prominent leaders are taken into custody.

February 27. Lord Dunraven is expelled from the New York Yacht Club by a vote of 31 to 1.

February 28. A resolution to give woman full suffrage is defeated in the Iowa Senate by a vote of 49 to 44.

February 29. The American liner New York runs aground near New York Harbor in a dense fog.

March 2. The Senate passes a bill for the increase of the navy, authorizing the addition of 1,000 enlisted men.—The United States Supreme Court decides in favor of the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford in the suit brought against it by the government to recover \$15,000,000.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is placed in the hands of receivers.

March 3. The Arkansas Republican State Convention at Little Rock elects delegates to the national convention and instructs them to vote for McKinley.

March 4. The supreme court of Pennsylvania sustains the conviction of H. H. Holmes for the murder of Benjamin F. Peitzel.

FOREIGN.

February 7. Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, ex-queen of Hawaii, is released from imprisonment for participating in the uprising of 1895.

February 10. An aërolite bursts over Madrid; buildings are damaged and many persons injured.

February 11. A revolt takes place in Korea, during which the prime minister and seven other officials are murdered. The king and crown prince take refuge in the Russian legation.

February 12. The Porte issues a proclamation granting amnesty to the Americans who are in possession of Zeitown.

February 14. Prince Boris, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is baptized with great ceremony at Sofia, according to the Greek Church.

February 18. John Dillon succeeds Justin Mc-Carthy as chairman of the Irish Parliamentary

February 19. Sir John E. Millais is unanimously elected president of the Royal Academy——At Vienendorp, a suburb of Johannesburg, S. A., much property is destroyed and over 100 persons killed by an explosion of dynamite.

February 28. A motion protesting against federal interference in the school question is carried in the Manitoba Legislature by an overwhelming majority.

NECROLOGY.

February 6. General Gibbon, commander-in-chief of the military order of the United States. Born 1827.

February 7. William A. English, prominent banker and politician. Democratic candidate for vice president in 1880. Born 1822.

February 12. Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, celebrated musical composer. Born 1811.

February 15. Mrs. Eliza J. Nicholson ("Pearl Rivers") proprietor and editor of the New Orleans Daily Picayune. Born 1849.

February 21. Michael D. Harter, ex-congressman. Born 1846.

February 22. Geo. Dexter Robinson, ex-governor of Massachusetts. Born 1834.——Edgar W. Nye ("Bill Nye") noted humorist. Born 1850.

February 23. Judge Henry Reed, author and lawyer. Born 1846.

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

FOR APRIL.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

First Week (ending April 7).

- "Initial Studies in American Letters." Chapter VII. concluded.
- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapter XV.

In THE CHAUTAUOUAN:

"Footprints of Washington."

Sunday Reading for April 5

Second Week (ending April 14).

- "Thinking, Feeling, Doing." Chapters I. and II.
- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapters
 XVI. and XVII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

- "The Tariff in Legislation."
- "Political Party Machinery in the United States." Sunday Reading for April 12.

Third Week (ending April 21).

- "Thinking, Feeling, Doing." Chapters III. and IV.
- Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapters XVIII., XIX., and XX.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Air We Breathe."

Sunday Reading for April 19.

Fourth Week (ending April 28).

- "Thinking, Feeling, Doing." Chapters V. and VI.
- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapters XXI. and XXII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

" The Biglow Papers."

Sunday Reading for April 26.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

- Roll Call—Response to consist of a selection from a favorite author studied in "Initial Studies in American Letters."
- Military Study—The campaign in New Jersey during the Revolution.
- 3. Character Sketches—Lafayette, Burgoyne, St. Leger, Arnold, and Rochambeau.
- 4. Reading—" Dickens in Camp," by Bret Harte.
- 5. Discussion—The influence of magazines on the
- literary taste of the people.

 6. Questions and Answers in THE CHAUTAUQUAN
 on "Initial Studies in American Letters."

- Table Talk—The Red Cross in Armenia.*
 SECOND WEEK.
- Roll Call—Each member of the circle to respond with a selection from his favorite author.
- General Discussion—The week's reading in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- Essay—Laura Bridgman and schools for deaf mutes.
- 4. A Study in Natural History-The llama.
- Experiments in Psychology—See page 22 of the text-book "Thinking, Feeling, Doing."
- Questions on American Literature and American History and Geography in The Question Table.
- Table Talk—The crisis in the French Cabinet.*
 THIRD WEEK.
- . The Lesson.
- Paper—Localisms and provincialisms in America.
- 3. Dialect literature and its purpose.
- Discussion—The influence of gesture and facial expression on the utterance of thought.
- 5. A Review—Why the various languages interest the anthropologist.
- Experiments for time of discrimination, choice, and association. See pages 52 and 53 of the text-book "Thinking, Feeling, Doing."
- Questions on Current History and Psychology in The Question Table.
- 3. General Discussion—The work of the Salvation Army.*

FOURTH WEEK.

- 1. The Lesson.
- A Study in Philology—Homophonous words in the English language. Some member of the circle may prepare a list of such words and trace out their origin, primitive meaning, and the changes in form and significance.
- A Talk—Heroes whom history has proved never to have existed as real men.
- 4. Essay-Music and its power.
- Discussion—Physical culture and its relation to the will power.
- Historical Study—The Mexican War, its causes and results.
- A Review—Questions and Answers in The CHAUTAUQUAN on "Thinking, Feeling, Doing" and "Some First Steps in Human Progress."
- 8. Table Talk-Arctic explorations.*

^{*} See Current History and Opinion.

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON REQUIRED READING FOR APRIL.

- "INITIAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LETTERS."
- P. 204. "Vraisemblance." [vra-sam-blaNs'] A French word meaning probability, the appearance of truth.
- P. 206. "Apaches" [ā-pā'chēz]. They once occupied the territory extending from the central part of Texas to the Colorado River. Some of them now live on reservations in Oklahoma.
- "Utes" [ū'tēz]. These tribes of Indians formerly occupied the whole of the central and western parts of Colorado and the northeastern part of Utah. They are now confined to reservations in Colorado and Utah.
- "Navajoes" [nāv'a-hōz]. They occupy the Navajoe reservation in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona.
- "Mariposa" [ma-rē-pō'sā]. A county in central California which contains the Yosemite Valley and the "big trees of California."
- P. 214. "Dénouement" [dā-nōō-mon'; on is a French nasal and has the sound of on in song]. French. The raveling of a plot.
- "Turgénieff" [toor-ga'nēf or toor-ge-nef']. A Russian novelist who died in 1883.
- P. 217. "Dramatis persona." Latin. The characters represented in a drama.
 - P. 219. "Monde." French. World, society.
- P. 220. "Charlatanism" [shärlä-tan-ism]. Quackery. From a French word for a quack, a mounte-bank.

"SOME FIRST STEPS IN HUMAN PROGRESS."

- P. 149. "Sta-lag'mite." A deposit formed by water which contains lime dripping on the floors of caverns. It resembles an inverted stalactite.
- P. 150. "Märne." A tributary of the Seine River, in northern France, about 300 miles in length. "Puris" [poo'rēs]. They are nearly extinct.
- P. 152. "Viollet-le-Duc," [vyō-la le-duk']. An archæologist and architect of France. He died at Lausanne in 1879.
- P. 156. "Man'dans." A single tribe of Indians numbering about 250, living with other tribes on a reservation in North Dakota.
- P. 160. "Al-gon'kin." A name applied to several tribes of Indians who live in the provinces of Ouebec and Ontario.
- P. 162. "Flensburg." A seaport in northern Prussia.
- P. 163. "Catamaran" [kat-a-ma-ran']. Any craft with twin hulls, whether propelled by steam or by the wind.
 - P. 164. "De Quatrefages" [du katr-fazh']. A

- French author of works on zoölogy and anthropology. He died at Paris in 1892.
- P. 176. "Onomatopes" [ō-nôm'a-tōps or ônô'-ma-tōp]. From two Greek words meaning to name and to make.
 - P. 181. "Mpongwe" [mpong'gwe].
- "A'o-rist." One of the tenses of the Greek verb which expresses an action as completed in time fully
- P. 182. "Crees" [krēz]. A tribe of Indians numbering about 1700 and living in Manitoba and Assiniboia between the Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg.
- P. 186. " Γπίσποπος." Epischopos, a bishop. The English form is episcopal; the French, έριεκοραί; the Portuguese, εριεκοραί; and the Danish, εριεκοραί.
- "Malayo-Polynesian." Occupying the Malay Peninsula and most of the islands of the Pacific from Madagascar to those islands west of the coast of Chili, except Australia, Tasmania, central Borneo and New Guinea, and a few other large islands.
- P. 191. "Otomacs" [ō-tō-māks']. In the early part of this century these Indians lived along the middle course of the Orinoco River, and were noted for their habit of eating clay. They have disappeared from this region and if not entirely extinct they probably live in the interior of the Orinoco Plains.
- P. 192. "Mnemonic" [nē-mŏn'ik]. From a Greek word meaning mindful, remembering; aiding the memory.
- P. 204. "Hi-er-at'ic." Devoted to sacred purposes. A modified form of Egyptian hieroglyphic writing was called hieratic because it was formerly supposed to have been used only for sacred purposes. Another form was called the demotic, or common, because it was used in secular writings.
 - P. 214. "' Ios." Ios.
- P. 215. "Mährchen" [měr'ken]. German. Tales. P. 217. "Phaëton" [fā'e-ton]. The son of Phœbus Apollo, the sun-god, from whom Phaëton obtained permission to drive his chariot, the sun. He could not control the steeds, which, unrestrained, caused goat destruction on the earth. For his rashness and presumption Phaëton was killed by a thunderbolt sent by Jupiter.

"THINKING, FEELING, DOING."

- P. 18. "Romanes" [rō-mān'ez]. A naturalist born in Canada in 1848. He died at Oxford in 1894.
- "Formicaria." The plural of formicarium; formicaries or ant-hills.
 - P. 19. "Antennæ" [an-ten'nē]. The plural of

antenna. Organs of feeling attached to the heads of primary, which is connected with a battery, consists insects and crustacea; they are commonly called feelers.

- P. 20. "Larvæ" [lär'vē]. The plural of larva; from a Latin word meaning a ghost, a mask. This word was applied by Linnæus (1707-1778) to the first condition of an insect as it issues from the egg, usually in the form of a caterpillar, in the sense that this stage conceals or masks the true nature of the species. Since the time of this noted naturalist the term has been extended to other animals which undergo a metamorphosis.
- P. 22. "Houdin" [55-dan'] (1805-1871). He learned the watch-maker's trade but his interest in natural magic and his friendship for a traveling magician induced him to turn his attention to jugglery.
- "Galilei" [gä-lē-lā'ē]. Galileo. He is P. 25. commonly called by his Christian name Galileo [gal-i-lē'ō; Italian pronunciation gä-lē-lā'o]. He was a physicist as well as an astronomer. He died near Florence, Italy, in 1642.
- P. 26. "Clairvoyant" [klar-voi'ant]. From a French word meaning clear-sighted, penetrating; seeing or perceiving what is not perceptible to the senses in their normal condition.
- P. 33. Si-mul-ta-ne'i-ty. The state or condition of occurring at the same time.
- P. 38. "Stop-watch." "A watch which records small fractions of a second, and in which the hands can be stopped at any instant, so as to mark the exact time at which some event occurs; chiefly used in timing races."
- P. 51. Geissler [gis'ler]. These tubes received their name from the inventor, Heinrich Geissler (1814-1879), a German who manufactured chemical and physical apparatus at Bonn.
- "Induction-coil." It consists of two coils of wire a bundle of soft iron wires. One of the coils, the and characterized by wild revelry.

of coarse copper wire wound directly on the cylinder. The fine wire composing the secondary coil, which is often 100 miles in length, is wrapped around the first, from which it is insulated by vulcanite or glass-By rapidly breaking and making the current of electricity which enters the primary coil, a current is produced in the secondary.

- "Spark-coil." "A coil of insulated wire connected with the main circuit in a system of electric gaslighting, the extra spark produced on breaking the circuit of which is employed for electrically igniting gas jets."
- P. 65. "Em." Formerly in printing, the portion of a line occupied by the letter m; the square of any size of type used as a unit by which to measure the amount of type in a piece of work.
 - P. 79. "Dynamometer" [dī-nā-mom'e-ter].
- P. 80. "Ulysses." The name by which the Romans called Odysseus, the king of Ithaca and the hero of Homer's "Odyssey," which relates the marvelous adventures of Odysseus during the ten years immediately following the fall of Troy. The story tells us that when he returns home he finds his faithful wife, Penelope, besieged with many suitors who have employed the giant beggar Irus as a messenger and guard. By the aid of his son and two servants Odysseus slays the suitors, makes himself known to Penelope, and is reconciled to his people.
- P. 85. "Marseillaise" [mär-se-yāz']. A French patriotic song composed in April, 1792 It was soon after arranged for a military band and proved so popular that copies were distributed among the French soldiers, who sang it as they entered Paris, in July, 1792, and as they marched to the attack of the Tuileries in August of the same year.
- "Orgiastic" [ôr-ji-as'tik]. Having the characteristics of the orgies, ceremonies observed by the wound on a hollow cylinder in the center of which is ancient Greeks and Romans in honor of Bacchus

REQUIRED READING IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

"THE AIR WE BREATHE."

- I. "Sun-boxes." The same as solaria. Apartments surrounded by glass placed on the side or top of buildings for the purpose of sun bathing, or exposing the body to the rays of the sun for therapeutic results.
- 2. "Ther'a-py." From a Greek word meaning medical treatment; therapeutics. It is most frequently used in compound words.
- 3. "A-sep'tic." Not containing the living germs of putrefaction or disease.
- 4. "Climato-therapy." Climato is an Italian prefix meaning climate; therapeutics of climate, or the influence of climate on disease.
- 5. "Tubercle bacillus" [bā-sil'us]. In medicine

- Robert Koch, a celebrated German physician.
- 6. "An'thrax." An infectious disease affecting the lower animals, principally cattle and sheep, which is probably caused by the presence of minute organisms in the blood.
- 7. "Pellagra" [pěl'a-gra]. A disease peculiar to Southern Europe, and characterized by the rosecolored spots of various sizes which appear on the
- 8. "Syncope" [sing ko-pē]. In medicine a loss of consciousness; fainting.
- 9. "Hippocrates" [hi-pok'ra-tēz]. A Greek physician, called "the father of medicine," who lived from 460 B. C. to 377 B. C.
- 10. "Phasians." People who lived in the ancient a microscopic vegetable organism discovered by town of Phasis, a strongly fortified trading post near

the modern town of Poti in Transcaucasia, and near the eastern extremity of the Black Sea.

- 11. "Zymotic" [zī-möt'ic]. From a Greek word meaning fermentation; hence, depending upon fermentation. A zymotic disease is "any disease, such as malaria, typhoid fever, or smallpox, the origin and progress of which are due to the multiplication within the body of a living germ introduced from without."
- 12. "Sir F. Chantry." An English artist noted chiefly for his portrait sculpture. He lived from 1781 to 1842.
- 13. "Etiology." The science which treats of causes, especially that which seeks to know the cause of diseases.

"THE BIGLOW PAPERS."

- 1. "Apage Sathanas." Greek words meaning "Be gone, Satan!"
- 2. "Patois" [pa-twä']. A dialect peculiar to a locality and used by the illiterate classes; a form of speech which is not in harmony with the pure idioms of a language.
 - 3. "Nueces" [nu-ā'sez].
- 4. "Palo Alto" [pä-lō äl'tō]. A battlefield in southern Texas near Matamoras.
- 5. "Resaca de la Palma" [rā-sā'kā dā lā pāl'mā]. A battlefield in Texas near Brownsville.
- 6. "Chaparral" [chä-pà-ràl']. A dense thicket of evergreen oak or thorny shrubs common in the southwestern part of the United States.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L.S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

- "INITIAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LETTERS."
- 1. O. Who is one of the most original and ingenious of American story-writers? A. Edward Everett Hale.
- of making wildly improbable inventions appear like fact by a realistic treatment of details.
- 3. Q. In reviewing the literary history of the last quarter of a century, what two facts are very evident? A. First that New England has lost its long monopoly, and secondly that a marked feature of the period is the growth of realistic fiction.
- 4. O. When did a new era of national expansion begin? A. During the forties.
- 5. Q. What events gave rise to the literature of this period? A. The admission of Florida as a state, the annexation of Texas, the cession of California, the discovery of gold, and the admission of California as a state in 1850.
- 6. Q. How did Bret Harte characterize this period? A. As "an era replete with a certain heroic Greek poetry."
- 7. Q. By what poem was Bret Harte's name madefamous? A. By "Plain Language from Truthful James."
- 8. Q. Who was the most successful imitator of his style in verse? A. John Hay, private secretary to President Lincoln.
- 9. Q. Whose novels are pictures of rural life in the early days of Indiana? A. Edward Eggleston's.
- 10. Q. What Indiana poet has attained the rank of a really national poet? A. James Whitcomb Riley.
- 11. Q. What show that his poetry is not dependent upon dialect for its highest effect? A. His verses in classical English, such as "The South Wind and the Sun" and "Afterwhiles."

- 12. Q. Who was the author of the most characteristically southern poetry that has ever been written? A. Sidney Lanier.
- 13. Q. What authors have made northern peo-2. Q. What peculiar art was his? A. The art ple familiar with the life of the "moonshiners" in the South? A. Joel Chandler Harris and Miss
 - 14. Q. For what is George W. Cable noted? A. For his stories of French-Creole life in Louisiana.
 - 15. Q. What two novelists have helped to shape the movement of recent fiction? A. Henry James, Jr., and William Dean Howells.
 - 16. O. In what respect are their writings alike? A. Both are analytic in method and realistic in spirit.
 - "SOME FIRST STEPS IN HUMAN PROGRESS."
 - 1. Q. What houses has nature provided for the use of man? A. Caves.
 - 2. Q. Where were the cave-dwellers very numerous? A. In France.
 - 3. Q. How can we tell the kinds of animals they used for food? A. By the bones scattered through the caverns.
 - 4. Q. Of what nature were the houses used by men of the Neolithic period? A. They were copies of natural caves dug out in the soft rock in the Marne Valley.
 - 5. Q. According to the opinion of some authors what became of the cavemen of France. A. They followed the retreating ice of the glacial period and are to-day the Eskimos.
 - 6. Q. What are used for shelter in the tropical forests of Brazil? A. Rude huts.
 - 7. Q. In what country can the construction of huts be best studied? A. Africa.
 - 8. Q. What two kinds of huts can be found there? A. Permanent constructions to be occu-

pied for years and temporary huts, which, after using, can be taken apart, packed away, and transported.

- 9. Q. How may the low dome-shaped hut be heightened? A. By excavating the floor or raising the roof.
- 10. Q. What is the Ainu method of building a house? A. He builds the roof first, raises it on poles, and puts a wall below it.
- 11. Q. Where do lake-dwellings and pile houses now exist? A. In Venezuela, New Guinea, and in districts in the Malay region.
- 12. Q. Of what materials were ancient houses made? A. Of wood, stone, or brick.
- 13. Q. What kind of houses are found among the Iroquois? A. The long-house, rectangular in shape, with vertical walls and pitched roof.
- 14. Q. Where were the great circular houses found? A. Among the Mandans.
- 15. Q. Of what are the Pueblo buildings made? A. Of stone or adobe.
- 16. Q. What fact of peculiar interest is mentioned concerning the houses of savage and barbarous people? A. There is a fixed place in them for each member of the family.
- 17. Q. How does the condition of the country affect the houses of the people? A. It determines the material, their form, and character.
- 18. Q. What is the very simplest form of boats? A. The float.
- 19. Q. How did the men of the stone age make boats? A. By hollowing out the upper side of a log.
- 20. Q. What primitive forms of boats were evolved from the dug-out canoe? A. Bark canoes, and the skin-covered canoe, or kyak.
- 21. Q. What is the "coracle"? A. A skin canoe, flat-bottomed, and circular in form.
- 22. Q. From what pattern were the modern pleasure boats developed? A. From a framework covered with bark or skins.
- 23. Q. From the raft what boat has been evolved? A. The catamaran.
- 24. Q. How is the form of a boat modified or affected? A. By the nature of the water in which it is floated, by the use to which it is applied, and by the mode of propulsion.
- 25 Q. What is one of the truly marvelous achievements of mankind? A. The gaining expression for thought.
- 26. Q. How does man express thought? A. By means of grimace, gesture, speech, and writing.
- 27. Q. Where is the best place to study gesture language? A. In a deaf-mute institution.
- 28. Q. Of what two kinds are natural gestures?

 A. They either point out an object thought of or they picture it in the air.
- 29. Q. What are onomatopes? A. Words which have been produced by repeating or imitating natural noises.
 - 30. O. What kinds of words probably formed a

- considerable part of the primitive language of mankind? A. Imitative sound words, interjections, and exclamations.
- 31. Q. From what source do most of the words of a language come? A. From what the linguist calls roots.
- 32. Q. What devices have been used for increasing the range and power of languages? A. Intonation, change in root vowel, reduplication, and compounding.
- 33. Q. How are ethnic differences shown in a language? A. (1) By the dislike or inability to pronounce certain sounds; (2) by peculiarity in accent; (3) in the character of the roots; (4) in the matter of grammatical agreement and control.
- 34. Q. Why does language interest the anthropologist? A. It is interesting in determining connection or contact between different races as showing the status of a race or people and as evidence of a grand development and progress.
- 35. Q. What do the words used in counting show in regard to primitive man? A. How he kept his mind from wandering.
- 36. Q. What characters does the Indian use in writing? A. Pictures, part pictures, and symbols.
- 37. Q. Among the North American Indians where did picture-writing gain its fullest development? A. In Mexico.
- 38. Q. With what did their books deal? A. With religious festivals and the legendary history of the people.
- 39. Q. How have the Chinese developed written language? A. By the use of pictures, ideograms, phonograms, and determinatives.
- 40. Q. What important process took place in Egyptian writing, not found in the Chinese? A. The phonogram which at first stood for a word gradually came to represent its initial sound.
- 41. Q. What is acrology? A. The process of using a character to represent the initial sound of its first meaning.
- 42. Q. From what was the first alphabet made? A. From the simple phonograms which the Egyptians produced by acrology and which retained little of their picture value.
- 43. Q. In what qualities of the savage mind with reference to nature does the myth have its origin? A. A tendency to personify everything and a desire to explain everything.

"THINKING, FEELING, DOING."

- Q. What is the fundamental method of all knowledge. A. Observation.
- 2. Q. What is the first thing to be learned? A. The art of watching.
- 3. Q. What fundamental rule must be observed in watching? A. The act of watching must not change the person or thing watched.
 - 4. Q. Against what errors must the observer

- guard? A. The errors of prejudice, unconscious additions, and untrustworthiness of the senses.
- 5. Q. Why has mental science not kept pace with the physical sciences in development? A. Because of the late introduction of experiment.
- 6. Q. How do observation and experiment differ?

 A. In observation we wait for things to happen; in an experiment we arrange the circumstances so that the thing will happen as we wish.
- 7. Q. What is the fundamental law of experiment? A. Vary only one circumstance at a time.
- 8. Q. Into what three grades can experiments be divided? A. (1) Tests; (2) qualitative experiments; (3) quantitative experiments.
- 9. Q. To what problem in psychology do we naturally turn first? A. To that of willing an act.
- 10. Q. For measuring small intervals of time what is one of the most convenient methods?

 A. The graphic method.
- 11. Q. By experiment what is proved in regard to the time of an action and the time of the will?

 A. That the act occurs after the will.
- 12. Q. By what is the rapidity of tapping affected?

 A. By fatigue, the mental condition, the time of day, habit, and age.
- 13. Q. What does the author mean by reaction? A. Action in response to a signal.
- 14. Q. What is meant by reaction-time? A. The time between the moment of the signal and the moment of the act.
- 15. Q. To obtain the best results in experiments in reaction-time, where should the person experimented upon be placed? A. In an isolated room.
- 16. Q. How is this room connected with the apparatus with which the experiment is made? A. By telephone.
- 17. Q. What have these experiments shown in regard to the reaction-time for noises as compared with that for tones? A. It is a trifle shorter than for tones.

- 18. Q. What is a general law for the reactiontime to touch? A. That a weak touch is answered by a slower reaction than a moderately strong one.
- 19. Q. How does reaction to cold compare with that to heat? A. The reaction-time for cold is shorter than for heat.
- 20. Q. Why is a photographer able to get a perfectly natural flash-light picture? A. Because the time required to take the picture is less than the reaction-time for the flash.
- 21. Q. To what has simple reaction-time led? A. To a method of measuring the time of thought.
- 22. Q. What is meant by recognition-time? A. The difference in time between a reaction in which recognition is not present and a reaction after recognition takes place.
- 24. Q. What other fundamental processes of thought have been experimented upon? A. Discrimination, choice, and association.
- 25. Q. Of what are all our acts complications? A. Of thinking times, simple reaction-times, and action-times.
- 26. Q. What is the chief value of the experiments in mental and muscular time in fencing? A. They call attention to the experimental study of the psychological elements involved in games, sports, gymnastics, and all sorts of athletic work.
- 27. Q. How has civilization affected the time of thought? A. It has decreased it.
- 28. Q. What is the first requisite for increase in mental rapidity? A. A desire for such increase.
- 29. Q. Which is more efficient, a conscious motive or an unconscious one? A. A conscious motive.
- 30. Q. What is the most interesting fact discovered by the experiments in steadiness of position?

 A. When the will is exerted the steadiness of position is increased.
- 31. Q. How does intellectual excitement affect the will power? A. It increases it.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

AMERICAN LITERATURE .- VII.

- i. Who was called "the Laurate of the South" and "the Poet of the Pines"?
- 2. What brilliant poet and musician in charge of a Confederate vessel to run a blockade was captured and kept for five months in Point Lookout prison?
- 3. What noted historian was secretary of the navy under President Polk?
- 4. What historian, who was a friend of Goethe, lived to see his books read by six generations?
- 5. What two traits give the charm of a true story to Louise May Alcott's "Little Women"?

- 6. Who has done more than any other author to elevate the juvenile literature of the day?
- 7. Who is the author of "Kathrina: Her Life and Mine in a Poem" and "Bitter Sweet, a Poem in Dramatic Form"?
- 8. In Richard Henry Dana's "The Idle Man" and other essays, what aptitude as a critic does the author show?
- 9. Why did Edward Payson Roe resign his ministerial charge and devote himself to literature?
- 10. What noted journalist placed a Shakespeare memorial fountain at Stratford-on-Avon, a monument

over Edgar Allan Poe's grave, and one over Leigh Hunt's unmarked grave, gave a stained-glass window for Westminster Abbey in memory of William Cowper and George Herbert, and another for the little church at Bromham in memory of Tom Moore tion Army organized? and his wife Bessie Dyke?

AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY-III.

- 1. How and when did the Dutch obtain possession of Manhattan Island?
 - 2. By what waters is it surrounded?
- 3. By what names was New York City called Answers to Questions in "the Chautauquan" previous to 1674?
 - 4. Why is Wall Street so called?
- 5. By whom was Staten Island named and why so called?
- 6. Where is Gardiner's Island and for what is it noted?
- 7. When and by whom was Albany, N. Y., founded and what name was first given it?
- 8. Who commanded the English and American forces at New York in 1776?
- 9. What was the chief Continental fortification in the Hudson Valley during the Revolution? Who superintended the erection of this fortification?
- 10. In what war did the contending nations fight almost two years before war was declared?

PSYCHOLOGY-VII.

- 1. Which one of the senses may be called the basic sense, or that from which all the others have developed?
 - 2. What is meant by the temperature sense?
- 3. What term is applied to the senses taken collectively?
- 4. What is the result of the combined operations of sensation and perception?
 - 5. In what are sensation and perception alike?
- 6. What is meant by the term self-consciousness as a faculty of the mind?
- 7. Of what benefit is the sense of personal identity, or the sameness of self?
 - 8. Of what is self-consciousness the basis?
 - 9. As a faculty, how may intuition be defined?
 - 10. As a product, of what are intuitions concepts?

CURRENT EVENTS .--- VII.

- 1. Why was ex-Consul John L. Waller imprisoned?
- 2. When did the French first found a colony in Madagascar?
- 3. When and why did France take forcible possession of the seaport of Tamatava?
- 4. What was the result of the occupation of this seaport?

- 5. How long since the present French Cabinet was organized?
 - 6. By whom was it formed?
- When, where, and by whom was the Salva-
- 8. By what name was it first called? When was the present name adopted?
 - 9. When did it begin work in America?
- 10. What has been done by the republics of Central America toward forming a complete federation?

FOR MARCH.

AMERICAN LITERATURE .-- I.

1. His eulogy on Bryant, the president of the Century Club. 2. His writings are full of puns. 3. Forty-eight hours. 4. His "Commemoration Ode," said to be the finest poem he ever wrote. 5. Her brother N. P. Willis. 6. Thomas Buchanan Read. 7. H. D. Thoreau. 8. His wife Virginia, in both cases. 9. Translations from Goethe. 10. Helen Maria (Hunt) Jackson.

AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .--- 11.

1. North Virginia. 2. Captain John Smith in 1616. 3. Charles River; Rlymouth; Cape Ann. 4. Cuttyhunk. 5. Martha's Vineyard; Cape Cod. 6. The French. 7. The French names which some of the towns bear. 8. Louisiana; La Salle. 9. The French and Indian War. 10. To Spain.

PSYCHOLOGY.-VI.

1. Perception is gaining primary ideas of particular material things present to the senses. 2. Percept. 3. There must be a stimulating agent or some form of contact with the sensory nerves. 4. A complete percept. 5. The cerebral conditions necessary to produce them are not the same. 6. No, the faintest sensations will produce a percept. 7. Perceptions of weight and pressure, and space relations between objects. 8. On the forehead, the temples, and the back of the forearm. 9. To feel an increase of the pressure, one third must be added to the weight already resting on the hand. 10. Only one seventeenth of the weight lifted.

CURRENT EVENTS .-- VI-

1. In Western Africa on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea. 2. Coomassie. 3. For its gold and its goldsmiths. 4. St. Louis, June 16, 1896. 5. In 1839; Louis Daguerre and Joseph Niepce of France, and contemporaneously with them William Henry Talbot of England. 6. Sir J. Pauncefote. 7. President Cleveland; five. 8. To maintain the fund for the redemption of United States treasury notes, or greenbacks. 9. The Morgan-Belmont syndicate; about \$65,000,000. 10. Gold coin; from Europe.

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

1882-1899.

CLASS OF 1896 .- "TRUTH SEEKERS." " Truth is eternal."

OFFICERS.

President-R. C. Browning, Orange, N. J. Vice Presidents-The Rev. Chas. C. Johnson, Arcade, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis W. Parker, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Cynthia I. Boyd, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Anna Hodgson, Athens, Ga.; F. G. Lewis, Manitoba: Oliver Ellsworth, Niles, Cal.; Mrs. Wheaton Smith, Detroit, Mich.

Corresponding Secretary-Miss Anna J. Young, 237 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Recording Secretary-Miss Dora D. McKean, 46 Fiftleth

St., Franklin, Pa.

Treasurer and Class Trustee-John A. Seaton, Glen Park Place, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLASS FLOWER-PORGET-ME-NOT.

CLASS EMBLEM-A LAMP.

CLASS COLOR-GRAY.

MEMBERS of '96 are steadily sending in reports and it is evident that the class will be well represented at the many Assemblies to be held this summer. The class has the usual number of those who have struggled through under many disadvantages. One member in apologizing for not filling out the White Seal memoranda alludes to the fact that she is in her seventy-eighth year and that two little orphan grandchildren have been added to her family within the past year, thus occupying her time somewhat to the exclusion of C. L. S. C. interests. Another member writes on sending the name of a recruit for '99, " There are three of us reading here. We are trained nurses of the M. E. Hospital in this place. This is the third member that I have persuaded to read with us, two for '99 and one in the Class of '97." Another member writes, "I have completed the Greek and Roman years but unavoidably omitted the English year. I have thought the matter over, however, and shall try to do double work."

MANY Chautauquans who have fallen a little behind will find that by some extra effort within the next few months they can make up the unfinished readings and thus have the satisfaction of completing a good undertaking.

CLASS OF 1897 .- "THE ROMANS." " Veni, Vidi, Vici." OFFICERS.

President-Prof. F. J. Miller, University of Chicago. Vice Presidents-Prof. Wm. E. Waters, Cincinnati, O.; Mr.

A. A. Stagg, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. E. Barber, Bethel, Conn.; Miss Jessie Scott, Miss.; Mrs. M. T. Gawthorp, Swarthmore, Pa.; Mrs. G. B. Driscoll, Sidney, O.; Mrs. Carrie V. Shaw Rice, Tacoma, Wash.; the Rev. James E. Coombs, Victoria, B. C.; Miss Emily Green, New South Wales; Charles E. Boyd, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary-Miss Eva M. Martin, Dayton, O. Treasurer and Trustee-Shirley P. Austin, Meadville, Pa. CLASS EMPLEM-IVV.

CLASS COLOR-OLD GOLD.

Among the '97's in foreign lands who report active interest in the work this year, are four or five members of a circle in New South Wales, several readers in Berkshire, England, two or more in the Hawaiian Islands, and others in Mexico and Bulgaria.

CLASS OF 1898.—"THE LANIERS."

" The humblest life that lives may be divine."

President-Walter L. Hervey, New York City.

Vice Presidents-Clifford Lanier, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. W. G. Anderson, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Richard T. Ely, Madison, Wis.; Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York City; the Rev. Mr. Parker, New Orleans, La.; Miss J. Solomon, South Africa; Miss Eliot Henderson, Montreal, Can.; the Rev. Mr. Chalfont China; Dr. J. E. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Josephine R. Webber, Waltham, Mass.; Dr. J. W. Hartigan, Morgantown,

Treasurer and Trustee-The Rev. Mr. Whistler, Kenton, O. Secretary-Miss Elizabeth Brown, Janesville, Wis.

CLASS FLOWER-VIOLET.

CLASS COLOR-OLIVE.

MANY members of '98 are improving the opportunity given for the correction and return of memoranda. This indicates an interest in thorough work which speaks well for the members of the Lanier Class. The name of the class has proved very attractive to members in all parts of the country and much latent enthusiasm may be expected to develop when '98 completes its fourth year of work.

CLASS OF 1899.—"THE PATRIOTS."

" Fidelity, Fraternity."

OFFICERS.

President-John C. Martin, New York City.

Vice Presidents-The Rev. Cyrus B. Hatch, McKeesport, Pa.; Charles Barnard, New York City; Frank G. Carpenter, Washington, D. C; John Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Carlisle, South Bend, Ind.; Edward Marsden, Alaska; William Ashton, Uxhridge, Eng.; Miss Alice P. Haworth, Osaka, Japan; Miss Frances O. Wilson, Tiensin, China; Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Miss Isabella F. Smart, Brielle, N. J.

Treasurer and Building Trustee-John C. Whiteford,

CLASS EMBLEMS-THE FLAG AND THE FERN LEAF. CLASS COLOR-BLUE.

THE president of '99 recently had an opportunity to present the Chautauqua work before the National Editorial Association in Florida. The occasion was one of great interest and many men and women influential in the journalistic profession were brought into closer touch with the work of Chautauqua. The convention officially endorsed the Chautauqua course and it was recommended that the editors so far as possible enroll themselves as members of the Class of '99.

ONE of the oldest members of the Class of '99 is a resident of Towanda, Pa., Mr. J. A. Record. He has recently celebrated his eightieth birthday and has followed the readings with great interest.

GRADUATES.

A GRADUATE circle of ten members at Jamaica, L. I., is studying epic poems. Special questions for this work have been prepared for them by the Chautauqua Office, and they have been reading and studying the "Iliad" with great profit.

THE Current History course has been steadily adding to its membership, and busy Chautauquans

who want to take up special lines of work find the reading required by this course just enough to keep them in touch with current thought and yet give them opportunity for other study as well.

TO THE CLASS OF '83: Any members of this class who are willing to help in adding to the furniture of the class cottage at Chautauqua are requested to send such furniture, ornaments, books, botanical or geological specimens, or money to the treasurer, MISS HARRIET EDDY, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Per order A. H. Gardner, President.

To the Guild of the Seven Seals: Will each member of the Guild please send to the secretary any items of interest concerning his work in the C. L. S. C.? These items are desired for the purpose of writing a Guild history to be read at Chautauqua in August, 1896. Members are also reminded of the annual dues of twenty-five cents to go toward the defraying of decennial expenses, to take place in 1897.

ANNIE H. GARDNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."
"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."
"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

dav.

OPENING DAY—October 1.
BRYANT DAY—November 3.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—November 9.
COLLEGE DAY—December 9.
COLLEGE DAY—February 3.
LINCOLN DAY—February 12.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February , second Sunday.
WASHINGTON DAY }—February 22.
LOWELL DAY }—February 22.
LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

WHAT OUR SECRETARIES ARE DOING.

MRS. K. M. JARVIS of Selma, Ala., recently has been appointed state secretary of Alabama. Mrs. Jarvis expects to be at the Alabama Assembly this summer to take charge of the Round Tables. As a woman of much literary ability and experience her position as state secretary will give her many opportunities to reach those who can be interested in the C. L. S. C. work.

For Oregon Mr. J. R. Greenfield of Portland has been appointed state secretary. Mr. Greenfield is a graduate from both the literary and the law departments of the University of Oregon, but like hundreds of others he finds the Chautauqua course a valuable supplement to his college work. He is president of the largest and most active circle in Portland, and is closely identified with Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association. It is proposed to hold a rally of all Chautauquans in this association

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

MICHAEL ANGELO DAY—May 10.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

EMERSON DAY—May 25.

HUGH MILLER DAY—June 17.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY-August, third Wednesday after first Tues-

the coming summer at the annual Assembly in Gladstone Park, which is said to be one of the most beautiful natural parks to be found anywhere. This, together with the splendid corps of speakers which the Assembly has been able to secure by coöperating with the other Pacific coast Assemblies, should be sufficient attraction in itself to bring out every available Chautauquan, but arrangements have been made to offer still further inducements to each local circle that will report at once to the state secretary. Mr. Greenfield is an enthusiastic and indefatigable worker at whatever he undertakes and his appointment will undoubtedly add much to the strength of the work in Oregon.

NEW CIRCLES.

MEXICO.—A little company of people at Saltillo intend to make up the year's work before the close of the year. The scribe says: "Two of our number

are Mexicans, bright young men who speak English and wish to become familiar with our literature."

BRITISH INDIA.—At Poonah the Association for the Study of the Jewish Religion enrolled on November 3 among Chautauqua circles in the department of Jewish studies. A president, vice president, and secretary were elected who also were to act as committee on instruction. Twenty members were enrolled of whom eighteen are reading at Poonah and three at sub-stations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Seven enrollments in the C. L. S. C. are received from New Hampton.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston Chautauquans report that "the local work in the Temple Adath Israel goes on enthusiastically, each succeeding meeting being pronounced more successful and profitable than the preceding." At the last meeting the large audience present was treated to the preliminary talk on "Prophecy and Prophets in Israel," followed by three excellent and scholarly papers on "Haggai," "Zachariah," and "Malachi." A decidedly interesting discussion ensued on the Jewish and Christian interpretations of the prophets.

CONNECTICUT.—A minister of New Haven has sent for the guides arranged for the study of the "History of the Jews."

NEW YORK.—Marble City Circle of Gouverneur is small, but its members meet often and are doing good work.—A circle with twelve enrolled members has been organized in New York with head-quarters in the West End Presbyterian church.—A number of nobly ambitious women at Strykersville are pursuing the course as scheduled in The Chautauquan. They call their C. L. S. C. Alpha.—There is a live circle at West Valley.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The First United Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia has organized a C. L. S. C. — "On the evening of September 27, a preliminary meeting of the C. L. S. C. was held at the residence of a graduate of 1895, Allegheny, for the purpose of organizing a circle for 1895-6. At the next meeting officers were duly elected and the circle took the name of Longfellow. This circle," continues the secretary, "has since held regular meetings and has taken up the Chautauqua studies with great earnestness and profit. We now have ten members and look forward to a profitable and pleasant year of study."—At South Easton eight persons are engaged in the Chautauqua course.

Texas.—Some of the members of the circle at Brenham wisely aspire to take examinations on their year's work.—Presbyterian C. L. S. C. at Houston meets in the church parlors. Though its organization is not complete it is a very promising society.

—Nine Chautauquans at Manchester Mills join the C. L. S. C. with the prospect of finishing the full course and graduating as '96's.—The circle at Waxahachie has sixteen readers and expects more.

OHIO.—Prosperity is evident in the Knowledge Seekers of Haverhill and the circle at Navarre.—
The sixteen Gleaners at Toledo have kept up their reading in both the text-books and magazine, meeting every Tuesday evening at their various houses.

ILLINOIS.—At Danville a class of twenty, most of them C. L. S. C. graduates, are interested in the foreign travel course.—At Quincy a student is availing herself of Chautauqua helps in her study of the history and literature of the Second Jewish Commonwealth.—The founder of the new Isaiah Temple of Chicago expects to introduce Chautauqua work among his congregation.—Evansville's circle of '99's is flourishing.

MINNESOTA.—Fleur de Lis C. L. S. C. of Thief River Falls is in a flourishing condition.—The circle at Barrett is prospering.

Iowa.-Blairstown Chautauquans, eleven in number, enroll in the Class of '99.—At the close of the Waterloo Chautauqua Assembly last summer, a class was organized at Waterloo and an efficient president and secretary installed. Through the untiring efforts of these officers the circle has grown until it now numbers eighty-eight active, enthusiastic members, all registered at the general office. This organization, known as the Waterloo Chautauqua Assembly Circle, is divided into four neighborhood circles, but has one general meeting. --- Though Gilman has only three hundred inhabitants it has a Chautauqua circle of eighteen members, who follow the work as given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. --- Letters from Colfax, Des Moines, Newton, Cedar Falls, Oskaloosa, Prairie City, and Manchester report unusual interest in the work.

MISSOURI.—Church Circle at Sedalia and the study club formed at Kansas City are promising societies.—"The C. L. S. C. of Carthage," writes the secretary of that place, "has been in the regular work for three months past, with the full limit of members, twenty. A great deal of Enthusiasm has been manifested all year. The Question Table and Word Studies are used and each member brings in news items on her topic, which together with questions prepared on magazine articles, program suggested, and general review of books makes the two hours seem very short. A critic is appointed the first meeting in every month, which makes us more particular and is quite a help to our efforts. We meet from house to house and our work is mapped out by a program committee appointed for the year."

KANSAS.—In his account of the Chautauqua circle at Pittsburg the secretary says: "We have an enrolled membership of thirty-three, and a more enthusiastic circle would be hard to find. The interest seems to grow at every meeting. We meet every Monday evening and follow out precisely the program given in The Chautauquan. We have

of school teachers, young lawyers, doctors, dentists, meeting weekly in the circle." One loyal Chautauqua for medals."

NEBRASKA.—The Bible course has been undertaken at Lexington by six Chautauqua graduates from the Lexington Married Ladies' Circle and one who has not hitherto been connected with the C. L. S. C.—The following encouraging notes are extracts from the state secretary's budget of Nebraska news: "The readers of the circle at Mc-Cook, the first circle organized in that city, are keeping up unflagging interest and hold enthusiastic meetings. --- The first circle formed in Wayne County was organized by the county secretary at Wayne with a membership of about forty which numbers many prominent citizens of the place.-Maclean Circle, which was organized late in 1895 at Hastings, and whose members are enrolled in the Central Circle, is doing progressive work. Its president writes: 'I already feel the benefit of enforced system.'---A lady living at Humphrey enrolled as an individual reader. A little personal work arrested thought and awakened interest, resulting in the organization of a circle of thirteen.—A circle at Rising is prosecuting the work with unfaltering zeal."

SOUTH DAKOTA.—A Chautauqua Circle of thirteen '99's and two '98's has been organized at Dell Rapids. With its constituents earnest and leaders competent, it is making fine progress.

CALIFORNIA.—There is prospect that a delightful circle soon will be in running order at Bush Street Temple, San Francisco. The rabbi of the temple is much interested in the work.

Colorado.—A circle was organized last October at Salida. It consists of seven earnest workers, who rejoice in the progress they are making.

OREGON.—Homathedioan Circle, consisting of six busy officers in the state reform school, was organized in October at Salem. The interest of the members in the readings on American history rejoices the heart of the founder of the circle, himself a Chautauquan since '85 and a graduate of '89 but still as interested in the work as when he began it.

IDAHO.—There is a charming circle at Silver City.

OLD CIRCLES.

MAINE.—The local circle at Fryeburg continues the readings though not attempting to master all of the required books.

CONNECTICUT.—The secretary at Wapping writes: "Hawthorne Chautauqua Circle commenced its fourth year with greatly increased interest and the addition of several new members. The Chautauqua circle is recognized in this little community as a force for good, developing the mind and strengthening the church. Individual members give frequent testimony of the help they have received

named our circle Ad Astra. The members consist from the Chautauqua course of reading and from etc. I think the greater part of them are striving mother says she rejoices in her efforts to keep upin her reading because of the help she has gained. from it.

> NEW YORK .- At Adams the Progressives, twentyseven in number, are busy in their third year of C. L. S. C. work. They have a composite course and are doing good work. Meetings are held fortnightly.—This year the Canandaigua circle hasnine new members who are taking the full course and three new members who with several of the graduates are taking the Current History course. The leader tries to bring to the attention of the circle the interesting events of the day. One evening, in addition to the lesson, he entertained the class with quantities of photographs of the city of Washington; another evening, following the death of Eugene Field, with a sketch of this poet's life and readings. from his prose and poetry; at another time with a talk on the Atlanta Exposition with all the illustrated papers to be had containing views, and at still another time with a sketch of Dr. Samuel F. Smith. Some in the circle say their meetings never were more interesting.—The class at Hall's Corners is doing excellent work. ---- Encouraging reports are received from Gorham and Geneva. --- The circle at ' Waterloo is thriving.——Chautauqua circle P. H. C. of Jamestown initiated four new members and received seven applications for membership at a January meeting. An entertaining program was closed with remarks from members of visiting lodges. The circle accepted an invitation to attend an entertainment and banquet to be given by Falconer Circle February 19.—Chautauquans at Bloomville are flourishing. ---- On the evening of January 14, the No-Name Circle of Brooklyn enjoyed a social preceded by a delightful program. In response to roll call, an incident of the new year was narrated by eachmember. The following "Greeting to the New Year" was given by Mrs. Wm. Fawcett:

"We hail thee, glad New Year! Though yet may not appear What thou shalt bring; Though like the spring you stand Silent, with close shut hand, The joy of this fair land Is, God 's thy King. "Should pain or loss betide, The storm we will outride, Kept by His grace. Should light and love and peace And all our joys increase We'll sing His praise, nor cease Till face to face. "And so we greet thee, friend! While hope and trust will blend With hail to thee ! Young monarch, may thy reign Be bright, without a stain, And peace and right remain O'er land and rea."

-Delaware Circle of Buffalo reports twenty reg- two of the members are married women. ular and fifteen local members. They meet once a month on Friday from one to three o'clock. ---- A member of the circle at Sandy Creek, who did last year's work without joining the Central Circle, wisely requests last year's questions to be sent with this year's. --- Park Circle of Utica is on its second year's work. "The enrollment is about sixty, and the average attendance for the seventeen meetings of the year to present writing is thirty-seven and a half. The circle is unsectarian and communicants of five or six denominations compose its membership. Monthly socials are held and a monthly paper in manuscript, called The Arrow, is issued. The meetings are conducted by the pastor of the Park Baptist Church."—Eureka Circle of Woodlawn has received an addition to its membership roll.

NEW JERSEY.—At the time of its last report Round Table Circle of Jersey City was about to give a leapyear sociable to the Chautauquans of the county. This society holds interesting sessions. Faithful work and pleasant meetings are the rule of circles in Jersey City. Circles Grace, Beach, Simpson, Central Avenue, Y. M. C. A., Culver, Centenary E. I., and Una, all are making commendable strides toward the desired C. L. S. C. goal.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The circle at Millville is a real live one. Its fifteen members are nearly all new in the work. They meet every Wednesday and are delighted with the course.-—In its regular meetings Progressive Circle of the Young Folks' Reading Union in Philadelphia continues faithfully to follow the lines of reading in Jewish history and the programs arranged. This circle proposes to hold an open meeting in the near future. Members of Pioneer Circle, also of Philadelphia, have entered upon the study of the Talmudic epoch. The library of Rodeph Shalom congregation has established an alcove of Judaism with special reference to the needs of readers in the Jewish Chautauqua courses .-The circle at Sellersville, which has added a number of '99's to its ranks this year, recently has given the Chautaugua Extension Lectures on Social Science with most encouraging results. The president writes: "Quizzes were conducted after each lecture, which led to most interesting and instructive discussions. People of the town seemed highly interested in our course and the small fund which we have secured is intended to help start a county organization."

SOUTH CAROLINA.-White Rose Circle of Yorkville sends an exhilarating array of names for enroll-

ILLINOIS.—" The Clionians of Elmwood send greeting to other C. L. S. C.'s and hope they are as interested in the work as we are. We have ten members, not a large circle but an earnest one. All but a circle of young people here who are doing well. The Clionians are bound to show marked progress in their work and it is pleasant and inspiring to know that so many are interested and engaged in the same work."

KANSAS.-Sunflower Circle of Wichita has enlarged its circumference to embrace eight new enrolled members.

NEBRASKA. - "Rising City has a progressing circle of fourteen members," writes the C. L. S. C. secretary at that place. "The class was organized in 1893 and is growing in interest each year. A code of by-laws has been adopted, by which the class is governed. Before joining, each person must know what is expected of the members, and their cheerful compliance therewith has been of much benefit to the circle. Last year's work was finished on June 25. After the lesson each member present gave a historical sketch of characters which had been studied during the year. This was followed by a sumptuous banquet. Our faithful president is serving his third year. He assigns the work according to his discretion and all members respond the best they can."

NEVADA. ---- Virginia City Chautauquans are progressing in their C. L. S. C. work.

CALIFORNIA.—The sixty-two members of the circle at Placerville now are doing excellent work. When they reorganized in October they framed a new order, not allowing any honorary members and requiring all members to pay the enrollment fee. ---- Chautauqua work is going on at Centerville and Pasadena.

THE SALEM INTER-STATE CHAUTAUQUA.

THIS Assembly, held at Salem, Nebraska, has closed a very successful session and reports an attendance more than double that of any previous year. Rev. David H. Shields of West Virginia acted as superintendent of instruction, and work was carried on in three departments: biblical exposition under J. Vincent Rosewame, music under Prof. G. A. Spelbring, C. L. S. C. instruction under Prof. W. H. Dana. Prof. Dana's talks aroused much enthusiasm and induced many persons to plan for the organization of local circles upon their return to their homes. It is hoped that 1896 will bring a number of graduates to the Assembly. O. W. Davis of Salem, Nebraska, secretary and manager of the Assembly, arranged for a series of interesting platform lectures which were delivered by Eli Perkins, Hon. H. W. I. Ham of Ga., Rev. D. H. Shields, of W. Va., Rev. J. R. Hicks of St. Louis, Mo., Prof. W. H. Dana of Warren, O., Hon. W. J. Bryan, Hon. F. W. Collins of Lincoln, Neb., J. Vincent Rosewame, and others.

All in all, the season was a highly enjoyable one.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

In these days of rapid progress in all Philosophy branches of learning, the average inand Science. telligent American must know something of the scientific world. This is made comparatively easy for him by the numerous books prepared specially for busy people. Because of its great utility in commercial life, electricity is, perhaps, a subject of the greatest interest to the general public and one with which the average reader is not very familiar. For such, alternating currents have been explained in a little volume* prepared by Edwin J. Houston, Ph.D., and A. E. Kennelly, Sc.D. simple language technical terms are defined, and by a multitude of illustrations and the simple descriptions accompanying them a knowledge may be gained of the various appliances necessary to produce and utilize these currents.

Another volume on electrical sciencet has been provided by Philip Atkinson, A. M., Ph. D., author of several works on the same subject. The elementary principles of static electricity, electric batteries, dynamos, electric motors, and magnetism are carefully explained. The application of electricity to the telephone and telegraph, to heating and lighting are also tersely described, which with the numerous illustrations throughout the book form a work well adapted to supply the general reader with accurate information in regard to the nature and applications of electricity.

The study of natural phenomena will prove a most delightful task if one but understands some of the simple laws which govern the universe. A volume entitled "The Forces of Nature" throws much light on these laws and the various classes of phenomena which occur in nature. The first part of the volume is an astronomy, geology, physics, and chemistry, compacted in a few pages, while the second gives many short, interesting articles on such subjects as: "Spontaneous Combustion," "Spontaneous Generation," "Geologic Change," and "Argon," the newly discovered property of the atmosphere. It is a valuable book for busy, workaday people.

Those interested in science, particularly the naturalist, will welcome Vol. V. of "The Cambridge

Natural History," three fourths of which are devoted to insect life and the remainder to myriapods and peripatus. The brief sketches of the habits of these members of the animal kingdom, with the descriptions and illustrations of their anatomical structure, make entertaining as well as instructive reading.

The would-be student of the Spencerian philosophy will find his work greatly lightened by "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer" which the author says in the preface was written to furnish a helpful guide or "outline-map" for those who would undertake the study of the voluminous writings of this philosopher. An interesting biographical sketch which forms the first chapter of the book traces the life of Spencer up to 1860 when the prospectus of his synthetic philosophy was published, which is reproduced in a later chapter of this volume. As an exposition it will be a valuable aid to the student and of interest to the general reader who wishes to keep in touch with philosophical thought.

To the scientist and philosopher the essays of Thomas H. Huxley are always a source of pleasure, not only on account of the pleasing, graceful style but for the thoughts which they arouse. He therefore will be glad to read "Evolution and Ethics," a discourse delivered before Oxford University and published in book form with two other essays, "Science and Morals" and "Capital—The Mother of Labour." The volume also includes "Social Diseases and Worse Remedies," a series of "letters on the 'Darkest England' scheme" published first in a London newspaper and afterward as a pamphlet.

Bound by the unwelcome terms of her uncle's will, we are told in "A Princess of the Gutter," a cultured young English heiress took up her abode in London's terrible East End slums, there to work as best she might for the uplifting of her fellow-men. The suffering she relieves and the heartaches she soothes we easily fore-

^{*} Alternating Electric Currents. By Edwin J. Houston, Ph. D. (Princeton), and A. E. Kennelly, Sc. D. 236 pp. \$1.00. New York: The W. J. Johnston Company.

[†] Electricity for Everybody; Its Nature and Uses Explained. By Philip Atkinson, A. M., Ph. D. 250 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Century Co.

[‡] The Forces of Nature. A Study of Natural Phenomena. By Herbert B. Harrop and Louis A. Wallis. 159 pp. Columbus, O.: Harrop & Wallis.

^{*} The Cambridge Natural History, Vol. V.: Peripatus, by Adam Sedgwick, M.A., F.R.S.; Myriapods, by F. G. Sinclair, M.A.; Insects, by David Sharp, M.A., M.B., F.R.S. 584 pp. \$4.00. New York: Macmillan and Co.

[†] An Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer. By William Henry Hudson, Associate Professor of English Literature in Leland Stanford Junior University. 243 pp.——‡ Evolution and Ethics and Other Essays. By Thomas H. Huxley. 349 pp. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

^{||} A Princess of the Gutter. By L. T. Mead. 307 pp. \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

see, and the dark tragedies that touch her life as well, but we wonder at the end if she shares with us a sense of failure in the little she has really done to change the lives of the two she has most striven to influence.

Half a dozen clear-cut little vignettes of life are the "Russian Portraits," sketched with the masterly stroke of the French Academian De Vogüé. Distinct in outline and detail, there is still present in each that intangible atmosphere of cheerful despair that invariably surrounds the Russian peasant and opens for him always the door of our hearts.

"The One Who Looked On"† tells us in the artless language of a well-bred, generous Irish girl the pathetic heart-story of a stern, cold London lawyer and baronet. Through the eyes of the brave little on-looker we see much that is interesting in the lives of her friends, but we wait in vain for her to reveal any happy love affair of her own, and we close the book feeling a wee bit jealous and defrauded.

Napoleon in a new phase, but tyrant and conqueror still, is shown us in "Courtship by Command,"; a pretty story of love and war in which fact and fiction lend charm to each other.

A plucky little Cavalier lad, Jack Patten, of the bloody days of Cromwell, appears before us as the hero of a novelette whose historic attraction and literary merit are assured when we know the author to be Stanley J. Weyman, and a perusal of which happily fulfills our highest expectations.

We have all read and re-read so many sweet stories of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and we know so well her hardy New England fisherfolk and their self-satisfied Beacon Street antipodes—so well we know, too, her faithful feminine touch that lingers lovingly on the fortunate color of a maiden's gown, the artistic pose of a lovelorn lad, and the scenic effect of sea and sky on both, while painting in the softened shadows of an underlying sorrow—so well and so gladly we know it all that "A Singular Life" comes to us like a much-heard-of stranger with a letter of introduction—half familiar and wholly welcome. The religious trend of this book is deep and intense and our best emotions are stirred by the martyr's career of the handsome young hero.

If a preference wholly personal may be expressed, be it said that to one reader "London Idylls"

seems the best bit of English in this fiction list. The "Idylls" are ten quaint, vivacious, often piteous little stories, of decided individuality and instinct with a spirit of human brotherhood that draws the reader fully into sympathy with the characters.

A delightful religious custom and one Religious. whose influence on the young cannot be overestimated is that of invoking divine blessing before entering upon the duties of the day. To promote this old-time ceremony and to make it attractive to every member of the household Bishop J. H. Vincent has arranged a helpful little book called "At the Table Altar." For each morning of the month a short Scripture lesson is given with beautiful thoughts from the author's own pen expressive of prayer and thanksgiving. A half dozen "Responses," suggestions for special days, and references for twenty lessons "to be committed by everybody," with space for a family record, including guests, complete the booklet.

"Always Upward" is the title of a collection of well-written essays, twenty-four in all, on life, its aim, its significance, and the destiny of the soul. Throughout the series Christ is pointed out as the central figure toward which all humanity should tend, and to prove that there is a future state of immortality the author brings forth strong arguments founded on the revelation of the Holy Scriptures and the natural longings for eternal life implanted in every human heart.

Denominational history has a valuable contribution in "The Creeds and Platforms of Congregationalism." The volume contains reproductions of the platforms and creeds formulated by that denomination since the sixteenth century, some of which are interesting not only in their relation to church history but as literary curiosities. These with the notes and comments supplied by Williston Walker, Ph. D., make a work indispensable to the Congregational theological student.

The revised edition of "Christianity in the United States" traces the history of "Protestantism, Romanism, and a variety of Divergent Elements" through the different periods of American history down to the present time. The facts, attractively presented, are fully verified by a large number of maps, charts, and tables of statistics, founded on the

[®]Russian Portraits. By Vte. E. Melchior de Vogüé. Translated by Elisabeth L. Cary. 143 pp. 50 cts. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

[†] The One Who Looked On. By F. F. Montresor. 215 pp.——‡ Courtship by Command: A Story of Napoleon at Play. By M. M. Blake. 226 pp. 75 cts. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

A Little Wizard. By Stanley J. Weyman. 190 pp. 50 cts. New York: R. F. Fenno & Company.

[§] A Singular Life. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 426 pp. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

[¶] London Idylls. By W. J. Dawson. 315 pp. \$1.25. New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

^{*}At the Table Altar. Meditations for a Month of Mornings. By Bishop J. H. Vincent. 56 pp. 50 cts.—† Always Upward. By Rev. Burdett Hart, D. D. 296 pp. \$1.25. New York and Chicago': Fleming H. Revell Company.

[†] The Creeds and Platforms of Congregationalism. By Williston Walker, Ph. D. 612 pp. \$3.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

[#] Christianity in the United States from the First Settlement down to the Present Time. By Daniel Dorchester, D. D., Revised Edition. 814 pp. \$3.50. New York: Hunt & Eaton. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts.

official publications of the different religious denominations. Altogether it is a valuable contribution to the studies in religious development in America.

"The New Life in Christ" is a series of short lectures by Joseph Agar Beet, D. D., intended as a sequel to a former volume, "Through Christ to God," by the same author. How the presence of the Holy Spirit in the heart influences the lives of men is discussed, and also how man is freed from the bondage of sin and enters into a life of liberty by salvation through Christ. By the study of the nature and source of this new life the attributes of the Holy Trinity are exhibited, and abundant Scripture references are given with which to fortify the statements made.

A rational view of the creation is presented in "Studies in Theology."† The author forcefully shows that no atom of matter, organic or inorganic, exists which does not show the creative force of an almighty power; that inorganic matter was created first and existed ages before the creation of organic matter, of which vegetable life was the first form; that by the exercise of a new energizing force animal life, of which man is the last and highest type created, was brought into existence; and that no one of the various forms of organic life evoluted from another, but that they are closely related. His evidence is based on facts deduced from the study of astronomical and geological science as well as on philosophical principles.

The last volume of Renan's "History of the People of Israel,"‡ beginning with Jewish independence and closing with the Roman administration, is written in the same charming style which characterized the former volumes and reveals much concerning the character of the man. Though unorthodox in the doctrines set forth, it has great historical and literary merit.

Miscellaneous The author of "Myths of Greece and Rome" has prepared a similar work on the mythology of the northern lands | which shows the effect of the bold, rugged country of the cold regions on the religious belief of our northern ancestors. The fine illustrations and pure diction place it among the classic works of art and literature, and it merits the same appreciative reception which greeted the volume relating to the myths of the South.

Of the many excellent books written exclusively for young men, "Successward," by Edward Bok, deserves to rank among the first. The opinions and advice expressed in a concise though attractive manner are in no way fanciful, but are plain, practical common sense. Every phase of life is dealt with—business, social, and religious—showing that the author, himself a young man, knows thoroughly the needs of his fellow-men. It is a helpful book which should be read by every young man in the country.

Washington in the 60's must have been a most interesting city, judging from the account given by Noah. Brooks in a book † founded on newspaper articles written by himself during that eventful period of American history. The principal events described by him cluster about the life of President Lincoln, and serve to recall many incidents of the Civil War.

Two volumes of Macmillan's School Library are "Roman Life in the Days of Cicero"; and "Stories from Virgil." Sketches from the letters and speeches of Cicero form the material for the former volume. Although Cicero is the central figure, Cæsar, Pompey, Cato, and Antony are brought into the narrative, which vividly pictures Roman life during the first years of the first century. In the latter volume the story of the Æneid is reproduced.

Part second of "Stories from English History" sarrates interesting events which happened in that country from the time of Richard I. to Charles I. Several appropriate illustrations grace the pages of the book which with the easy, flowing style of the recitals make the scenes depicted living realities.

The custom of after-dinner speech making originated at the feudal feasts during the Middle Ages. So says the author of "Toasts and Forms of Public Addresses," Ta perfect boon to novices in the art of making happy responses to toasts, because of the suggestions it gives on what to say on such occasions and how to say it.

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^{*} The New Life in Christ. A Study in Personal Religion. By Joseph Agar Beet, D.D. 362 pp. \$1.50.——† Studies in Theology: Creation; God in Time and Space. By Randolph S. Foster, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Vol IV. 378 pp. \$3.00. New York: Hunt & Raton. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts.

[‡] History of the People of Israel. By Ernest Renan. With full index to the five volumes. 400 pp. \$2.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Myths of Northern Lands. By H. A. Guerber. 319 pp. \$1.50. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company.

^{*}Successward. A Young Man's Book for Young Men. By Edward W. Bok. 184 pp. \$1.00. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.

[†] Washington in Lincoln's Time. By Noah Brooks. 338 pp. New York: The Century Co.

[¶] Toasts and Forms of Public Address. By William Pitteeger. 174 pp. 50 cents.——** Slips of Speech. By John H. Bechtel. 217 pp. 50 cents. Philadelphia: The Penn Pablishing Company.

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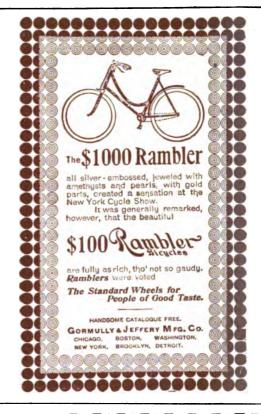
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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ, CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADER.

See page 202.



THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

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REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

FOOTPRINTS OF WASHINGTON.*

BY H. H. RAGAN.

HEN the summer of 1780 opened three thousand men. But now at length the enemy made desperate attempts came Rochambeau with the French force, to penetrate the American camp or and the patriots began to take heart, when to draw Washington down from his strong po- like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sition in the heights to an unequal contest in sky came Arnold's treason. "Whom can the plain. Twice they advanced as far as we trust now?" was Washington's sol-

Springfield Church, and the second time succeeded in burning the village. But each time they were ignominiously driven back, and with the second repulse they shook the dust of the **Jerseys** from their feet and apparently gave up all

hope of subju-

LORD CORNWALLIS' HEADQUARTERS AT YORKTOWN.

gating that stronghold of stubborn rebellion. it was undoubtedly his intention to make a

*The Notes on the Required Reading in THE CHAUTAUQUAN will be found following those on the books of the course, in the C. L. S. C. Department of the magazine.

During much of this summer Washington's serious attack on New York, notwithstanding immediate command numbered less than the fact that the thirty-seven thousand paper troops which congressional resolutions gave him were less than five thousand in the flesh

emn comment when the damning proofs were placed before him. Still there was no despair in his tone, for his faith never

wavered.

Now with Rochambeau he planned an attack on New York. and marched down King's Bridge to reconnoiter. At first

capable of bearing arms. But when word at hand with a force of militia which for want came that the French fleet was heading for of public funds he had raised by pledging his the Chesapeake he saw at once that his work personal credit for their pay. Yorktown lay in the South. Still the demonstrations was his home, and the old family mansion at King's Bridge were kept up, and even standing there to-day commemorates his ex-Washington's own officers were deceived in- alted patriotism. From his familiarity with to the belief that New York was still the the place, his advice was naturally asked as object of attack. It was not until he had to the most favorable points of attack. He crossed the Delaware with his army and was promptly pointed to his own house as probin full career southward that Sir Henry ably the headquarters of the British com-Clinton discovered his destination and saw mander, as indeed it was, and sighted the how completely he had been outgeneraled. first cannon against it with his own hand,

And now the eyes of the world were turned offering a reward of £5 for every cannon



VIEW OF THE BANQUETING HALL, MOUNT VERNON.

situated on high bluffs overlooking the York glad to seek more humble lodgings. River near where it issues into Chesapeake

on Yorktown, to-day an insignificant Virginia ball fired into it. The house was soon so village of perhaps three hundred inhabitants, fearfully battered that Lord Cornwallis was

On October 17, 1781, the British drums Bay. Here Lord Cornwallis had determined beat a parley and Lord Cornwallis proposed to establish a permanent camp, and here the a cessation of hostilities and the appointtoils were now closing around him; for the ment of two officers from each side to ar-French fleet was in the bay, Washington and range terms of surrender. They met in a Rochambeau were coming, and Lafayette at farmhouse a mile below the village, then oc-Williamsburg was watching his every move- cupied by a Mrs. Moore, now the home of a ment and preventing his escape. Nelson, patriotic Pennsylvanian proud of being the the patriotic governor of Virginia, was also owner and occupant of the house where the

h e

The

and pure patriotism of the

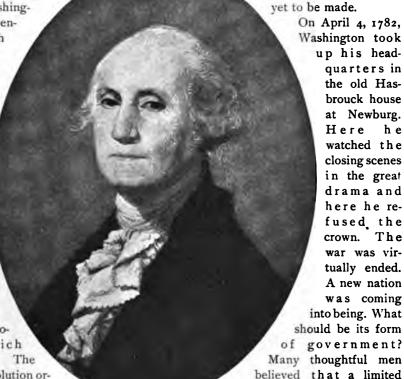
great commander were

Declaration of Independence was made a the hard fighting. Still peace was nearly reality by the consummation of a victory two years distant, and some of the sublimest which virtually ended the war. manifestations of wisdom, virtue,

The negotiations were brief, for Cornwallis had no alternative and Washington's terms were generous. On the 19th of October the British troops marched out. threw down their arms. and gave themselves up as prisoners

of war.

On the river bank just below the village stands to-day a stately monument erected to commemorate the French alliance and the glorious victory which here crowned it. congressional resolution ordering its erection was passed just ten days after the surrender, and the corner stone of the monument, with the usual



GEORGE WASHINGTON. From a painting by Gilbert Stuart.

presented the plan to Washcongressional promptness, was laid just ington, undoubtedly with the suggestion that one hundred years after the battle. The he should be the king. The reply was not fall of Yorktown proved to be the end of simply a refusal. It was a rebuke so stern.

and so evidently was the commander shocked beyond measure, that no one ever again dared to make such a suggestion.

monarchy like that of Eng-

land would alone give sta-

bility, and a prominent officer

Upon the lawn of the Newburg headquarters, overlooking the river and the sacred scenes hallowed by the long struggle, stands to-day the great Tower of Victory, erected a century after the event



THE TOWER OF VICTORY, NEWBURG, N. Y.

to commemorate the final disbandment of New York, and Washington with the remthe eighth anniversary of the battle of Lex- On December 4 the commander-in-chief set ington, which opened the war, the complete out for Annapolis to resign his commission. cessation of hostilities was formally an-

the patriot army. On April 19, 1783, nant of the patriot army took possession.

At the old Fraunce's Tavern, still standing nounced to the troops at Newburg, and in good preservation at the corner of Broad Washington immediately began to disband and Pearl Streets, New York, occurred a the army by granting furloughs freely. painful scene, the parting with the brave and And by his thoughtful intercession those faithful officers who through all those years humble heroes, the unsung but never-to-be- had stood beside him, holding up his hands forgotten privates of the Revolution, were and sharing with him the dangers, the toils, permitted to carry home with them, to be and the sufferings of the long struggle. They handed down as precious heirlooms to their had gathered in the large room on the secchildren's children, the trusty muskets and ond floor. As Washington entered and saw accouterments which had been their com- sitting there in solemn silence those companions on many a bloody field. On August panions of his perils and realized that he 25, at the request of congress, then in ses- saw many of them for the last time, he could sion at Princeton, Washington took up his not, for all the cold dignity which has been headquarters in a house four miles from that attributed to him, repress his emotions. In place, at Rocky Hill. It was the last head- accents betraying his deep feeling he said quarters of the Revolution, and here the to them, "With a heart full of love and



SENATE CHAMBER OF THE STATEHOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS, WHERE WASHINGTON RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION.

sublime farewell address to the army was gratitude I now take my leave of you, most prepared.

devoutly wishing that your latter days may On November 25 the British evacuated be as prosperous and happy as your former Pausing a moment after this touching bene- into the ranks as a simple citizen of the re-

ones have been glorious and honorable." been conferred upon him, and stepped down diction, he added, "I cannot go to each of public he had founded. "Having finished



THE OLD VAULT AT MOUNT VERNON, IN WHICH WASHINGTON WAS BURIED.

come to me and take me by the hand." The from the great theater of action, and bidding warm-hearted Knox stood nearest. Wash- farewell to this august body under whose orington grasped his proffered hand and with ders I have long acted I here offer my comtearful eyes embraced him. In like manner, mission and take my leave of all the employand without a spoken word, he bade good- ments of public life." Well might the presiby to each of them. Then in solemn silence dent respond, "You retire from the great they followed him to his barge and stood theater of action with the blessings of your on the bank waving their hats until he had fellow-citizens. But the glory of your virtues passed from view.

On December 23 another and a sublimer will continue to animate remotest ages." parting took place in the senate chamber of the old statehouse at Annapolis, where ness of a boy released from school, he set at this time congress was in session. secretary of congress conducted Washing- fondly hoped to spend the remainder of his ton to a seat provided for him. After a mo- days in cultivating the affections of good ment's pause the president informed him men and in the practice of the domestic virthat the nation in congress assembled was tues. One needs to visit Mount Vernon, to prepared to receive his communications. Ris- stroll about its magnificent grounds, into ing, in a few brief but immortal syllables he its great drawing-room, and realize what calmly stripped himself of the vast, almost Mount Vernon was, to appreciate Washing-

you, but shall be obliged if each of you will the work assigned to me," he said, "I retire will not terminate with your command; they

The very next morning, with the eager-The out for Mount Vernon, where, as he said, he unlimited powers and dignities which had ton's patriotism. The cultivation of the soil

was with him a delightful occupation, and a this moment he received information that a peaceful home life his ideal of happiness. movement was on foot looking to the becall of his country he turned his back on a national reward. He sadly needed the both, and for nearly nine years saw Mount money which a grateful country begged the Vernon but twice, and then for only the privilege of bestowing. Yet he unhesitat-

hastiest of glimpses on his way to and from Yorktown. All this time he had shared with his soldiers not only the perils of the field but the hardships and privations of winter camps, and in the face of appalling discouragements carried almost alone the burden of the war. And his services had been priceless in a double sense, for he gave



THE VAULT ERECTED IN 1831, IN WHICH WASHINGTON'S REMAINS NOW REST.

the examination of his accounts, he made ginia voted him a statue, which stands tothe painful discovery that his estate had suf- day in the rotunda of the Virginia capitol, fered so largely in his absence that he would the pride and glory of that great state and now be compelled to practice a strict econ- the admiration of every visitor. It is the

At Mount Vernon both were his. At the stowal upon him of a large sum of money as

ingly and unequivocally declined the proffered gift, nor did he ever, although it was offered many times in many ways, accept a penny for his incomparable services to America.

His fame now brought him visitors from all parts of the world. Almost daily, too, applications were made for the privilege of reproducing his form

them without the least pecuniary reward. or features on canvas or in marble. As And now, seated in his library, deep in early as 1784 the General Assembly of Viromy to which he had been a stranger. At work of the distinguished French sculptor



ROOM IN FRAUNCE'S TAVERN, NEW YORK, IN WHICH WASHINGTON BADE FAREWELL TO HIS OFFICERS.

fac simile of Washington's appearance."

has abundantly proved her pride in her noblest son. A few rods from the capitol building, and within its beautiful grounds, stands to-day the superb equestrian statue by Thomas Crawford, set up there in 1858 and considered by many critics the finest bronze, if not indeed the finest monument of any kind, in all America.

was soon interrupted. He had always feared civic renown, and his sublime private charthe weakness of the old Confederation, and already the loosely bound states were ap- the world. parently falling apart. Largely at his sugcalled at Philadelphia, he was made president of it, the present Constitution was adopted, and by the absolutely unanimous voice of the people he was elected, and on April 30, 1780, inaugurated as the first president of the United States.

Old Federal Hall, which occupied the site of the present subtreasury building at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, New York, was then used as a capitol. But the location of the capital at New York was merely temporary. Its permanent location was one of the most important questions of the First and Second Congresses under the new Constitu-It was finally settled by giving it to Philadelphia for ten years, and afterwards permanently to a tract ten miles square on the Potomac, to be named the District of Columbia. And here, on September 18, 1793, Washington laid the corner stone of the superb pile, the most imposing capitol building in the world, around which a beautiful city laid out upon plans of his choosing and honored by his name is growing, like his deathless glory, greater and more splendid with every passing year.

strict neutrality in respect to the French joyfully summoning the worshipers, a messenand France, although it has proved its wis- non. His message flew from lip to lip. It dom beyond all question, was opposed to reached the sextons with their hands upon the general sentiment of the day and met the bell ropes. The bells stopped ringing, with furious denunciation. keenly, yet never for a moment swerved from never ceased until three days later, to the C-May.

Houdon. Lafayette said of it, "It is the the path which his judgment pointed out as the right one. "There is but one straight But aside from this noble figure, Virginia course," he writes, "and that is to seek truth and pursue it steadily." But in spite of his steadfastness in opposing the popular clamor he was compelled to accept a second unanimous election. But a third he positively refused to submit to, leaving to his country the priceless legacy of this precedent. Again he retired to Mount Vernon, the home of his soul. He was now sixty-But Washington's dream of a quiet life five years of age, and his military glory, his acter made him easily the greatest man in

Gilbert Stuart, the famous painter, who gestion a constitutional convention was came to America at about this time for the sole purpose of painting Washington's portrait, declared that, familiar as he was with eminent men, no human being ever awakened in him the sentiment of reverence to such a degree as did Washington.

But the peaceful home life which had always been the inspiration of his dreams he was destined but very briefly to enjoy. Unquestionably the most sacred room in the old mansion to-day is the small upper chamber where, sleeping upon his bed, he awoke on the morning of December 14, 1799, in an agony of pain. But although his sufferings were intense he refused to permit his wife to risk a cold by rising to call assistance. When the servant entered in the morning to build a fire messengers were dispatched for physicians, but when they arrived there was little for them to do. During the day an armchair stood beside the bed, and upon it lay an open Bible, from which the devoted wife read to the dying man. And thus, with the companion of his life, his secretary, his loving friend Dr. Gray, and some of his servants about him, all of them in tears, he passed into immortality. The next morning, His presidential policy, notably that of while the church bells of Alexandria were Revolution and the war between England ger arrived on horseback from Mount Ver-He felt this then began to toll, and that solemn tolling day the tolling bell of every passing steamer at the entrance gate, met here as brothers. repeats the story of the nation's grief. Sevmentor of his ardent youth.

father. Visitors from the ends of the earth which calls him father.

sound of minute guns from the sloop of war come here to manifest their reverence for Niagara in the Potomac the sad procession his virtues, and during the late Civil War moved across the lawn past the front of the the soldiers of the North and of the South, mansion to the old family vault. To this leaving their enmities with their weapons

Almost innumerable monuments have enty years ago Lafayette, the honored guest arisen to the memory of Washington. On of the nation, stood with bared head, a white- the bank of the Potomac at the capital city haired old man, before this vault, paying his is the grandest of them all—a mighty obelisk tribute to the memory of the friend and soaring five hundred and thirty-five feet into the air. Colossal, cloud-piercing, and white Washington had provided in his will for as snow, it is a symbol of the man. Pure like the erection of a new vault, which his exec- his character and shining like his fame, it utors completed in 1831, and where through rests like his faith upon the everlasting rock. the iron-barred gateway you may see to- History never gave to any people a grander day the marble sarcophagus which con- man than George Washington. It is a gloritains all that was mortal of our country's ous privilege to be a citizen of the nation

(The end.)

FLOWERS OF FIELD AND FOREST.

BY PROFESSOR BYRON D. HALSTED, SC.D.

OF RUTGERS COLLEGE.

duction are needed to increase the favor the sun-kissed slope in early springtime. with which flowers as objects of beauty are

efeatures of wild plants and thereby develop along with these there is a favoring influence add a jot here and a tittle there to the sum posed spot in the landscape, all other things total of human comfort. One must both being equal, is the one to show the first see and think to get the good out of the signs of quickening into growth. journey he is taking through this life. In "All other things being equal" it was re-

HE long, cold months of winter are which he is surrounded. With some apenjoyed in part, at least, because of preciation of his own shortcomings the writer the confident expectation that soon makes bold to state that a clearer perception the ice-fetters will yield to the lengthened is needed of the meaning lying back of the days and instead of gray, leafless trees and idea of an unfolding bud, and a richer soulshrubs there will follow the rich green foliage fragrance, so to say, developed as one glances and exquisite flowers. No words of intro- into the bright faces of the first flowers upon

The thought that the sunny spots are the held by all. They have been the ever-re-places to find the spring flowers is worthy of curring theme of the poet and are able to in- a passing notice. Truly plants are in one spire the deepest thoughts of the philosopher. sense children of the sun. There are cer-It is the purpose in the brief space allotted tain conditions needed for the unfolding of here to call the attention of the readers of a plant, and one of these is sunshine. The THE CHAUTAUQUAN to some of the attractive sun's rays give both light and heat, and a deeper general interest in them and thus not easily defined, so that altogether the ex-

short, the keener the insight the greater the marked, but such is not usually the case. pleasure which any one receives from a We cannot dismiss plants as so many bits of thoughtful contemplation of the objects with clay or stone. They are endowed with life

and have their peculiarities, which are transmitted from parent to offspring, and thus the from each other when it comes to a considerakinds, or species, are kept up. The individuals of any kind resemble each other; thus all the Mayflower plants are quite alike, and when one is once familiar with this choice pet it is always easily recognized. In the same way the bloodroots are all a resame thing is true of the pussy willows.

Let us look a little further into the characteristics of the three plants that have been mentioned above. They are all alike in bright red berries. Several plants of the that they have roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruit; but in all these parts they differ growth. Other relatives are the huckleberconsiderably. They are all among the early ries, blueberries, and the showy azaleas and bloomers of spring and partly for that reason are attractive and here selected. One is an herb, one a prostrate vine, or creeping iar plants which are without green and when plant, with evergreen leaves, while the third found in the woods look like anything but is a tree of no great size. The bloodroot plants. takes its name from the red juice of the and colorless, that is, white like wax or parafplant, particularly in the large underground fin. stem (rootstock); while the second has several common names, as Mayflower and trailing arbutus. The first indicates its time of blooming and the second the general habit the plant has of trailing upon the ground.

All three of the plants are perennial, that is, live on from year to year. One, the bloodroot, dies down to the ground at autumn of the green is due to the habit these plants and sends up in early spring a roundish leaf inclosing a flower bud. In short, the bloodroot is an herb, and sails over all botanical the kind, or species. It is the Latin for the plants. bloody plant of Canada. The trailing arbumentioned is a shrub of low stature bearing cousins of the trailing arbutus. salix.

Our three plants are widely separated tion of their relatives. The bloodroot is in the poppy family and has for a first cousin the celandine of the waste places, and is close of kin to the poppy from which the opium of commerce is obtained.

Our charming epigæa is a member of the flection of the same type, while much the heath family, which contains the wintergreen as one of its nearest relatives. Many readers know that this is also a creeping evergreen plant possessing a spicy flavor and bearing family are prostrate in their manner of rhododendrons.

> In the heath family there are some pecul-They are a foot or less in height Those who gather and press specimens are disappointed because the white changes to a black or brown upon drying. But why should such plants be placed in the same family with the Mayflower and the wintergreen is the question that naturally arises. They have the features common to the members of the heath family and the absence long ago acquired of getting their food from other plants.

These corpse plants and Indian pipes are seas under the name of sanguinaria Cana- parasites and have learned how to attach densis, and is thus recorded in the books themselves to the roots of trees and thereupon descriptive botany wherever found. fore have no further need of foliage and The botanical name of a plant consists of at chlorophyll. A stem and one or several least two words; the first is the genus, and blossoms followed by capsules bearing seed the two taken together are the full name of are about all there is of these degenerate

There are a good many parasitic plants, tus in addition to characteristics previously but none more interesting than these first the Latin name of epigua repens,2 or, in other tletoe grows upon the apple and several words, on the ground creeping—a very con- kinds of plants, but a much larger number densed statement in the name itself of a of parasites is found among a low order of leading characteristic of this beautiful plant. plants, the fungi, not to be considered now. The pussy willow is a general term and not Of such are the smuts, rusts, mildews, confined to any one species of the genus molds, blights, and other troubles of higher plants.

in the household in all the year to come. The next spring it will be a comfort to recall the writer desires to help all such to open between flowers. their eyes to the endless variety of interestwho wish to see. Children, like kittens, are seemingly born with their eyes shut, and there is nothing like a little interest in natural duce a great abundance of pollen which, inand life of the world.

We will not be able even figuratively to the roots, stems, and leaves, make up the go, plant box in hand, and gather any long everyday plant and take part in the growth list of the plants as they come into bloom of the same. They are the vegetative orand here consider them. This is, however, gans. But when colonization is considered, the way to get interested in the subject. At and new individuals are to be made and cast the opening of spring secure some book off, the flower arises. No new sorts of organs upon plants and after mastering the lessons are in reality produced; but certain stems, take to the field and forest and make a col- instead of growing as the vegetative one, lection of the plants in bloom. The list may put forth a changed sort or sorts of leaves begin with the anemone or hepatica; but for the special purpose of reproduction. soon there will be a good half dozen of Some of the floral leaves in the center form violets, followed by the spring lily, known flask-shaped bodies, the pistils, in which the to many as the dog-tooth violet. Literally seeds are afterwards to grow. Around these before one can get the press empty it will pistils—there may be, however, only one be more than full. It is an easy matter with pistil in a flower—certain other leaves (staa little paper, a little press, and a little pa-mens) are formed so as to produce a subtience for one to reach the hot days of June stance called pollen. This pollen is needed with a good hundred kinds that will be pets by the young seeds before they can grow to maturity.

It is found best for the young seeds (ovules) when the plants were gathered the year pre- if one flower is fertilized by pollen from some vious; and it will not be long before the other flower, and as insects are employed homes of the various kinds will be known for conveying the pollen there needs to be and their haunts visited and the memory of some means for attracting these busy agents past days dearly cherished. If any one has to the blossoms. This is the reason for the a little time for healthful pleasure there is showy leaves that surround the stamens and nothing equal to a study in the field and the pistils. There are often two sets of these forest of the plants there to be met with floral envelopes—an inner one, the corolla, upon their own ground. If this paper will and an outer, the calyx. A complete flower start a class of one hundred—one in one state therefore has four sets of metamorphosed and one in another—in the study of plants; leaves—the calyx with its sepals, the corolla the writer will feel the space here taken has consisting of petals, the stamens, and the been well occupied. The thought is not to pistils. The two latter are the so-called esmake botanists; but just to incline one to- sential organs and the two outer and more ward nature as a means of recreation, and showy sets are to provide for fertilization

Insects are not always needed for this ing subjects that are close at hand, for all wide fertilization and many plants ignore Such, however, while not having them. showy and nectar-bearing blossoms, proobjects to pry up the lids and let in the light stead of being more or less adhesive, as in insect-dependent flowers, is dry and easily It would scarcely be appropriate to write blown around by the winds. A large numan article upon flowers without considering ber of the forest trees produce inconspicusomewhat in detail the rôle which such ous blossoms and great quantities of pollen. structures play in the economy of vegetation Those of the readers who live near pine forand in fact in the whole world of organic ests have yearly noticed the sulphur-like life. The flower is the structure among the coating that comes upon the ponds in the higher plants which is set apart for the pur- spring. Some persons fail to associate this pose of reproduction. The ordinary organs, with the blossoming of the pines, and the

more credulous are reminded of the work answer may be that they are staminate. of the evil one from the lower regions.

these are humble plants.

The corn is one of the largest of the grass the latter will fail to fruit. family and it is so common and so dear to us suppose it is voted to be the flower of the turing of the stamens and pistils. United States, and what would we have as upon our scarf or counterpane?

tion of pistillate blossoms. The pollen is tive organ (stigma) of the pistil. repay them for their visitations. in the tassel. ear and a tassel combined.

But however well that may satisfy, the terest of the whole subject. point here has been to draw attention to the plant has worked out the problem of wide fertilization. It is absolutely secured by a separation of the organs of reproduction so parts of the plant.

that above mentioned, for all the willows detailed to a special service, namely that of and poplars require two plants for the pro- attractiveness, while within the "charmed why some trees never produce seed. The blossoms. In short, in the sunflowers whole

One cottonwood along a stream in the Perhaps the trees have their flowers fer- prairie region is covered with cotton at seed tilized by the aid of the winds because they time, and another is never so. The first is are tall, or vice verså. But there are many a female tree, the other a male. One date exceptions, and a striking one is the tulip palm is loaded with the fruit, the next is altree, one of the most stately of all, which ways fruitless. The judicious date grower has large blossoms resembling in shape those will see to it that his tropical orchard has of the tulip. Again the magnolias have only a small percentage of the staminate blossoms that vie with the water lilies in plants; but he does not dare to omit them size, color, and fragrance. On the other all. The strawberry grower must be sure to hand, the grasses are wind fertilized, and have a variety with abundant stamens in the flowers set near to the sorts that do not, or

Wide fertilization is secured even where the American heart as to be a leading com- the blossoms bear both organs of repropetitor for the place of national flower. Let duction by a difference in the time of ma-

There is a large number of plants with our conventional corn blossom to be en-remarkably irregular blossoms that from graved upon our spoons or embroidered their shape are called butterfly flowers. Those of the peas and beans, honey locust, In the first place the corn plant has two clovers, and a host of others are of this kinds of flowers; one, the staminate, sit- sort. These blossoms are perfect, that is, uated at the top of the stalk and forming have both stamens and pistils, but the conthe tassel, while upon a side branch is struction of the flower is such that insects borne the ear, composed of a large collec- are needed to get the pollen to the recepproduced in vast quantities and distributed reader will watch a bee in its visits the by the wind. Therefore no showy flowers reason for the construction of the parts will are needed to lure the insects or nectar to be evident. There is a place provided for If we it to alight, a way for its head to go, and should take a young ear that would be only all. It is a deeply laid plot for the crossing one kind of corn blossom, the other being of the flowers—and when this plot is once The national corn flower comprehended every modification in floral would need for completeness' sake to be an structure, every color line or tuft of hairs has a meaning that adds greatly to the in-

With this thought in mind glance at a method in which this leading American food daisy or dandelion or one of a thousand of the members of the great sunflower family. The flowers are usually very small, but placed together in a head and the cluster that one flower is all stamens and the other made showy by a ring of surrounding blosall pistil, the flowers being upon different soms with large corollas. In short, in the daisy the flowers the maiden pulls off say-There are still wider separations than ing, "He loves me, he loves me not" are duction of seed. Some persons wonder circle" are the many perfect but small

step farther.

in the season. It is no matter of chance winter are withstood. that the spring beauty comes before the clover, or the golden rod later than the dog- has become accustomed to the naked limbs wood. The autumn is brightened by the through the cold season is one of the most asters and the gentians, and the season refreshing events of spring. The mystery closes with the witch-hazel, according to a of it is explained when it is shown that plan that no doubt is best for each kind. the material for all this sudden unfolding is We may not know the reason for all this, stored in and near the buds. The roots but so much is already understood that it is have as yet done but little and of course more natural to plead ignorance of special there is no foliage to work until the leaves cases than a lack of faith in the Eternal.

of bloom that could not but be an embarout of joint.

it must not be forgotten that plants as seen foliage is pleasing to the eye, it is the garb in winter show many things of interest. of work; green is the color of service, and The way the branches are disposed is a when it is lacking in foliage either the study in itself. Frequently in riding in the leaf is sick or is detailed for some other railway train it is a comfort to take a pass- labor. ing glance at the many wayside trees. No hickory or whitewood and the broad top of we can weigh, and how they do their work there is the size, shape, and arrangement of upon the same soil and air yield products well as their summer peculiarities.

which have lain dormant through the win- their turning with the sun. ter and spring into activity under the quickening influences of the warmth of not do well in the dooryard, simply because longer days and a higher sun. Plants the dooryard is not a forest or a field. which do not die with the approach of win- Plants growing under circumstances the ter have two ways of hibernating; that is, most nearly corresponding to those in the their seeds may remain as such and in them- yard will be the most likely to succeed.

blossoms take the part of petals in simple selves until spring, their currents of vitality flowers, the division of labor having gone a being at a minimum. The buds are the most vital points, and with these well pro-Some plants bloom early and others late tected by scales and varnish the blasts of

The reappearance of the foliage after one are put forth. This vernal display is es-We are certain that if all plants came sentially the result of a provident action into flower at once there would be a wealth upon the part of the plant by means of which substance has been accumulated rassment of riches. The daily charm of through the activity of root and leaf and so nature would be wiped out by a temporary packed away in the buds that in the shortredundancy. The air would be heavy with est possible time, when conditions favor, it odors, the insects would be wild or weary, may produce the great change so fresh to their day would be shortened, and all things our eyes each returning spring. And when the leaves are once upon the herb, shrub, In our attention to vegetation of summer and tree they are there for use. While the

One could study for a lifetime the foliage two of the same species are alike, and the of plants. The forms of leaves are infinite; difference between the tall spires of the their uses to all creation are greater than the elm is still more noticeable. But to that keeps the world of life in motion is come down to the branches themselves, still largely a mystery. Two plants feeding the buds that cannot fail to interest any as widely apart as strychnine and sugar or who pause in the swift rush of life to con- tobacco and tea. Let a person study the sider them. Plants have their winter as arrangement of leaves upon the twigs and before he knows it he is lead off into mathe-As spring comes to us it finds the vitality matics both curious and abstruse. Would of plants conserved in various ways. The you know of the sleep of plants go visit annual plants are represented by the seeds, them at night with a lantern. By day watch

All the plants of the forest and field will

While making a collection of man's attention. dried plants try a hand at the live ones. changed no one can question; what these plants it is clear that all our most highly some length in the next paper.

The list is long of those that may be taken prized ornamental plants were once feral up with trowel and introduced into the home and became tamed through generations of That they have been If we go back far enough in the history of changes have been will be considered at

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

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VII.

the benefits of modern inventions.

and city homes, while a great convenience, place.

If people are to burn natural gas entirely there should be a neighborhood crematory, or an individual one, such as the furnace in the house, where the smaller collections of garbage could be burned at once, rather than be left to decompose. Many of these sub-

dust, and dryness in summer, it should be air.

sprinkled more frequently than stone or wood HOW IT IS AFFECTED BY MODERN INVENTIONS. pavement; but instead we find a custom UR large cities are the first to suffer contrary to this, because we have been told from artificial contamination of the that it is bad for the pavement to be sprinkled air, but they are the first to receive so often. It should not be a question of whether the pavement is made worse by Natural gas, so largely used in our towns sprinkling, but whether or not the atmosphere is made safer and purer by the prochas directly or indirectly some unhealthful ess. The method of continually sweeping and insalubrious features. In neighborhoods the dust and the excrement of animals from where natural gas is burned for fuel, you the asphalt pavement without being sprincan always find more garbage and various kled is a source of greater evil than has yet organic substances fermenting and putrefy- been realized. Our busy streets keep the ing because they could not easily be burned. air filled with impurities, other than germs, On account of the dryness of its heat it has which render it unfit for respiration even for a deleterious effect upon the eyes and throat. the short time necessary in passing through It is absolutely necessary to moisten the at- the streets, to say nothing about living and mosphere by evaporation in order to over-working along them. Tichborne has found come the unpleasant effects of this kind of the street dust of Dublin from the surface heat. A vessel of water should be placed to a height of a hundred feet or more loaded upon the stove or kept hanging in the fire- with organic matter and fine fragments from the excrement of horses.

Our wheelmen thoughtlessly object to the sprinkling of asphalt streets. The great traffic of bicycles with pneumatic tires lifts more dust into the air than the wheels of car-The same sprinkler that is used for riages. stone pavement should not be used for asstances which are now left to putrefy and phalt. A finer spray of water should be send their effluvia into the air would be used, and if necessary used more frequently. burned promptly if coal or wood were used In this way the pavement is cooled and benfor fuel. Hotels and other public institu- efited rather than injured, and those who ride tions that use this kind of fuel have a large the wheel have less objection to the wet amount of decomposing material about them. street. Some busy asphalt streets render Another modern convenience which should the air unfit to breathe unless they are be considered from a hygienic standpoint is sprinkled and he whose respirations are inthe asphalt street. On account of its heat, creased by bicycling needs a pure breathing

phere should be applied to the smoke nui- any direction desired and also carry water sance. As you approach any large manuto a height whereby the spray will wash the facturing city one of the first things to at- smoke. Laws in regard to the smoke questract attention is the smoke, and you wonder tion are just as essential in many localities that there is not more complaint made in re- for promoting health and long life as those gard to it. Possibly little is said because we governing plumbing and sanitation. at first think it an unavoidable product of hube a success. smoke a commercial value and at the same of ozone. time keep the air from being polluted. New York and other cities have ordinances corners of rooms stagnant on account of prohibiting the pollution of the air by smoke. poorly planned ventilation, and the air in At Glasgow the proprietors of certain iron such places can be set in motion by electric furnaces receive a rental from the Furnace or mechanical fans which can be run at little Gas Company for the right to collect the expense. The air of alleys, hallways, and smoke and gases from the blast furnaces. cellars can be purified in the same way. This they utilize in the manufacture of oil There are many contrivances for imitating and other products.

consuming smoke is rapidly being perfected fresher the air seems after a rain, even by a gentleman of Buffalo, N. Y. By super- though it has only been sufficient to lay the heated steam and air a gas is produced dust upon the street. Along the dusty streets which burns eighty-five per cent of the of any city there could be arranged in each smoke and all the soot as soon as it is block an automatic sprinkler, which when formed in the fireplace. The hottest flame needed for use could be raised into the air is produced by the combustion which fol- by a plan similar to that now used for maniplows. It is automatic, self-adjusting, and ulating the electric lights. The water of not only is a coal saver but prevents the these sprinklers could be thrown many feet soot from filling the boiler tubes.

proved very efficacious, such as passing had been a slight shower. The fault of our smoke through large chambers profusely modern sprinklers is that they are used to sprayed with water, which will carry the soot moisten the grass and ground alone, when to the ground instead of into the air. By the chief thing to be sprinkled is the air. A thus washing the smoke much carbonace- fine mist from a certain height will answer ous material and other deleterious substan- the purpose of sewering the air and moisces are separated. In dark-colored, heavy tening the street and lawn as well. smoke we find much carbon unburnt and thereby a waste of fuel. These various con-diffusion of the atmosphere by giving more trivances have an economical value for the air-space within and without our buildings; the public.

generate smoke that is offensive and annoy- der diffusion. The annoyance from modern

Nature's manner of purifying the atmost or run a fan which will drive the smoke in

Electricity is the best agent for producing man industry. So it is, but it can and should artificial light on account of the less heat be kept out of the atmosphere by a simple generated, less oxygen consumed, and more and inexpensive apparatus that has proved to light yielded. When used for heating pur-The cities that have a smoke poses there is freedom from smoke and noxordinance, from necessity have invented ious gases. Instead of burning up oxygen, various machines which do the work and give electricity restores it to the air in the form

We often find the air of rooms or certain the purifying action of rain upon the air. A very recent and practical invention for Every one has noticed how much better and in each direction, from such a height as Other, more simple contrivances have completely to cleanse the air as though there

We can encourage better oxidation and manufacturer as well as a sanitary one for also by lessening the amount of matter to be oxidized, at the same time diminishing the Any manufactory that is large enough to amount of solid substances which would hining to a whole town or city has power enough inventions could be prevented and diseases averted to a great extent by having every a shower, or even a mist! The morning schoolboy and girl write an essay upon hy- dew does much in this direction, and no giene especially as it pertains to air.

VIII.

·NATURE'S WAYS OF PURIFYING THE ATMOS-

NATURE always does her work well when unmolested, life being dependent upon her, and her ways are always worthy of man's observation and imitation. Her manner of purifying the air is similar to that by which water is purified, and we must imitate her method as closely as possible when we wish to doctor the air.

Motion, mechanical and molecular, the great law of the universe, is first to be considered as a natural method for the purification of the atmosphere. Its power as a and is needed to sustain life, is just as necespurifier of the air is shown mechanically in the flow of rivers and in the ocean currents: molecularly it serves the same purpose in the form of heat, light, and electricity.

does and becomes offensive and bad, begases. Certain physical conditions are alof the air. We know that the diurnal mo- tains one more part of oxygen than water tion of land and sea air brings the warm contains. Hence we see the importance of days and cool nights as well as the rain and keeping up the proportion and amount of sun rises the heat of the day increases and the breeze sets in from the sea to the land; as the sun goes down the heat diminishes, and at sunset the temperature of sea and land are equal. At night again the breeze is from land to sea, until morning, when the temperature may become equal and the sea breeze return.

"Refresh with rain and clean the wide world!"

Rain and humidity are the next important means of purifying the atmosphere, and are indispensable in rendering it fit for respiration. By these agents all the dust from the various trades, germs from the various dis- it only when it is driven out by heat. eases, and all foreign bodies are brought to the ground. It has been well said that the the air is kept pure. Ozone is a concen-"rain is the sewerage of the air." How re- trated form of oxygen and is a powerful elefreshing and delightful is the air after a rain, ment in deodorizing and disinfecting the air.

doubt this caused Shakespeare to feel the words when he said,

"Methinks I scent the morning air," and Southey to exclaim,

"How beautiful is night!

A dewy freshness fills the silent air."

Oxygen having a greater adhesive power for water than nitrogen, the air near the earth's surface is richer in it after rain storms. the drops of water carrying it downward. The waves of the ocean beating upon the masses of air absorb large quantities of carbonic acid gas and in turn restore oxygen -a process similar to that which takes place in the vegetable world.

Oxidation, which takes place in the body sary in purifying the air. Oxygen unites with the organic matter of the air and stops the process of decomposition. the air of sewers contains very few micro-When not in motion, air stagnates as water organisms, yet there is much organic matter which needs to be oxidized. Wherever fercause it is easily impregnated with fine mentation and putrefaction are taking place, animal and vegetable dust as well as noxious oxidation is necessary in order that there may be purification of the air. That great ways necessary for the continual movement antiseptic, peroxide of hydrogen, simply con-In the tropical regions, as the oxygen in the air in order that we may receive the full benefit of its purifying quali-

> Oxygen is the great vitalizing agent everywhere, but it is at home in the natural air and always remains at home unless driven out by some other gaseous enemy. It continually supports combustion in the bodies of animals and the cells of plants, and we notice its beneficial effects in all the phenomena of life. It is usually found in combination with other elements, and in this sense it is the most abundant and important of all gases and many substances part with

Ozonization is a powerful process by which

It is valuable as a germicide. this element is more plentiful in the atmos- odorizing the poisonous gases by volatile phere after a shower or rain is evidence that emanations. The air of pine forests is antiits action is increased and is, no doubt, dependent upon the moisture of the atmosphere.

that its action upon the typhoid and cholera bacteria is much more effectual when both the ozone and germs are moist. When dry, there is no result. Ohlmüller says the failure to ozonize sick rooms is due to the small quantity of ozone used.

Ozonized air passed through fluids containing bacteria has a detrimental effect upon these low forms of life, and after a little time no cultures can be obtained from what that have essential oils, this author believes, remains. Ozone is a good oxidizer, and the organic matter of air as well as that of water can be removed by its action when it is passed into either medium. When such a powerful element is produced naturally, good will follow when it is used artificially.

chemicals and also manufactured for commercial purposes by the means of electrical tain purity of the atmosphere. Not only apparatus. Foul air and impure water can oxygen but also ozone may be produced be purified by its free use. Its action upon by the action of vegetation upon the gases the blood and organs of the body is the of the air. Ozone is always found along same as that of oxygen.

Atmosphere is the type of aëriform bodies, the molecules of which, as in other gases, easily change their relative positions. During this process the particles of air are kept dizing powers. Whatever amount of oxygen in constant motion by the heavier gases is distilled into the air from the plant is more mixing with the lighter and vice versa. Dif- likely to be in the form of ozone, which fusion is the natural law of gases. It shows soon becomes diluted with the neighboring its power for good by diluting the poisonous gases. gases of the air and allowing them to be changed into harmless ones. By this law every particle of gas is kept in motion until it has assumed some other form by uniting with other elements.

storing oxygen and taking up carbon, but it formed.

The fact that is nature's process of disinfecting and deseptic because of the turpentine diffused

Kingzett, in "Nature's Hygiene," after It has been demonstrated by Ohlmüller much investigation has concluded that the volatile oils from plants and trees produce peroxide of hydrogen and camphoric acid. The peroxide of hydrogen contains one part of oxygen more than is found in water and easily liberates that extra quantity of oxygen, thereby oxidizing much organic matter which is already in the air, at the same time preventing further decomposition.

All kinds of aromatic plants and flowers liberate large quantities of peroxide of hydrogen. It is probable that the peroxide of hydrogen discovered near by plant life is formed by the free oxygen restored to the air by the digestive process which takes place in the leaf uniting with the moisture This sanitary agent is produced by of the air. Therefore we may see how an abundance and variety of vegetation mainthe borders of large forests. It is a good deodorizer and will make sweet the most offensive fluids. It oxidizes silver when oxygen will not, showing its greater oxi-

The atmosphere about forests and large bodies of water gives the odor of ozone, and no doubt a similar change takes place in each as regards the air. Both take up carbonic acid gas and restore the oxygen and Vegetation purifies the air not only by re- thus ozone and peroxide of hydrogen are

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

the doctrine, whether it be of God."—John vii., 17.

[May 3.]

ticing it. There is only one way of knowing must be learned slowly and laboriously and it: by living according to it. This is what practically the doing the will of God will our Lord says in the text. "They who will come to us naturally and of itself? No; this do the will of God, they who will put their too must be learned by practice-by pahand to the plough and set about doing tient, diligent, steadfast practice. their best to obey God, shall know of my doctrine, whether it comes from God or not. will of God-how can we even strive to do Its purpose is not merely to teach men it-unless we know beforehand what it is? what is good, but to make them good; and The question seems a very hard one, and it is only by trying the experiment for himself, yet the answer is easy: by faith. When a it is only by striving to do the will of God child is learning to read it has to read at that any man can find out what great power first without knowing how to read. there is in my religion to change him into a to pronounce the letters and the words withnew creature and to make him wise unto out knowing what they are. It has to prosalvation. Thus will he be convinced that nounce them at first after its teacher; by the words which I speak, and which have faith in him it learns what they are, and such power, I speak not of myself, as thus in course of time it gets to know what man; but that, as the power in them is the they are of itself. In like manner God has power of God, so the words themselves and sent you spiritual teachers—he has sent you the doctrine must be from God."

to ascertain whether his doctrine comes selves. from God. It is the right way, and the only way. Unless we try to do God's will nothing else can teach us this truth. No labor, enable us to find it out. We may read our eves blind, and wear out our understandings, in poring over the Bible; it will only be the word of man to us, not the word of God.

I began by saying that the religion of Jesus Christ is altogether a practical thing. This is the first and simplest and main rea- into it; and by seeing further into it we son why we are to learn it practically. I learn in what way we are to advance still call it the most practical of all things, be- further. The practice throws light on the cause it is meant to be the rule and guide of wholesomeness of the doctrine; the doctrine our practice, not merely at certain moments, on the other hand furnishes new motives when we are engaged in any one particular and helps to the practice; thus they go on

"If any man will do His will, he shall know of places; because it ought to be the source and spring and mold and rule of all our thoughts and words and deeds. HE religion of Jesus Christ is alto- suppose that the service of the God of heavgether a practical thing. There is en is so much easier a task than every other only one way of learning it: by prac- that while every other thing we want to do

But how, you may ask, are we to do the the teaching of his Word—to tell you what This, our Lord tells us, is the right way his will is before you can know it for your-

[May 10.]

This knowledge, like all practical knowlno learning, no cleverness, no thought will edge, comes by degrees. Every slight improvement in practice—nay, every attempt at an improvement-will lead to an increase of our knowledge; while every increase of our knowledge ought in its turn to lead to an improvement in our practice. Every fresh step we take in Christianity we see further employment, but at all times and in all giving and receiving strength, each from warp and woof in weaving; the doctrine is calls it "the riches of the glory of the mysfrom the top throughout. death, to present us holy and unblamable bles and come to church all their lives. and unreprovable in his sight, if we continue in the faith grounded and settled, and be not moved away from the hope of the Gospel." In other words, the doctrine reading the Bible. Let every man know asof Christ is that all men are sinners—that all by their sins have offended the holiness of God and have fallen under his wrath; but that he, the eternal Son of God, came must take pains that your advance in doing down from his throne in the heavens to be a sacrifice for our sins and to restore us to his Father's love. Now how can any one have any real and lively knowledge of this doctrine unless he has set himself in earnest to do the will of God? A minister once told me that a sick man whom he had attended, edge, it will also be imperfect knowledge. on being asked what he rested his hopes on, replied that he believed he had always led a the Gospel can only be gained by practice. regular, decent, good life. On this the min- And a blessed thing it is for you, my people, ister said: "That may be very well as far that God has ordained it so to be. If headas it goes; but in speaking of your hope of knowledge, as it is called, had been the acceptance with God have you nothing to high-road to heaven, what would have besay of Jesus Christ?" "Yes," answered the come of the poor, who have so little time sick man, "I think he must have something for study? But God in his grace has apto do with it." Something to do with it! pointed another way for his people to learn

and each to the other. They are like the like St. Paul's way of speaking, when he the warp, into which we weave the woof; tery"? But how came it that this poor man every fresh cast of the shuttle brings out had so scanty and faint a sense of what more of the warp, until at length the whole Christ had done for us? The reason plainly is like Christ's coat, without seam, woven was that he trusted in his regular, decent Thus do the life; he thought himself safe enough with knowledge and practice of a Christian meet that and did not trouble his head about anyand unite, and, as it were, grow into one. thing beyond. Let me now go a step fur-For what is the doctrine of Christ? That ther and ask, How came he to trust in his doctrine which St. Paul, writing to the Co- regular life? Why, because he had never lossians, calls "the riches of the glory of the set himself seriously to do the will of God, mystery." It is, as St. Paul there sets it therefore he had never gained a practical forth, that God "hath delivered us from the insight into his own sinfulness and weakpower of darkness and hath translated us ness. He measured himself not by God's into the kingdom of his dear Son, in whom pure and holy law but by the low and dewe have redemption through his blood, even ceitful standard of the world; so he was satthe forgiveness of our sins." It is that "it isfied with himself and had no feeling of hispleased the Father that in Christ Jesus want of a Savior. Here is a case of a man should all fullness dwell; and, having made failing to arrive at a knowledge of Christ's peace through the blood of his cross, by saving doctrine because he had never made him to reconcile all things to himself; and it his business to do God's holy will. I fear, us, too, that were sometimes alienated and too, the case is a very common one, even enemies in our minds by wicked works, hath among those who call themselves by the he reconciled in the body of his flesh through name of Christ and who have read their Bi-

May 17.]

Not that I mean to speak slightingly of much of the Bible as he can; no one can know too much of it. But then you must study it with a view to become better; you the will of God may keep pace with your advance in knowing it. This in the right way of studying the Bible, and the right use to put it to. Any knowledge of God's will and of God's love but this will be useless to you; and not only will it be useless knowl-A true, a thorough, a saving knowledge of Was this knowing the doctrine? Is this how to serve him; and it is a way which

the poor and simple, who have been taught which God requires of us, as set forth in the the first principles of their duty, may travel law of Moses—the conviction that we ought along as easily and safely as the rich and to pay him that obedience—the feeling that learned. He has made religion a practical we neither do nor can pay it,—these are the matter, to be learnt and perfected in every very things to wake a man out of the dream deed we do, in every word we speak, in of his own merits and to tutor and prepare every wish and thought of our hearts. Let him for receiving the forgiveness of his sins none say he has no time to learn to be a and eternal life as a free gift from God Christian, if he has time to live and breathe. through Jesus Christ. In the first danger-Have any of you things to vex you? That ous illness I had after I was grown up I was is the way God has appointed to teach his forced to keep my bed for a week or more. people patience. Is any one enjoying an While I did so I was not aware how feeble abundance of good things? They are given I had become. But when I tried to get up to train us in temperance and in bounteous- and could not so much as put on my clothes ness and in relieving the wants of others. without help I found out my own weakness denial and contentedness. So whatever may is sick unto death, so long as he lies dead betide you, be it sorrowful or be it joyful, I and almost buried in his sins, so long does would have you think that it was sent you to he continue in ignorance of his true state. teach and exercise you in such a grace, or He dreams in his heart, "There is not much to warn you from such a sin. Thus will you the matter with me; I shall easily get well, be learning Christianity practically. Thus and have little need of a physician." Thus by carefully striving to do the will of God he dreams, till God sends something to rouse will you be brought to the most perfect him from his deadly slumber. Some great knowledge of the doctrine. Thus the tree disappointment teaches him the vanity of all of the Gospel will indeed be a tree of life to earthly plans, or some affliction pierces and you, when you have planted a slip of it in startles him. The man opens his eyes, and your hearts.

we then do the will of God? No, my breth- tries to get up. Get up! He can no more ren; of ourselves assuredly we cannot. get up, and quit his evil habits, than I could Therefore Christ does not say, He that doeth get up from my sick-bed after my illness. the will shall know, for that would be like Back he falls, after finding out his own weaksaying, He that flies up into the clouds shall ness, which before he had no suspicion of; know. What Christ says is that he who and there he lies, in the wickedness which willeth or desireth to do the will-for this is he is now conscious and afraid of, but which the true meaning of the passage—he who he feels he has not strength to forsake. earnestly wishes and strives to do the will of Meanwhile the wrath of God is still hanging God shall arrive at the knowledge of the over his head, and seems to be drawing doctrine. How? By doing it? No; but nearer every moment. by finding that he cannot do it; by having his eyes opened to the true state of his soul, to its weakness, its helplessness, its sinfulness. This knowledge is the very thing and feebleness the Gospel is indeed a blessthat a man needs to bring him to embrace ing. For what does it show him? It shows the Gospel with all his heart, so as to put him Jesus Christ stepping between to shield his whole faith and trust in it. In other him from the wrath of God, and receiving the words, this is the same truth which St. Paul blow into his own heart, and when, in his asdeclares when he tells us that the law was tonishment at so unlooked for a deliverance, our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ. That he cries to his unknown Savior, "Who is to say, the knowledge of the obedience art thou, thus to take on thyself the pun-

Are some in poverty? It is a lesson of self- Just so it is with the sinner. So long as he sees the wrath of God hanging like a drawn Some however will perhaps ask me: Can sword over him. In his fright he perhaps

[May 24.]

To a sinner in this state of conscious guilt

how must his heart beat on hearing this does not see them; therefore they move and affectionate rebuke: "I am Jesus, whom shake him to the bottom of his stony heart. thou hast persecuted all thy life long. Thou The Scripture says, "If thine enemy hunger, wast enrolled among my servants in thine feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for infancy, and didst receive my mark, the sign in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on of the cross, on thy forehead. But when his head." (Rom. xii., 20.) This is just the thou grewest up, thou desertedst me. Thou way in which our Savior tries to work upon hast broken my laws; thou hast neglected the sinner. As soon as he has come to himme; thou hast set thy heart on the things self so as to be awake to his own danger which I have forbidden. Thou hast robbed Christ appears to him and shows him his my heavenly Father and me of the honor hands and his side and says to him, "I have and love which thou owedst us. Instead of paid all." Does not this heap coals of fire serving God and me thou hast been serving on the sinner's head? Does not this bow sin and Satan. For all these offenses of thine him down to the very dust in shame and my only revenge is dying to save thee. I sorrow, that he should have been so ungratehave died that thou and every other sinner ful and rebellious against his best friend and who will only hearken and turn to me may only Savior! Does not this open his eyes live. Take thy life, which I have bought so also to see the hatefulness of sin? Before, dearly. Arise; renounce thy sins; betake he had thought but lightly of it. Now, howthyself to repentance and holiness, and live." ever, the guilt of sin stares him in the face. Such is the language which Jesus Christ in Turn where he will he sees it ever before his Gospel speaks to the awakened sinner. him, written in the blood of the Son of God. And would not words thus touching go Such is the manner in which the first great straight to the heart of a man who finds doctrine of Christianity, the doctrine of the himself in the state I have been describing? atonement by the sacrifice and death of To your hearts, it may be, they do not go. Christ, works on the heart and soul of the Why? Because you are still asleep; be- sinner, when he begins to feel an earnest cause you have not yet begun to try to do wish to do the will of God. And can he, the will of God; hence your sinfulness and after thus feeling the power of the doctrine weakness are still unknown to you. But -can he doubt whether it comes from put yourselves in the place of the man I have God? He carries the proof that it does so been speaking of; picture to yourselves the within him, in his grateful sense of God's wrath of God ready to fall on you for your goodness and in his longing thus kindled misdeeds. I need not tell you that there it is, in his heart to lead a more godly life. hanging over every sinner, whether he sees it or no, and that "on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder." (Mat. xxi., 44.) Suppose then that your eyes were opened In my illness, as soon as I found out my and that you saw it there over your heads, would not the offer of pardon for Christ's little stronger. But my wishes did not sake at once become the very best news I could bring you? Would not the great truth to walk across the room, in spite of all my that Christ died for us come home to your wishes I should have fallen if I had not heart and soul with quite another force if had a friendly arm to hold me up. So is it you could behold him receiving the blow in with the sinner. Christ has saved him from your place and drawing off the lightning on punishment, and in so doing has supplied his own head? Would not this make you the first and most grievous of his wants. feel the meaning of those blessed words. But he has still another very great and very Christ has died for me? Surely these things pressing want. He wants the strength to

ishment which I have so richly deserved?" But the conscience of the awakened sinner

[May 31.]

But how is this longing to be satisfied? weakness, I began wishing that I was a make me stronger; and when I first tried must needs move you, were you to see them. lift him up from his evil habits to a life of "Dollis Hill,

"LONDON, N. W., July 30, 1894.

"GENTLEMEN:

"I am alike impressed with the gratifying nature of the invitation you have been good enough to address to me and with the form, alike flattering and considerate, in which it has been conveyed.

". While sensible of the strong reasons which make a visit to your great country an object of just and warm desire, I had for some time felt that my advancing years placed an obstacle in its way such as I could hardly hope to surmount. Undoubtedly your letter supplied the strongest motives for an attempt to brave the impossible. But I regret to say it reaches me at a time when, were I much younger, it could not be open to me to consider this question. The surgical treatment of my eye for cataract which began recently with the usual operation will not be concluded for nearly two months, and until that treatment shall have reached its conclusion (about that time as I hope) I am not able to look with confidence to a date for the restoration of practical and useful vision. Under these circumstances, however sanguine as to the eventful issue, I feel that I am incapacitated from the contraction of prospective engagements, and I am sure that you and the many distinguished gentlemen who have joined you will feel with me that this is the only reply which I can make to your proposal. I beg you to accept and to convey to them the assurances of my grateful thanks and of my unalterable interest in your country.

"Believe me,
"Most faithfully yours,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

Nearly nine years previously, through the mediumship of the present writer, an attempt to bring Mr. Gladstone to America was made which nearly attained success. The moment appeared to be opportune. Mr. Gladstone, who had done more for Ireland than all the English statesmen who had preceded him, had after much anxious thought arrived at the conclusion that even his great and daring measures of reform were mere palliatives and that the only permanent settlement of the vexed and ever-present Irish question was to be found in home rule. He had satisfied himself that the enervated body politic in Ireland could be restored to health and vigor only by the tonic of self-government. His conversion had been announced to the world and the pervert had been overwhelmed with reproaches from his friends and assailed with the grossest abuse, as a traitor, by his political enemies. He was tempo-

rarily in opposition. The country was in the throes of an agitation which for bitterness had not been equaled since the stupendous reform struggle of 1832. though he was out of office, the Tory government was weak and tottering to its fall, and the return of the Liberals to power was only a question of months. Mr. Gladstone, however, saw with prophetic eye the vast difficulties before him, and he could not but have known how vital to the ultimate triumph of home rule would be the sympathy and support of the people of the United States, especially if, as seemed probable, the struggle was destined to be prolonged. It was at this moment, apparently so propitious, that the United Press of New York commissioned its European ally, The Central News of London, to approach Mr. Gladstone with a view to induce him to spare a few weeks of time to visit America, primarily in the interest of that cause of "justice to Ireland" which was then absorbing his thoughts to the exclusion of every other The matter was quietly brought subject. within the knowledge of Mr. Gladstone, and it was learned that its reception had been friendly. Thus privily encouraged the promoters of the scheme submitted it in the form of an invitation to pay to the United States a visit of limited scope in respect to the time to be occupied and the ground to be covered. I am in a position to state that Mr. Gladstone gave the proposal his most earnest consideration, with every disposition to accept it should it appear to be possible; but after ten days he sent the following reply:

"Hawarden Castle,
"Chester, Jan. 4, '86.

"DEAR SIR:

"I could not regard such an invitation as you transmitted to me on the 23d otherwise than as an incident requiring my best consideration, for the chance that reflection might open to me some way of compliance.

"I am sorry, however, to report that I have not been able to arrive at this result. My physical strength is not such as would permit me to undertake a voyage to America; and the imperative demands on my time and thought, in connection with the present state of public affairs, allow of no intermission of attention.

"The invitation itself, however, constitutes a new

tie of feeling with America, and I shall ever remember it with thankful acknowledgment; while the knowledge that so many friendly eyes are watching the course of events in this country with reference to Ireland will be a new incentive to the performance of patriotic and philanthropic duty. I remain, "Your faithful servant, dear sir,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

" John Gennings, Esq."

The cordial tone which marks the foregoing epistles has characterized all Mr. Gladstone's spoken and written references to the United States. But this article has concern only with some of his public speeches which reader because they are for the most part hidden away in the dry tomes of "Hansard."

The first speech of which there is record in the official parliamentary chronicle was Commons on the 30th of March, 1838, when has learnt much, and among other lessons one that slavery is wrong morally and unwise even from a merely economic and business point of view. But in 1838 these exitself, as has been falsely stated; his speech eral cities. was not a defense of slavery but a plea

country there are nearly three millions of You hear not from that country of the abolition—not even of the mitigation of slavery. You consumed forty-five millions of pounds of cotton in 1837 which proceeded from free labor, and three hundred and eighteen millions of pounds which proceeded from slave labor. And this while the vast regions of India afford the means of obtaining at a cheaper rate, and by a slight original outlay to facilitate transport, all that you can require."

No! the English people had not realized are not so readily accessible to the general their responsibility in this matter, nor did they do so for many a long day; for more than twenty years they went on complaisantly using the cotton produced by slave labor in America, and when the people of Landelivered by Mr. Gladstone in the House of cashire had to choose between temporary suspension of trade, while the North fulfilled he was twenty-nine years of age. It was a its ordained mission of removing the reproach long speech, and it may shock some of his of slavery from the United States, and the right honorable admirers to know that it was continuance of cheap, slave-produced cotton, devoted to an eloquent protest against un- they clamorously cried out for the latter; and due haste in emancipating the slaves in the England was within an ace of throwing the British West Indies. During the fifty-seven vast weight of her influence, followed by acyears that have elapsed since then the world tive assistance, upon the side of the South.

In 1856 we find Mr. Gladstone, with that which have been taken well to heart is the moral courage which is one of his great qualities, deliberately taking the side of a foreign country against his own, and at a time when popular passions were so fiercely roused upon alted principles had not taken thorough hold the question at issue that had he been a upon the people of this country, while in political trimmer, a sitter on the fence, he the United States more than a generation might well have followed the example of . was to pass before they found acceptance in many other public men and have prudently the minds and consciences of the majority. remained silent. The subject was a burning It would be absurd therefore to criticise Mr. one—the illegal enlistment of American citi-Gladstone severely for holding opinions in zens for service in the British Army with the common with the best and wisest men of direct connivance of the British minister in But he never advocated slavery Washington and the British consuls in sev-

On the 30th of June, 1856, a resolution was against the gathering of unripe fruit. "Have moved censuring the government of the day you," he said, "who are so exasperated with for its conduct in this matter, and in the dethe West Indian apprenticeship system that bate which followed Mr. Gladstone made a you will not wait two years for its natural ex- telling speech. He declared that "the two piration—have you inquired what responsi- cardinal points of importance that we ought bility lies upon every one of you at the mo- to keep in view in the discussion of this ment that I speak with reference to the question are, peace and a thoroughly cordial cultivation of cotton in America? In that understanding with America for one, and the

and he maintained that neither object had a published letter, "were no more than an been attained. The British government had expression, in rather more pointed terms, of practiced concealment and had deluded and an opinion which I had long ago stated in misled the American government, while the public that the effort of the Northern States British minister had broken his solemn to subjugate the Southern States is hopeless promises. History has justified Mr. Glad- by reason of the effective resistance of the stone in this as in so many other questions latter." in which he was in advance of his time.

1862, Mr. Gladstone, again in connection struggle then in progress, and in August, with an American subject, made the greatest 1867, he made this full and frank confession and most conspicuous political mistake of his of error: life. He was then chancellor of the exchequer in the cabinet of Earl Russell, of which, in fact, he was the most influential and popular member. His chief, replying to a formal application by Mr. Mason, the special envoy to Europe of the South, for recognition of the Confederate States as a separate and independent nation, had writ-

"In order to be entitled to a place among the independent nations of the earth a state ought not only to have strength and resources for a time but afford promise of stability and permanence. Should the Confederate States of America win that place among the nations it might be right for other nations justly to acknowledge an independence achieved by victory and maintained by a successful resistance to all attempts to overthrow it. That time however has not in the judgment of Her Majesty's government arrived. Her Majesty's government therefore can only hope that a peaceful termination of the present bloody and destructive contest may not be far distant."

ish government, not of a section of it, and it riod which preceded the conclusion of the must have quite blasted the hopes of the treaty of Washington by which the Alabama South of that recognition which, had it been claims were referred to arbitration. That accorded, might very well have changed the happy consummation was not attained withwhole course of the history of the United out much labor and infinite patience and States. What then must have been the joy the display of a large amount of that moral of every friend of the South when, only a few courage which, as I have said, Mr. Gladstone short weeks after Earl Russell's pronounce- possesses in abundant measure. His diffiment, Mr. Gladstone in the course of a pub- culties were greatly increased by the action lic speech at Newcastle delivered that famous of the Tory opposition led by Mr. Disraeli, and historical declaration that Jefferson afterwards Lord Beaconsfield. This able Davis had "succeeded in making a nation" but unscrupulous statesman did not hesitate of the Southern States. The whole country to make party capital out of the inflamed paswas convulsed and party passions broke sions of the populace and the more creditable loose and raged round Mr. Gladstone, who but none the less unwise patriotism of Engfound it necessary to explain his monstrous lishmen irritated by the firmness and cour-

honor and fame of England for the other," indiscretion. "My remarks," he explained in

It was not long before Mr. Gladstone be-But only six years later, at the end of gan to realize the true meaning of the gigantic

> "I must confess that I was wrong; that I took too much upon myself in expressing such an opinion. Yet the motive was not bad. My sympathies were then-where they had long before been, where they are now-with the whole American people.

" I, probably like many Europeans, did not understand the nature and working of the American Union. I had imbibed, conscientiously if erroneously, the opinion that twenty or twenty-four millions of the North would be happier and would be stronger ' (of course assuming that they would hold together) without the South than with it, and also that the negroes would be much nearer emancipation under a southern government than under the old system of the Union, which had not at that date (August, 1862,) been abandoned, and it always appeared to me to place the whole power of the North at the command of the slave-holding interests of the South. As far as regards the special or separate interest of England in the matter I, differing from many others, had always contended that it was best for our interest that the Union should be kept entire."

From that time Mr. Gladstone accustomed himself to speak of America with rather more This was the deliberate decision of the Brit-reserve, particularly during the troubled pe-

and during the negotiations. Disraeli in ment allow themselves to swerve from May, 1872, twitted Mr. Gladstone with the their sacred and paramount duty to their mildness with which the British case had country." been prepared, to which Gladstone replied pression in the country that the United government. from his place in the House of Commons. William Ewart Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone has never lacked patriotism, the two peoples for an amicable settlement, Armenia.

age displayed by the United States before but in no circumstances will the govern-

No American will in these days deny that truly enough that it was the duty of minis- Mr. Gladstone was right in taking this firm ters to state their case in the mildest terms and dignified stand against the payment of possible consistent with an appreciation of "indirect damages," and as a matter of fact the momentous importance of the question. we know that such a claim was never seriously The Tories had ingeniously created the im- intended to be pressed by the United States All's well that ends well. States government in suggesting that Eng- The world has indorsed the wisdom and huland should pay for the indirect damages manity of those British-American statesmen arising out of the ravages on the Alabama who by referring a bitter international dishad put forward seriously, and with set in- pute to arbitration saved two great nations tent to maintain, claims so extreme and ex- from a long, sanguinary, and disastrous war. aggerated that it would be preferable to put The initial credit for proposing that peacethem to the rude test of war rather than to ful method is due to the Earl of Derby, but that of peaceful arbitration, and Disraeli did the full merit of defending it and carrying not hesitate to say the same thing in effect it into practical effect will forever belong to

Of late years Mr. Gladstone has written but his is patriotism which has stood and more than he has spoken of the United will stand the test of time, as in the case un- States. Many shrewd and kindly observader review. "It amounts almost to an inter-tions of its people and institutions, many pretation of insanity," he said in reply to the encouraging and eloquent predictions as to Tory taunts, "to suppose that any negotia- its future, lie buried in British and American tors can intend to admit that, in a peaceful newspapers and magazines, whence one of arbitration, claims of such an unmeasured these days they will be disinterred by hischaracter as the right honorable gentleman torians. This paper is not intended to be a has partially described, such as I have for a contribution to history, but merely a small moment glanced at, and such as it is really endeavor by a humble admirer of the United impossible to suppose the American govern- States to bring home to the minds and hearts ment intends; these would be claims tran- of the American people that they have no scending every limit hitherto known or heard more earnest well-wisher, no friend more of-claims which not even the last extremity sincere, no critic more kindly than the aged of war and the lowest depths of misfortune British statesman who up till the very evening would force a people with a spark of spirit of life has championed right against might —with the hundredth part of the traditions or and who, as the night itself is falling gently courage of the people of this country—to sub- and benignantly upon him, is found lifting mit to at the point of death. We rely on the up his resonant and still powerful voice in friendly disposition which prevails between behalf of misgoverned Ireland and oppressed

(End of Required Reading for May.)

A ROMANCE OF THE STARS.*

BY MARY PROCTOR.

CHAPTER VIII.

blaze out suddenly and then disappear."

"There are cases where stars have sud- writers with the star of Bethlehem. existence, so that so far as our knowledge star of the second magnitude. of them is concerned these stars must be brightness. It can now only just be seen Tennyson sings of it, saying, on the darkest and clearest nights.

"These stars are called temporary stars, and there are records of about twenty ex-

peared from view. 'As it decreased in size,' 70U said just now that a new star says one authority, 'it varied in color: at appeared in the midst of the neb- first its light was white and extremely bright; ula of Andromeda," said Marion it then became yellowish; afterwards of a Cleveland. "I wish you would tell us more ruddy color like Mars, and finished with a about these new stars, and what makes them pale, livid white resembling the color of Saturn.' This star is associated by some denly made their appearance in the heav- a large telescope it can still be seen smolens," replied the professor, "or stars which dering, as it were, in the heavens, and have long been known to astronomers have according to a beautiful legend it may again altogether disappeared from view, so that make its appearance, to announce the second their place knows them no more. It is pos-coming of Christ. From observations made sible that they may still give out some de- with regard to it, it is a variable star with a gree of light and heat, but the most power-period of about three hundred thirty-one ful telescope fails to afford any sign of their days eight hours, and when brightest is a

"In 1604 a new star made its appearance regarded as extinguished suns. It is at in the constellation Ophiuchus, or the Serleast certain that they have lost so large a pent Bearer. Kepler tells us that 'it was proportion of the light and heat they once every moment changing into some of the possessed that the change must seriously colors of the rainbow, as yellow, orange, purhave affected the condition of beings liv- ple, and red, though it was generally white ing in the planets which circle around these when it was at some distance from the vaonce brilliant orbs. Imagine what would pors of the horizon.' In fact, these changes happen if our sun lost its light and heat un- of color must not be regarded as indicating til it gave less than a third of its usual sup- aught but the star's superior brightness. In a very short time scarcely any Every very bright star, when close to the form of life would remain upon the earth. horizon, shows these colors, and so much In the constellation of Argo is a star which the more distinctly as the star is the brighter. from the fourth magnitude increased in Thus Homer speaks of Sirius, which changes brightness until it resembled a star of the color near the horizon, resembling a glistensecond magnitude, diminished again to the ing diamond, as the 'star of autumn,' shinfourth magnitude, and at different periods ing most beautifully 'when laved of ocean's has thus increased and diminished again in wave'—that is, when close to the horizon.

> "' The fiery Sirius alters hue. And bickers into red and emerald.'

"New stars have also appeared in the. amples. In November, 1572, Tycho Brahe constellations Cygnus, Scorpio, the Northsaw a very bright new star in Cassiopeia ern Crown, and many others. Huggins inwhich grew in luster until it almost rivaled ferred that these new stars were caused by Venus, and after gradually fading during a large volumes of burning hydrogen. 'As period of seventeen months finally disapthe liberal hydrogen gas became exhausted.' he says, 'the flame gradually abated, and,

^{*} Copyright, 1896, by Theodore L. Flood.

face became less vivid, and the star returned be easily made out and its peculiarities to its original condition.' Meyer and Klein, the German physicists, advanced a different theory. Let me read you what is said of it:

"'[They suggest] that the sudden blazing out of the star was occasioned by the violent precipitation of some mighty mass, perhaps a planet, upon the globe of that remote sun, by which the momentum of the falling mass would be changed into light and heat. It might even be supposed, they urged, that these stars by their swift motion may have come in contact with one of the star-clouds, or nebulæ, which exist in large numbers in the realms of space. Such a collision would necessarily set the star in a blaze and occasion the most vehement burning of its hydrogen." *

"Is the new star Nova Carinae, which was discovered in the southern hemisphere a short time ago, one of the stars you have just been describing?" asked Marion Cleveland.

"No, Miss Cleveland," replied the professor, "that was indeed a 'new' star, and is the fifteenth which has been discovered in two thousand years. It was discovered in the same way as the new star in Norma in 1893, and by the same observer, Mrs. M. Fleming, of the Harvard College Observatory. She made the discovery by means of photographic plates of the heavens, which had been taken at the Arequipa Station, in the southern hemisphere. About two thousand photographs are taken every year, and the plates are shipped to Cambridge, where they are examined by Professor Pickering and Mrs. Fleming. She has about ten women assistants to help her with the work, and they occupy a small brick building in the rear of the library, where already tons of plates are stored. The plates come to Cambridge from Arequipa in boxes contain-As soon as a box of ing one hundred. plates arrives Mrs. Fleming carefully examines them, and on one of these small plates, eight by ten inches in size, sprinkled over with thousands of star points, she perceived the new star. The Cambridge method is a most effective one, and the photographic plates used are of two kinds-spectrum and The spectrum plate shows fewer

with the subsequent cooling, the star's sur- stars, and each spectrum is large enough to noted. One of the most remarkable things about this photographic method is that there appears to be no limit to the faintness of the stars that can be photographed with a good instrument. By increasing the time of exposure, smaller and smaller stars are constantly reached, and it is now possible to get distant photographs of stars that the eye cannot possibly see with the same telescope."

> "I do not understand how they can photograph the stars," said Caroline Sturgis, "not only because the stars are so far away but because our earth is constantly moving. Do they use ordinary photographic plates?"

> "I will try to explain this to you," said the professor, "for it is very necessary nowadays in studying astronomy to understand the rudiments of celestial photography. When we wish to photograph the heavens, Professor Holden tells us:

> "'This is done by placing another lens in front of the large object glass, and thus turning the telescope into a gigantic photographic camera. The negative plate is placed in the focus and exposed as long as is necessary: for the moon and the brighter stars a few tenths of a second; for the very faint stars several hours. Any one who has a telescope and a camera can make interesting and valuable pictures. The camera must be firmly strapped to the telescope, some star selected and kept exactly in the middle of the field of the telescope, while the camera is engaged in registering all the stars which fall on the plate. It will be necessary to have a firm mounting, easy motions to the telescope, and some fixed point in its field of view to put the guiding star on.' *

> "He also tells us that in the Lick Observatory telescope (and in fact in all large telescopes) there is a powerful clock in the uppermost section of the iron pier of the telescope-mounting. If we start this clock going and attach it by merely turning a handle to the telescope, we can make it drive the whole tube slowly from east to west, from rising to setting. If, for instance, the telescope is pointed to the sun about sunrise, and if the clock is kept wound up, the telescope will of itself follow the sun all day, and will point directly to it at sunset. And it will do this for any star, accurately. This

^{* &}quot;Myths and Marvels of Astronomy," p. 176. R. A. Proctor. -M. P.

^{*} E. S. Holden, in The Youth's Companion, Oct. 11, 1894.-M. P.

is an enormous convenience in making visual observations, for it saves the observer the trouble of continually moving it from rising to setting.

"When we come to photographing the stars, the clock is a still greater convenience. We wish each star to make a neat, round dot on the photographic plate, even if the exposure is quite long, several hours for instance. Hence it is absolutely essential to have the telescope and the photographic plate follow the star precisely during the whole exposure."

"I wonder what first suggested the idea of photographing the stars," said Marion Cleveland.

"The history of celestial photography, that is, with regard to the stars," replied the professor, "began with the appearance of the great comet in 1882. Says a certain writer:

"'At the Cape of Good Hope observations were made under the direction of Dr Gill, who called in the services of a local artist, Mr. Allis of Mowbray. He was requested to take a photograph of the comet, and he consented to do so. With his camera strapped to the observatory equatorial, pictures of great merit were obtained, but their particular distinction lay in the multitude of stars begemming the background. The sight of them gave Dr. Gill the idea of making a general photographic survey of the heavens, and his proposal on June 4, 1886, of an international congress for the purpose of setting it on foot was received with acclamation and promptly acted upon. Fifty-six delegates of seventeen different nationalities met in Paris, April 16, 1887, under the leadership of Admiral Mouchez, to discuss measures and organize action. They resolved upon the construction of a photographic chart of the whole heavens, including stars of the fourteenth magnitude, to the surmised number of twenty millions, to be supplemented by a catalogue framed from plates of comparatively short exposure giving stars to the eleventh magnitude. These will probably amount to about one million and a quarter. The atlas embodying the collected data will consist of copies on glass of the original negatives. The task of getting the plates has been divided among eighteen observatories, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Paris, San Fernando, La Plata, the Vatican, Rio Janeiro, Algiers, Santiago, Helsingfors, Potsdam, Catania, Greenwich, Oxford, the Cape, Melbourne, Sydney, Tacubaya (Mexico). All these observatories are provided with perfectly similar instruments, consisting of a thirteen-inch photographic coupled with an eleven-inch visual re-

"'Admiral Mouchez died suddenly in 1892, and he has been replaced by M. Tisseraud, whose mathe-

matical eminence fits him for the work. Although not an astronomer by profession, Admiral Mouchez had been singularly successful in pushing forward the cause of the science he loved, while his genial and open nature won for him high personal regard.'*

"Miss Dorothea Klumpke is the directress of the Bureau of Measurements at the Paris Observatory which is connected with this work. She is a young American girl who has won for herself recognition as one of the most learned astronomers and indefatigable observers in France. Eight years ago she was received as a pupil at the observatory. Since then a few other women have been allowed to join in the work carried on in that world-famed institution, but she was the first to whom the doors were opened and for a long time she was the only one."

"In naming the observatories which are engaged in the work of photographing the heavens you did not mention the United States," said Marion, who was naturally interested in her own country and was anxious to know if it had not taken part in this great work.

"Professor Pickering is planning an independent work of the same kind," replied the professor, somewhat amused at Marion's patriotic enthusiasm. "'He uses an instrument which has a four-lens object glass of twenty-four inches diameter and eleven feet focus. It takes much larger plates and requires much shorter exposures than the Paris instrument or those used at the other observatories.'† In this way it will do the work much more rapidly. The instrument is erected at Arequipa, Peri."

"I wish you would tell us something about Mrs. Fleming, whom you referred to just now," said Marion—"the lady who examines the photographic plates sent from Arequipa under the direction of Professor Pickering."

"Mrs. Fleming," replied the professor, "is Scotch, but has been in the United States since 1881. She acquired her knowledge of astronomy in the Harvard Observatory, and the greater portion of her time is given

^{*&}quot;The History of Astronomy," p. 494. Agues M. Clerke.—

^{†&}quot; Lessons in Astronomy." Prof. C. A. Young.-M. P.

to the furtherance of the Draper Memorial "'Not to the domes where crumbling arch and

"And now, young ladies," continued the professor, glancing at the clock, "I see that the hour is late, but before I dismiss the class I would like to say a few words of encouragement, and to tell you how pleased I am at the interest you have shown in my informal talks on astronomy. But you must not expect me to do all the work; we must work together if we wish for good results. You must take the trouble to read and consult the best authorities upon the subjects under discussion. The list of books with which you should become familiar are those by Professors Young, Newcomb, Langley, Ball, Lockyer, and Chambers, Grant's 'Hismore thoroughly.

gling onward, do their very best, even if for observation. learned.

tain of High Ideals, upon the summit of which he expected to find the Temple of tronomy class. Knowledge? The journey was long and the He lost all feeling of time, but he never lost the feeling of hope. In studying like this traveler—let us also have hope and look up,

column

Attest the feebleness of mortal hand, But to that fane, most catholic and solemn, Which God hath planned,-To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder, Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply, Its choir the winds and waves, its organ thunder, Its dome the sky.'"

CHAPTER IX.

THE next month passed rapidly away, and Professor Douglas had every reason to congratulate himself with regard to the success of his experiment. The abstracts of his talks on astronomy, made by his pupils, were not faultless, it is true; but they showed a marked improvement as far as a true knowltory of Physical Astronomy,' Flammarion's edge of the subject was concerned. He and Gore's publications. We can give only noticed a growing interest in the work and one morning a week to these talks, but at the communicated this fact to Miss Inart, at the intervening lessons I hope to encourage a same time making the suggestion that it renewed interest. There are many facts might add still more to the interest if the which we must understand thoroughly in telescope in the observatory could be placed astronomy, apart from the glowing romance at the disposal of the pupils at least one which envelops the depths of space, and the evening in the week. Miss Inart willingly very knowledge of these facts makes us ap- consented to this proposal, and made arpreciate the romance of astronomy all the rangements so that the first trial should be made during the winter season, when the "In the pursuit of knowledge many start glorious constellations of Orion, Taurus, and on their way full of enthusiasm, and, strug- the bright star Sirius would be well placed Meanwhile she requested they do not eventually reach the desired the professor to keep the matter a profound haven. Science is the study of a lifetime; secret until all was in readiness. Carpenwe can never know enough. The most ters were engaged to repair the passage leadlearned feel that they are ignorant, and too ing to the observatory, and other necessary often, alas! the ignorant imagine they are alterations were made so that the pupils might reach the observatory by steps lead-"'Perseverance gains the crown,' and ing directly to the terrace instead of having still more necessary is it in the pursuit of to pass through the rickety old halls in the inknowledge. Do you remember the account terior of the western wing. She planned to of a traveler in the book 'Ships That Pass have everything ready by the first week in in the Night' who climbed up the moun- December, and intended soon to tell the news as a pleasant surprise to the pupils of the as-

Meanwhile the pupils of the senior class road rough, but he had a strongly-hoping had other plans with regard to the observatory which were not quite so commendable. Nearly three weeks had passed away since the mechanism of God's universe, let us be the initiation of Marion Cleveland into the Spirit Club, and as yet she had not ventured to carry out her threat of invading the haunted terrace. It was not that she did wind would blow you away, you little fairy, not wish to do so, but merely that the op- and King Storm would have you in no time. portunity was lacking. After patient wait- As for mice-I expect to scare hundreds of ing, however, the time had come, and at a mice before I get scared myself by the desolemn conclave held by the club she de- funct Pamela." cided to make the dread venture. She had tation to a reception, and by some means the knew." seniors had become aware of the fact and to make its way into every nook and cranny. Just before Marion started on her perilous journey her friends assembled in her room to wish her good luck.

"Are you sure you are not afraid?" asked western wing of the Grange. Caroline in awed accents as she looked with admiration at Marion while she was making her final preparations for the adventure.

"Afraid!" echoed Marion. "Who ever heard of an American girl being afraid? 'Do and dare,' that is my motto, and Pamela Wentworth or no Pamela Wentworth, I am going to find out for myself."

"Do you not think we would better go alone."

ing, "but to tell you the truth I would far and all, you may just as well make up Caroline, lend me your shawl, there 's a dear looking the terrace." girl, for I cannot find mine and it will be only wish I knew the way!"

scream, even if I saw a mouse."

"Nonsense!" said Marion, laughing and playfully whirling Nellie around. "This Sturgis, who was in for a good time.

"Oh, please don't talk about her in that chosen an evening especially appropriate for way," cried Caroline Sturgis seriously, "bethe deed. Miss Inart had accepted an invi-cause she really might harm you if she

"Caroline Sturgis, you dear, delightfully arranged their plans accordingly. It proved serious little girl!" said Marion, laughing to be one of these stormy November even- merrily. "I positively must interview the ings so usual in England, when the wind ghost after that, and tell her what an heroic whistles and roars around a house and seems defender she has in our senior class. Good-by, girls." And away she started, waving her hands to her friends, who watched her in awe-struck silence as she disappeared down the long hall leading to the

> "Suppose she never comes back again," woefully suggested one of the girls. "She may lose her way or get caught in a trapdoor, or something like that, and die like Ginevra who was playing at hide-and-seek. Do you not remember? It was on her wedding day, and she hid in a trunk, and it closed upon her-"

"And only her bones were found to tell with you?" suggested Lydia Ferris. "It the story," finished Caroline in tragic tones. does seem rather mean of us to let you go "You take a happy view of the case, I must say! Poor Marion! that would be a pleas-"You are very kind," said Marion, laugh- ant prospect for her. No! my dears, one rather go by myself. What a stormy night your minds that Marion can take care of herit is !" she continued as she looked out of the self. She has her little lantern to show her window. "See the trees rocking backwards the way, and a box of matches to light it in and forwards—and the waving branches case it goes out, and a ball of twine to help seem to be beckoning to me to come. King her to find her way back again. When she Storm is in high glee to-night, and he is gets to the part of the Grange she does not riding upon a mountain of black clouds, I know she is going to unwind it and trail it should judge from the darkness outside. along till she gets to the western wing over-

"O dear!" said Lydia Ferris, "I do wish quite chilly going through those passages. I we had gone with her all the same, for it would be dreadful if something should hap-"Do let me go with you," pleaded Nellie pen to her. It was rather shabby of us to Cameron. "I assure you I would not be at let her go alone. And now, girls, I think all afraid, and I promise you I would not the best thing we can do is to go to our rooms. What do you think?"

"That is not much fun," said Caroline

propose we stay here and tell ghost stories was no use, for in two minutes it was out until she comes back."

of all, an additional shovelful of coals was then. The halls looked so weird and gloomy thrown on the fire, and by its flickering light and the light from the match made all kinds ghost stories were told of the most awe-in- of queer shapes out of the shadows. spiring kind. The firelight made the shadows confess I felt a little nervous. As for the in the corners of the room all the darker doors and windows, they creaked and groaned by contrast, and the more timid girls hud- until I could almost imagine some one was dled closely together around the fire, afraid being slowly tortured, and when I stumbled even to take a glance at these gloomy re- over a roll of carpet I thought it was some cesses lest they might see something. The one lying on the ground and I nearly storm outside raged louder and louder, the shrieked aloud. I do not think I shall ever windows rattled, and the door had an irritating way of suddenly flying wide open and banging against the wall. It required an immense amount of courage to get up and close it again, and Caroline almost shrieked Pamela's ghost is said to wander," replied with terror when she approached the door Marion, "and as I was going along I saw a with the intention of closing it and saw a faint gleam of light on the terrace. white apparition hurrying down the hall toward her.

her eyes in terror, "here is Pamela Wentworth."

"Nonsense!" said Marion breathlessly, "What would as she ran into the room. Pamela come here for? Besides that ghost story is all a fraud, for I did not see a sign of her, and I waited long enough."

"Did you not, really?" said Lydia Ferris, in tones of disappointment.

chilled fingers. "The only ghost I saw was Professor Douglas, and how I ran when I gone."

"How did you ever manage to meet him?" exclaimed one of the girls in surprise.

"Let me tell you all about it," said Marion as the girls drew more closely around her. "Just as I came to the end of a long corridor leading to the west wing, a whiff of wind blew open the window and out went my lamp."

"Out of the window?" questioned Caroline in surprise.

again, so I had to make my way as best I The suggestion meeting with the approval could by lighting a match every now and want to take that trip again."

> "But the professor," inquired Caroline— "how did you come to meet him?"

"His study is on the very terrace where is the ghost,' I concluded, and I hurried on, because I wanted to make sure. My ball of "Girls," she cried aloud, as she covered twine had given out and I was almost afraid to go any further, but the terrace seemed so near to me now. I carefully fastened the end of the twine to the handle of a door and made my way down a long hall. I found myself at the foot of a narrow staircase, and striking the last match I had, to see where I was, I noticed a door at the top of the staircase, leading, as I supposed, to the terrace. 'Eureka!' I said to myself, and hurried up "Really and truly," said Marion, as she the stairs—when I was frightened nearly to seated herself by the fire and warmed her death by hearing the sound of footsteps! I was hesitating as to whether it was safe for me to go any further, when a gust of wind saw him! Presto! prestissimo! and I was blew the door wide open, and inside the room I beheld—"

> "The ghost!" exclaimed Caroline breathlessly.

> "No, but Professor Douglas," replied Marion ruefully; "and I was so startled that I ran down the steps and along the halls as fast as I could go, and here I am."

> "What did he say?" asked Lydia Ferris anxiously.

"Say!" echoed Marion. "Do you think I waited to hear what he had to say? No, "No, you little goosie," said Marion with indeed! I expect I shall hear enough tomock indignation, "the light went out, and morrow-that is, if he had time to see who I tried to light it again with a match. It I was. Dear me, how I ran through those

halls !-- and by the way I forgot all about the bookcase one of the books he had been that ball of twine—and there must be dozens using he looked out of the window and of matches to mark the trail! Girls, I am noticed that it was too cloudy for him to done for! Our secret will be discovered make any observations with his telescope and I shall be expelled!" After a moment's that evening. Feeling somewhat tired, he doleful silence she added brightly: "But carefully arranged his manuscript on the it's too late to worry about that now—and table, then taking down his pipe from the besides it is time for Miss Inart to be mantelpiece he seated himself in an armback, and if she should catch us all here to- chair before the fire and indulged in a pleasgether I'd have plenty of company in misery. ing reverie. He was flattered and encour-Hurry away now, girls, and to-morrow you aged by the success of his work, and he can come and weep your farewell over me."

"But we won't let Miss Inart expel you," said Caroline loyally. "We are as much to to him. Caroline Sturgis was already very blame as you are, and more, because you bright and promising, while Lydia Ferris never would have thought of this trip if we was so persevering that she was bound to had not told you that story."

"Well, what can't be cured must be endured," said Marion, yawning sleepily. "And been, but this was but natural. And Marion now, girls, you positively must go to your —how she helped him and inspired him to rooms, or else every one of us will get into do his very best! She had the same introuble." And next moment they were all fluence among her classmates, for she was hurrying away, leaving Marion to the com- not only a good student but had unusually pany of her own thoughts.

After they had gone she drew her chair closer to the fire and resting her face on her upward the professor built wondrous air hands gazed moodily at the burning coals.

been very foolish, although at the time her tude of his study he felt at liberty to indulge exploit had seemed quite fascinating, and these fancies at will, for his pipe would the approval of the girls had encouraged her never betray him. Now his dreams were of to be daring. But now that it was all over the old home in which he had cared for his she saw disgrace staring her in the face. mother's every wish until death closed her She would surely be expelled, even if the eyes and he was left alone in the world with girls did plead for her, and her father and no one to support but himself. At other mother—what would they think? She had times he pictured to himself the days of his given them so much satisfaction, and Miss early youth when all was bright and smiling

she joined her companions next morning she succeeding years, when financial difficulties blundered sadly through the usual Bible beset him on every side and as a last resource reading and was still more disconcerted he had endeavored to secure a position in a when she looked up suddenly and saw the college. After repeated failures, owing to professor observing her intently.

CHAPTER X.

startled he was more so at her sudden ap- very much discouraged at first on account of parition at his door. He had been prepart the trouble he had had in interesting his ing some notes for the lesson which was to astronomy class, but on hearing of the ill be given next day, and as he replaced on luck of his predecessor he felt reassured,

conjectured that in a few months he would have a class of pupils that would be a credit succeed. Some of the other pupils were not quite so industrious as they might have winning and attractive manners.

As the wreaths of smoke curled gracefully castles, blending astronomy and romance After all, she thought to herself, she had in a charming manner. Here in the soli-Inart's reports had always been favorable. and not a care marred his happiness. He Marion slept little that night, and when could not help comparing this time with the his youth and inexperience, he had succeeded in obtaining a few pupils for preparatory work at college, and finally secured As for the professor—if Marion had been a position at the Grange. He had been his work.

learned to watch her, as she showed a grow- she had disappeared down the hall, and he whether he was succeeding or not in making tance. his meaning clear. Since Marion was an American girl, and came from his own Cleveland, who had always been the most country, another link was formed in the exemplary girl in the school, engaged in chain that naturally made her appeal more schoolgirl mischief? What was she doing strongly to him than the other pupils of the here in this part of the Grange when she class. Besides that, she had a sweet, sym- should have been in her room preparing her pathetic voice, and that very afternoon he lessons for the next day? It was inexhad heard her singing, as he passed through plicable. Probably she had seen a gleam the hall leading from the schoolroom. The of light in his study window and had been sound of her voice seemed to be echoing prompted by mere girlish curiosity to disthrough his study, and the air she sang was cover the cause. But it seemed so unlike a simple, old-fashioned melody which he had Marion to go on a prying investigation that often heard his mother sing in the days he could scarcely believe her capable of such gone by. "Oh, for the days of auld lang folly. He had always considered her above syne!" he thought—"those days now gone the usual schoolgirl escapades, and here she forever!" recalled his home, he was overcome with a disgrace! "Time, however, unravels all feeling of homesickness and loneliness.

dreams, and it had unlimited patience with and his ideal for the time being had fallen his castles in the air, his thoughts of Marion, in his estimation. Still, it was scarcely fair and his regrets for what might have been. to form any judgment in the matter until he That she ever gave him even a passing had ascertained the actual facts of the case. thought never occurred to him, and in this he was right, for Marion little dreamed of pened to pass through the halls leading to the interest she had aroused in the profes- the western wing the next morning on her sor. She was wealthy, and would naturally way to inspect the carpenter's work at the occupy an exalted position socially on her observatory. She was surprised to find return to her home in New York, and Pro- numberless matches scattered here and fessor Douglas considered that in every way there, and a piece of twine leading directly there were impassable barriers between to the western wing and fastened to the them.

knew his dreams which mingled with the in the school. The question was, who? wreaths of smoke mounting in the air but it was soon to be the witness of a scene which could never be erased from the young man's memory. The night was still stormy with- bers of the different classes at the period for out, and the professor imagined that he recess; meantime the lessons proceeded as heard sounds of approaching footsteps, but usual. The seniors were somewhat list-

and was determined not to share his fate. supposed he must have been mistaken. On this eventful evening he was feeling es- Probably a branch of a tree was rattling pecially sanguine at the successful results of against the window panes. He would look out and see. As he opened the window a Here his thoughts recurred to Marion gust of wind blew the door wide open, and Cleveland, who had made his work so much there on the threshold stood Marion Cleveeasier for him in every way. He had land! It was but for a moment. The next ing interest in his talks on astronomy and could hear her hurrying through the corriby the expression of her face he could tell dors until her footsteps died away in the dis-

Professor Douglas was amazed. As the dear old familiar strains was risking expulsion from school and things," argued the professor, but his dreams The professor's pipe alone knew these had been rudely dispelled for the evening,

Unfortunately for Marion, Miss Inart haphandle of a door. Some one had broken one The professor's pipe, however, not only of the strictest rules she had ever enforced

CHAPTER XI.

MISS INART resolved to question the mem-

less, it is true, as they had kept awake till a cluded). How interesting it would be to late hour discussing Marion's adventure in pass half a century on another world, and awe-struck whispers. What if she should be then return to this! Even from a purely expelled? They debated as to whether it terrestial point of view how interesting and would not be best for some one to tell Miss instructive it would be for us if we were en-Inart the whole story, and assure her that abled to return every century and see what such a thing would never happen again. is taking place on the earth and to view the But their secret—had they not pledged slow progress of science, art, industry, and themselves to keep it? Would it not be dis- invention!' honorable to betray it, even for Marion's sake? Yet the girls were so fond of her resemblance between the Martian and terthat they decided that it was best to do so restrial worlds. Their periods of light and in this case. Inart? This was decided by drawing lots. Both have a succession of seasons, arising Each girl wrote her name on a piece of paper, from the obliquity of their respective eclipthe papers were mixed up together, and the tics, though of different duration. Both girl who drew a paper without a name on it have an atmosphere, clouds, rain, snow, con-

ty well the cause of the trouble he was not regions of our own earth, and in answer to the talking himself.

The subject under discussion that morning was Mars, the planet of romance, and the professor prefaced his remarks by saying: fact.

"This is the best known world of the planetary system, and seems to have been for the month of September, 1894: placed in our neighborhood as an example of our own earth in miniature, presenting the appearance, as one writer observes, 'as if one saw the whole earth, with its icy poles, as a solid globe floating around overhead.' It is the earth itself which we seem to see in space with interesting varieties and novelties.

"As Flammarion says," continued the professor. "'We would all with pleasure embark to-day on a voyage there if we had at our disposal a mode of locomotion certain to attain the end (going and coming in-

"There are undoubtedly many points of But who was to tell Miss darkness, night and day, are nearly equal. was the unfortunate one. In this case it tinents, and seas, and each planet has vast happened to be Caroline Sturgis, who was fields of ice and snow at its poles. One can only too glad to have the chance of saving distinguish clearly in the pictures of Mars Marion from being expelled. By the time that its surface is divided into tracts of a all these arrangements were settled it was ruddy hue, which may be continents, and nearly midnight, and it was not surprising others of a decidedly greenish hue, which are that the members of the senior class looked presumably seas. The white spots which very sleepy at their lessons the next morning. cap the Martian poles must be masses of ice However, as Professor Douglas knew pret-resembling those which surround the polar surprised at the want of interest in the lest the question 'From whence could such enorson and that very few questions were asked. mous masses of ice and snow be formed?" Marion Cleveland endeavored to revive the the answer must be, 'From the large seas.' interest, but the attempt was a forlorn one These white spots vary in extent in a way and ended in the professor's doing most of corresponding precisely with the progress of the Martian seasons—and this not for one or two Martian years, but ever since Sir William Herschel first called attention to the Professor Lowell of Boston writes in his account of Mars in Popular Astronomy

> "'Round the pole of that hemisphere which is enjoying the Martian summer there is a small, sharply defined ellipse of white light, and round the winter pole there are irregular and wide-spreading tracts of snowy light. When we see features so closely resembling those of our earth we are led to the conclusion that these white patches are in reality snowy masses, and therefore that there must exist large seas and oceans whence the vapors are raised, from which these snows must have been condensed.'

"Another writer says:

"' Processes are at work out yonder which are apparently utterly useless, a real waste of nature's energies, unless, like their correlatives on the earth, they subserve the wants of organized beings. In a thousand ways nature's busy forces may be at work, as on our earth, where we in our short-sightedness can see no useful purpose which they subserve. The very existence of continents and oceans on Mars proves the action of forces of upheaval and of depression. There must be volcanic eruptions and earthquakes remodeling and modeling the crust of Mars. Then there must be mountains and hills, valleys and ravines, watersheds and water courses. All the various kinds of scenery which make our earth so beautiful have their representations in the ruddy planet. The river courses to the ocean, by cataract and lake, here urging its way over rocks and boulders, there gliding with stately flow along its more level reaches. The rivulet speeds to the river, the brook to the rivulet, and refreshing springs burst forth from the mountain recesses, which are to replenish the Martian brooklets. Shall we then recognize in Mars all that makes our own world so well-fitted to our wants-land and water, mountain and valley, rain and snow, rivers and lakes, ocean currents and wind currents-without believing in the existence, either now or in the past or in the future, of many forms of life? Surely if it is rashly speculative to form such an opinion respecting this charming planet, it is to speculate still more rashly to assert that Mars is not, has never been, and never will be tenanted by living creatures, or by any beings belonging to other than the lowest orders of animated existence."

Opening his book to another passage, he read on:

"'We might see in imagination, while gazing upon the planet, the waves of Martian seas beating upon the long shore lines and hear "the scream of a maddened beach dragged down by the wave." We can imagine the slow progress of the Martian day-the mists of morning gradually clearing away as the sun rises; the winds raised by the midday heat, zephyrs murmuring among the distant hills, or blasts roaring loudly over desolate, rock-bound seas; the gathering of clouds toward eventide, though probably to pass from the skies at night (because condensed by cold), leaving the same constellations we see, to shine with greater splendor through a rarer atmosphere. We can imagine all this, because we know from what the telescope has revealed that such must be the changes of the Martian day. We see in the telescope the long white shore lines, the clearing mists of morning, the gathering mists of night, and we know that there must be air-currents in an atmosphere undergoing such changes. There must be rain and hail, electrical disturbances, thunder and lightning at times, besides tornadoes and hurricanes, blowing probably more fiercely than our own, though their destructive effects must be less because of the greater tenuity of the Martian air." †

"Is the atmosphere on Mars so unlike

the atmosphere on our own earth?" asked Caroline Sturgis.

"It is twice as rare, we are told," replied the professor, "as it is on the top of the Himalayas. Beings constituted as we are, therefore, could not exist on Mars. However, this is no reason why it should be incapable of supporting intelligent life. As Professor Lowell says:

"'That beings physically constituted as we are could not exist there with any comfort to themselves is more than likely. But lungs are not inseparably linked to logical powers, as we are sometimes shown in other ways, and there is nothing in the world or beyond it, that we know of, to hint that a being with gills might not be a superior person notwithstanding. Doubtless a fish might reason that life out of water would be impossible. In the same way to argue that intelligent life is beyond the realms of possibility because of less air to breathe than that which we are locally accustomed to is, as Flammarion happily puts it, to argue not as a philosopher, but as a fish."

"Speaking of Flammarion, he tells us that if the Martian atmosphere were the same as ours, and the water in the same condition as ours, the temperature of the planet would be below zero, and we would have before our eyes a globe of ice, which is not the case. But the atmosphere of Mars is less dense than ours, it forms less cloud, its currents have less intensity, its winds are never high, and it is not visited with tempests. The melting of the polar snows must always give rise to great inundations over immense tracts of land. Everything proves to us that the surface is an immense plain and mountains are rare."

"I wonder if the canals were made on Mars on account of these inundations," said Marion Cleveland, who had forgotten her anxiety about the previous evening in her interest in the professor's words.

"That question I cannot answer," replied the professor, "but this is what one authority says:

"'If the planet Mars was ever inhabited, or is at present inhabited, undoubtedly the inhabitants of Mars would be compelled to construct a canal system not only for self-preservation from the yearly deluge, but likewise for the purpose of irrigating the vast equatorial regions on Mars, which doubtless resemble the extensive desert regions of Africa and Arabia. When we consider the force of gravity of

Other Worlds Than Ours," p. 113. R. A. Proctor. —M. P. † "The Poetry of Astronomy," p. 292. R. A. Proctor. —M. P.

^{*} Popular Astronomy. December, 1894.-M. P.

Mars, which is less than on our earth, we see that engineering operations must be much more readily effected there. The force of gravity is so small at the surface of Mars that a mass which on the earth weighs a pound would weigh on Mars about six and a quarter ounces, so that in every way the work of the engineer and of his ally the spadesman would be considerably lightened. A being shaped as men are, but fourteen feet high, would be as active as a man six feet high, and many times more powerful. But that is not all. The soil in which they work would weigh very much less, mass for mass, than that in which our spadesmen on earth labor. So that between the far greater power of Martian beings and the far greater lightness of the materials they would have to deal with in constructing roads, canals, bridges, and the like, we may very reasonably conclude that the progress of such labors would be very much more rapid and their scale very much more important than in the case of our own earth.'*

"Mars would appear to be a Venice on a world-wide scale. The canals were first observed by Schiaparelli in 1877, and for nine years no one believed in him. Discredit was heaped on discredit, such being the world's way of appreciating a man who is ahead of his times. Meanwhile Schiaparelli went from surprise to surprise. In 1881 he annouced that some of the canals were duplicated, and that in the place of a single canal there were now two parallel ones running side by side for more than a thousand miles. Such a Martian parody on railroad tracks, as it were, capped the climax to the general distrust. How long this would have continued it is hard to tell, had not Perrotin, at Nice, in April, 1886, succeeded in seeing the canals. Mr. Thollon saw them immediately afterwards. We can imagine the feelings of those observers at the sight. For here was something which only one man had ever seen before.

"Since 1886 new names have been added to the lists of those who have seen the canals with their own eyes. So that though skeptics still exist they form now the antiquated minority. The better the canals are seen, the stranger they appear—these Martian peculiarities that have had so much trouble in getting themselves recognized. Each canal starts from some well-marked spot on the coast, and pursues a strangely definite course, swerving neither to the right nor to the left but

going direct to another equally well-marked spot on the opposite coast, or else to a meeting-place of several canals in the middle of the continent. The canals all radiate from certain centers, which must be either points of departure or junctions. Indeed it is possible to go practically in one straight course completely round the planet, in a spiral, for a distance of about nine thousand miles.

"At certain times the canals are invisible —during the late winter and early spring. As spring advances they begin to show as very fine lines, and they gradually broaden and darken until they are about fifty miles wide. after which the process is reversed and they disappear again. They do not all begin to develop at the same time. Those nearest to the south pole start first. The Lake of the Sun leads off the list. Then the others follow in their order due north. Development does not immediately follow the melting of the polar snows. Some weeks elapse before the canals appear, a delay of just about the length of time it would take vegetation to sprout. The canals are of equal length throughout and meet at junctions, and at each junction is a round spot. There are any number of these dark, round spots on the center of the planet, but every one is connected with a canal, and all lie at the the junction of several canals. The spots are therefore part and parcel of the same system. They always look round. largest are about one hundred and fifty miles in diameter, the smallest seventy. Most of the spots are about one hundred and twenty miles across, and bear a strong resemblance to each other. The Lake of the Sun seems to be surrounded by a cordon of canals beaded by spots. Like the canals the spots seem to grow, and like them they are not equally visible at all seasons. Just as the canals become visible, the spots show themselves. One marks the canals first, and the spots afterwards. The spots do not grow larger in size, but in depth of tint, simply darkening as time goes on.

"Now when we put all these facts together, the presence of the spots at the junctions of the canals, their apparent invariability of size, their seasonal darkening, and last but

^{•&}quot;The Universe of Suns," p. 166. R. A. Proctor.—M. P. B.—May.

not least the resemblance of the great equa- it all, then she shows on Mars a genius for torial regions of Mars to the deserts of our civil engineering quite foreign to the disreearth, one solution suggests itself of their gard for prosaic economy with which she is character; viz., that they are oases in the content to work on our own little world. midst of that desert. The canals must have Her love for elementary mathematics is evibeen constructed for the express purpose of dently greater than is commonly supposed, fertilizing the oases. When we consider the but on tenantless Mars she is able to indulge amazing system of the canal lines we are her exalted fancies unhampered by fears of carried to the conclusion that what we see unseemly ridicule." is not the canal itself but the vegetation years ago by Prof. W. H. Pickering. Just marked: as the canals take the shortest distance from to a degree. If Dame Nature is the cause of Professor Lowell of Boston."

As the professor closed the notebook along its banks, a theory propounded some from which he had been reading he re-

"Young ladies, this is a brief abstract I one point of the sphere to another, so the have made from several numbers of Popular oases enclose the greatest space at the least Astronomy, containing the very latest views trouble. The whole system is trigonometric regarding the planet Mars, as described by

(To be continued.)

THE BANDITS OF THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC.

BY PAULO FAMBRI.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

And perhaps this is so because the reason doni put on the stage. depends on a modern argument, the practical tian! even a Goldonian." Which proves on the lagoons of Venice. that for this local qualification there exists a

"HAT the historical evolution of the tends toward goodness. And yet ten cenrepublic of Venice appears the most turies ago or less an opinion of Venetian worthy of investigation among the character would have been of a so entirely origins of all the states of Italy is a thing different nature that if we wished to describe so generally affirmed without meeting any it by theatrical types we should certainly contradiction that one may say it is to-day have taken them from among the most cruel of and henceforth indisputable. But among Melpomene's children rather than from the the reasons which have been advanced for most serene among Thalia's, as we do to-day, this distinction is one that has not been pre- and we would have instanced persons like sented, which seems to be a primary reason. Orestes rather than such characters as Gol-

The true descent, in spite of all the truth of which no one may doubt but in re- changes and vicissitudes of a thousand years, gard to the laws and extent of which opin- is nevertheless here. The morbid Venetians ions and researches greatly vary. I mean come straight down from those hirsute and the principle of heredity. I do not know quarrelsome men of former times, and in no how many hundreds of times I have over-place or locality, perhaps, have races been heard a dialogue running in this wise: "Is so little intermingled and has ethnology prosuch an one a Venetian?" "Most Vene- ceeded in a more definite circle than here

Yet it is not wholly to its great comic degree superlative even to that common dramatist, Goldoni, that Venice owes this grammatical degree ending in issimo. In rather unenviable reputation of mildness of fact to call one "Goldonian" signifies that disposition. He has, to be more exact, he has a fundamentally mild and simple popularized it. For already before his day character; that is to say, he is good and certain peculiar characteristics of the Veneand we need only to cite as an example of banished, five had their eyes put out, and these traits that one of prompt obedience five were assassinated. And these misdeeds shown by the Venetian people to the com- were not the actions of single groups of agimands of the Messier Grando, which struck tators who made ill use of a passive people, with astonishment even their Muscovite but they were the passions of the people guests, who were accustomed to find in their themselves, violating their repeated oaths own land the most ready and passive obe- and inciting tumults of which the doges were dience. It was at the festivals for those only too often the victims. dukes of the North which were still remembered by the octogenarians, who compared is described by the pen of Carlo Goldoni as them with the Napoleonic celebrations. All so good and good-natured is the undeniable Saint Mark's was crowded with people. offspring of these mobs which killed doges You could hardly have added to their num- and tribunes. The peaceful masses which bers another individual. Well, Cristoforo vacated the square and court of Saint Mark's Cristofori, leaning on the balustrade of the in less than a quarter of an hour, in obebalcony, intimated to that crowd of at least dience to their Messier Grando, were comforty thousand people that by order of the posed of the late descendants of that crowd authorities it should disperse. Ten minutes which assassinated, after the manner of canlater you could not have found in the square nibals, the Candiani, which burned the ducal nor the courtyard a single person who should palace, and which appeared to Machiavelli not have been there by reason of his rank such as we have already mentioned. Is this or office. Such was the power of the idea to be reconciled with the principle of heredity? of obedience among the populace in those For we know that in Venice there has been days. And it was no less powerful among very little crossing of races, and the present the upper classes, as quite frequent instances Venetians should retain all the physical of legal decrees abundantly prove. But at components and coefficients of the original the present day I fear that in order to clear inhabitants. Evidently the change is to be a square of a crowd as many trumpets would attributed to laws and customs, to the transbe necessary as Michael Angelo has used in formation of economic conditions, and to his painting of the "Last Judgment," and that legislative wisdom which by assuring as for the upper classes, we know that the peace, justice, and work for all, and creating whole body of sergeants-at-arms is necessary the comforts of life, can make possible, to remove a censured member of Parliament natural, and kindly a progressive phenomefrom the assembly hall.

of heredity and the question of bandits. ing the judicial, civil, and private life of the According to Gozzadini, a conscientious his- Venetians during the centuries that have torian, in one single province of Italy, Ro-passed. magna, the number of bandits previous to Sixtus V.'s elevation to the papacy varied social, and psychological, has taken place from twelve thousand to twenty-seven thou- a gradual transformation of character and sand. These were bandits in the literal customs. Indeed the Goldonian phase is sense; that is, men who were exiled from rather partial than total, rather affecting the their respective communities owing to fac-populace and the trades classes, and not at tional disputes. And yet Machiavelli, speak- all the patricians. As time passed and civing of Venice, observed that no city, no ilization advanced from its primitive forms commune of Italy, had experienced so terri- under the feudal system the prosperity of bly the fury of factional strife. In fact, the commoners and people had increased. among these lagoons, from the seventh to The power of the nobles and patricians had the twelfth century, out of fifty doges five decreased. Hence there was less enmity

tians were well known throughout Europe, prudently abdicated, nine were deposed or

So we must admit that that people which non of adaptation. It is this reason which Now let us discuss for a while the principle appears to us among the foremost in study-

In that time a transformation, political,

between the classes, fewer strifes, fewer up- When Venice in the fourteenth century acfewer banishments, and a smaller number of brigands in the state of Venice. Business had much to do with this condition of affairs, business which made the traders and merchants and artisans of Venice fairly opulent. Good customers, honest and provident laws and their faithful enforcement, with economical comforts, took from the Venetian democracy every reason for hatred and every impulse to class rivalries. him who, remembering the fierce origins of the democracy, should marvel at its mildness and discipline we can answer that such is truly the great majority of the city.

records are full of their high-handed undertakings and the punishments attending them. In the early days when tribunes and doges died so frequently in office, Venice still possessed castles and towers. And we read that in a night of the year 1513 the Council of Ten held a long session to judge some young patricians who were guilty of common This fierce assembly decreed that the nobleman Lorenzo Polani should be hang between two gallows posts the next This "after din-Thursday after dinner. ner" was to ensure a large audience for the young patricians. In the same way we read relying on their castles as places of refuge that various nobles were condemned to the gallows for robberies and assassinations. Some of them were even murdered and quartered, and a diary of the time remarks: "Thus this judgment was carried out and all were pleased." But the "all" who were pleased did not mean the people. On the contrary we know they pitied the young in their favor. One of the most noted men thus made way with. But it meant bandits of the last century, Gambara, died evidently that the law was satisfied and thus comfortably in his bed in spite of the fact the law-abiding conscience of the town was that he had been more than once in the set at rest.

Bandits, brigands boasting of escutcheons, were the natural fruits of the tree of feudal-And this is true notwithstanding the objection, valid indeed, that out of a hundred

risings of the populace against its rulers, quired Treviso, and in the fifteenth, Vicenza, Feltre, Bergamo, Belluno, and many other towns of the mainland, leaving to each country its laws, customs, and peculiar privileges, she found herself face to face with feudal regulations and claims which were not wholly new at home. In fact when the Byzantine Empire fell before the united forces of France and Venice, under the leadership of Dandolo, and its territories were divided, to Venice were given the Cyclades and Sporades of the Archipelago, the islands and eastern coast of the Adriatic, and many other shores suited to commerce. The republic then granted in fee simple certain lands of the . As to the nobles, on the other hand, the East to those of its citizens who had assisted in this conquest, placing on them the usual obligations of vassals, such as tribute, aid in time of war, and exclusive trade with the Venetians. Still the remoteness of these possessions did not make feudalism a prominent influence in the mother country. But the acquisition of so much mainland in north Italy did. This was the wooden horse which the conquered states introduced into the walls of the city. And for many generations the inhabitants of the town felt the fateful power of the institution.

The great families, with their retainers, and recuperation, invaded even the squares of Venice herself, defied the authorities, and terrified them so that they dealt with the rebels most leniently and cowardly. Even when the state had troops enough to suppress disorders the courts would paralyze all efforts against these brigands by deciding hands of the republic. Thus the laws remained dead letters, both when the brigands escaped and nine times out of ten when they were captured. Among the adventures of Count Galliano Lechi, another bandit of or even a thousand brigands there were no high birth, is the scandal of his romantic esmore than five nobles, because to these five cape from the prison of the "Leads." We are can be traced the origin, the persistency, the told that he made out of a pair of sheets impunity, and the audacity of the others. some thirty meters of cloth rope, that he

fell into the canal from the end of his rope, but retained enough breath to swim quite a try their oratorical gifts on the scaffold. distance, though it was on a cold winter's Whether they were courageous or not they night, and that when he finally pulled him- all became moralists. self up on the bank he was only a few steps for which they were condemned were ordidistant from the square of Saint Mark's. nary they were permitted to harangue the Yet he got away at last, though he was populace freely and at length. Count Altan, dripping with water and dirty with frozen for instance, perorated from the platform of mud. However, in spite of so fine a story, the gallows for nearly half an hour, speakwe are inclined to think that Count Lechi ing emphatically and gesticulating violently. found a few doors open and a few bolts Every time he drew near the edge of the drawn, for which he was debtor to the ex- scaffold the hangman would give a tug at tent of several thousand crowns.

one of the steps of the scaffold to drag up entirely from the list of states. But when he had passed the noose around the latter's neck and had, as was Venice would not have sympathized matethen customary, jumped upon his shoulders rially or morally with the bandits in every so as to hasten his death by means of the case, and the criminal and the vile police spy additional weight, he saw one of the cover- who dishonors our population in so many ings of the headless men rising before him. It was the one that covered Molin, who Venice. The reader will call to mind a very having found the strength to turn and raise characteristic phrase of Marin Sanudo in himself was looking at the hanging of his which he says that his stern justice meted his work of hanging half finished, came in the proof that it pleased them is that, howa moment of cruel irritation and gave Molin ever much pity they felt for the patrician another blow, which killed him. After which youths who had been condemned to death. he returned to complete the interrupted the latter were marched to the scaffold pretask with Polani.

Sometimes the brigands were allowed to When the crimes the rope which surrounded his waist, for But when punishments were inflicted on fear he should try a leap into the crowd in the guilty they were terrible. Sometimes an attempt at flight. Inducements to finish the condemned were hung up between the his discourse made no impression on him. two columns in the court of Saint Mark's The first to lose his patience was the head with their faces turned toward the clock of the Company of Death who, accosting the tower. The executioner, being obliged to condemned man, suggested that it was time raise their chins in order to put the noose now to "leap into the holy glory of paraaround their necks, obliged them to lift dise"-to which invitation (the pious form their eyes to that great dial as if to read of which took from it nothing of its terrible there the exact moment of their final leap seriousness) he obeyed by kneeling and into space. And when the young nobles putting his head on the block. Let us hope of whom we have spoken above were exe- that if the other bandits, Lechi, Capra, cuted there occurred a most tragic aud Gambara, and Torriani, had been invited thrilling scene. Four of them were to be in the same way to enjoy the same glory of beheaded and quartered, while the fifth, paradise the population of the mainland Polani, was simply to be hung. Two had would have appreciated and loved the Venalready been executed, Vincenzo Contarini etian Republic much more than it did and and his brother Agostino. It was the turn would have remained much more faithful to next of Molin. The executioner struck at it, and showed later on, perhaps, a resistance him hastily, and throwing over him, as he which would have saved the honor of Venhad over the others, the covering which was ice and possibly have transformed its politusual on such occasions, he rushed down ical existence, but would not have cut it off

But this is certain, that the people of places would not have been known in Then the hangman, leaving out to criminals pleased the people. And ceded and followed by two companies of

bailiffs in ceremonial dress, acting more as passionate impulse—do five young men of an escort than as a guard, and that there illustrious families merit such a terrible were no guards at their sides. They even punishment? embraced and kissed their acquaintances decadent descendants. With feudalism, banas they passed along and mingled at times dits and brigands in high life disappeared. with the crowd, so that one effort might have given them liberty if the crowd had we have already given the reason why. been only persuaded to rescue them rather Their improvement is due to the wisdom of than to pity them. In my opinion there is the laws and the prudence of men who ocno possible doubt but that if in its last fifty cupied high places in decisive moments. years the republic of Venice had valiantly After the republic had ceased to exist, undefended its political safety within it would der the French and Austrian governments have succeeded in defending its own exis- the reasons and occasions for popular revolt tence against outside forces, because if it were lacking, and the motives were also in was no longer feared it remained at least great part lacking. As to the revolution of still venerated and loved.

matter. Is the historical and moral evolution of the people of Venice in as great opposition to the laws of heredity as it seems to be? If we divide the question and begin with the consideration of the ruling class, we must truly answer no. One of the facts period of Italian military history. we have cited is sufficient to prove it. on account of robberies and assassinations, say, without a suspicion of a political or which they are supposed to govern,

Baronial estates authorize

It is another thing as to the people, and '48 and the resistance of '49, without Manin And now to turn our attention to the first there would have been terrible days. It of the questions laid down concerning this was Manin who closed the clubs, who imprisoned or expelled the most rabid demagogues, who crowned the strongest and most brilliant of military resistances with municipal moderation, and saved from all stain the first glory of that so justly famed

Yet not on this account can we certainly Through one judgment in the sixteenth cen- deny the existence of that first ferocious tury five patricians were sent to the gallows heredity in Venice. Though latent, it still remains in our veins, but with this important and there might have been twice as many difference from the heredity of several had not others been freed from the penalty. other regions, that it is not deaf to truth. Now what modern city can present to such And it is not deaf to truth because civil a degree any such instance of extreme crim- officers who are incontestably honest and inality in the upper classes? Where and courageous can now easily overcome the in what year for ordinary crimes—that is to most deleterious elements of the people

THE NUTRITIVE VALUE AND DIGESTIBILITY OF FOOD.

BY PROFESSOR THOMAS GRANT ALLEN, M. A.

OF ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

LESS useful but more common classifoods. We shall then discuss a few of the we have adopted is that in which all food is included under the two names ani- portion of nitrogenous matter—i. e., protein, mal and vegetable. For our purpose at this or flesh-forming substance—while vegetable time this division is a convenient one, and I foods are characterized by their large shall ask you to follow me in a brief com- amounts of non-nitrogenous matter. A few parison of the composition, nutritive value, examples will illustrate: beef contains about and digestibility of animal and vegetable 20 per cent of protein, mutton 17 per cent,

fication of food material than the one commoner members of each of these classes.

Animal foods contain a considerable pro-

tains 15, wheat flour 11, and potatoes 2 per starchy foods, but in health this is probably cent. The average amount in meat is about not true. An exclusive meat diet or an ex-15 per cent, in vegetable foods the average clusive vegetable diet would prove more difamount is from 5 to 8 per cent.

Animal foods contain more fat and less water than vegetable food's. The bone, fibrous tissue, cartilage, and like structures which on boiling yield gelatin are lacking in vegetable foods, while the starch and cellulose of vegetables are entirely wanting in animal foods. Sugar, which is so abundant in the vegetable kingdom, exists in mere traces or is entirely absent in animal food, with the exception of milk, in which there is about five per cent.

The animal foods, therefore, act principally as flesh formers, while vegetable foods are the chief sources of heat and energy.

While the nutritive value of food is mainly determined by the amount of nutrients it contains, yet the composition of a food is only one, albeit the most important one, of several factors which give to it its nutritive next in importance is the digestibility of the food; and this, as we have seen, depends ing and it gives rise to sensations of energy food.

considerable extent the digestion of these in a normal, healthy condition. is not enclosed in sacs it is not wasted in this way. Yeo estimates that as much as seventeen per cent of the protein of vegetables may be undigested, while not more than three per cent of the protein of animal food fails of digestion.

nearly like that found in the human body than is the protein of vegetables, it is easy to understand why animal protein is more easily only sensible one for man. digested than vegetable.

and chicken 24 per cent, while oatmeal conquires more energy for its digestion than do ficult of digestion than a mixture of the two.

> The flesh of animals is easily cooked and in the process agreeable flavors are de-The phosphates and other salts veloped. of potash and the iron present in animal food are of considerable importance as they aid in keeping the blood in a healthy condition.

> Animal food is for all these reasons well calculated to minister to the growth and development of the body. Contrary to the popular belief, however, lean meat is not a heat-producing food. If any one doubts this let him try a lean-meat diet for a while and be convinced by the difficulty he has in keeping himself comfortably warm. Where a lean-meat diet is prescribed with a view to the reduction of obesity the patients always complain of their chilly sensations.

In general, animal food has a more stimuvalue. Of the other factors perhaps the lating effect upon the system than vegetable food. It is believed to be more strengthenon various conditions, such as the agree- and activity, but it must not be supposed ableness, preparation, and variety of the that a man can do more actual work on an exclusive meat diet than he can on an ex-The presence of indigestible substances clusive vegetable diet. He requires an interferes with the digestion of the nutrient abundance of protein to replace the muscuportion and thus lowers the nutritive value lar tissue which is being constantly worn out of that particular food material. The starch and used up. The animal food which supand albumin of vegetable foods are enclosed plies a large part of the protein in an ordiin cellulose capsules, which unless broken by nary diet serves mainly to keep the muscles milling or ruptured by cooking prevent to a in a state of efficiency by maintaining them nutrients. As the protein of animal foods for muscular contraction is derived principally not from the protein but from the carbohydrates; i. e., from vegetable food. Animal food alone will not make a weak man strong. He will do his work better if a fair proportion of vegetable food is added, and then when hunger, hardship, or sudden se-Since the protein of animal food is more vere labor comes he is able to endure it better than an exclusive vegetarian.

A mixed diet therefore seems to be the The three classes of nutrients, protein, fats, and carbo-It is commonly supposed that meat re- hydrates, must each furnish a part of our food, and while it is true that the vegetables can supply these, it is difficult to obtain from wholesome, easily digested vegetables these nutrients in the proper proportions required for the bodily health.

A fair proportion of meats, or flesh-forming food, in a mixed diet is one fourth, the fats and carbohydrates being three fourths. The food stuffs which most nearly supply these nutrients in the proper proportions are those food does not supply these in the proper amounts, instinct, appetite, and experience ought to be added to it. Thus meats deficient in fat are combined with some substance in which the fat is relatively larger. to make beans more nearly a perfect food. Fish is cooked in butter or oil. Butter, eggs, and cream are mixed with starchy foods-rice, sago, tapioca, potatoes, etc. Cheese, containing fat, is added to macaroni, crackers and cheese are a favorite combination, and bread and milk make a very com-"Whenever one plete food for children. kind of food is wanting in any particular constituent we invariably associate it with another that contains an excess of that constituent."

Let us now consider some of the common animal foods. is milk, for it furnishes all the nutrients required for the young and growing body and in the proper proportions. It is not, however, in itself a complete food for adults in health, for in order to obtain the necessary amount of albumin less than six pints of than nine pints are required to supply the necessary amounts of these.

The excess of albumin furnished the body and other organs would strike in sympathy. more sugar should be added and the milk

For adults whose digestion is good and whose dietary includes meat, milk is wholly unnecessary and is often mischievous, as it is frequently the cause of biliousness and constipation. "An exclusive milk diet for a man in health is slow starvation." wearies of the taste and if the diet is continued nausea and loathing ensue and even dyspepsia may result.

In typhoid fever and similar diseases it is which pall on us less readily. When any important to know that the loathing may be obviated by occasionally varying the diet. In this way milk may still be retained as the guide us in the selection of the food which chief food and its use thus continued for a much longer time. In these cases as well as in health milk is more thoroughly digested when taken in small quantities at fre-For example, liver, veal, or chicken is cooked quent intervals. Cheese or any other solid with bacon. Pork supplies the needed fat food which is broken into fine particles before it enters the stomach aids in the digestion of milk by preventing the formation of large clots, or curd.

> One hundred parts of good cows' milk contain from 87 to 88 parts of water and 12 to 13 parts of solid matter. These solids consist of protein 3.6, fats 4, carbohydrates 4.7, and mineral matter .7.

The protein consists mostly of casein, the chief constituent of cheese. There are. however, other albumins present, one of which, lactalbumin, forms the scum on milk when boiled. It is this albumin which sur-The most complete of these rounds the minute oil globules of the milk and keeps them from uniting into one mass.

The cream is not all fat. It is a collection of oil globules in the upper portion of the milk. While milk contains four to five per cent of fat it should have from eight to milk are needed; but this amount would not ten per cent of cream. On good milk standfurnish sufficient sugar and fat; rather more ing in a cylindrical jar the layer of cream which forms should equal one tenth of the depth of the milk.

Sugar is an important part of the milk. by this amount would be not only so much Its chief function in the baby's food is to waste but would be injurious because some supply energy for heat production in the inparts of the bodily organism would be called fant's body, the muscles of which are not upon to exercise such increased functional sufficiently developed to generate enough activity that, like the members of a modern la- heat to keep it warm. If the baby is rebor union, they would be apt to go on a strike, quired to live upon cows' milk, one third diluted by a quantity of water equal to rather treated, or worried animals yield inferior more than half the bulk of the milk.

of cane sugar. Infants fed on it become fat, but the flesh is not firm. They develop poorly, are less able to resist disease, and frequently have rickets.

Skimmed milk contains all the nutrients cent of fat. with the exception of the fat and about one considerable value as a food and is easily digested.

Buttermilk contains all the nutrients except the fat. The casein is finely coagulated and hence is more easily digested than foods and can be eaten continuously for a cheese. Cream is richer and less digestible longer time than any other kind of meat. It than milk.

Butter consists of butter fat 87 to 88 per sugar 1.5 per cent. Besides rendering other foods palatable it is a valuable heat and being equivalent in heat or energy-producing or oysters. power to eleven pounds of milk, three potatoes. It is not difficult of digestion and the digestion is nearly complete.

Cheese contains 1.5 times as much protein as beefsteak, 3.5 times as much fat, and easily digested but little or none is left undigested.

contains more protein and more fat than the white and is therefore of greater value. Eggs are easily digested if not overcooked.

water and 25 per cent solids, and of the solids the protein amounts to 20 of the 25 per cent. In fat meat the fat occupies the that of beef but the average amount of fat place of the water in lean meat. The protein, or albumin, is less in fat than in lean erly assimilated, about equal to that of beef.

is more digestible than that of more mature probably is when three to six years old. ones. The flesh of old animals is usually Mutton is fatter than beef, and as the fat is tough. The care bestowed on animals in harder and less digestible than beef fat it is feeding, shelter, and transportation influences probable that, on the average, in this coun-

meat. The flesh of young animals has less Condensed milk contains a large quantity flavor, is less stimulating, and possesses a lower nutritive value than the tissues of older animals.

> The average cut of beef contains from 15 to 20 per cent of protein and 10 to 35 per

One pound of lean beef is equivalent in sixth of the casein. It therefore possesses nutritive value to rather more than two pounds or two pints of milk, or more than two pounds of potatoes, but is not equal in nutritive value to one pound of bread.

> Beef is the most nutritious of all animal resembles rice and bread in this respect.

Fresh beef is almost completely digested, cent, water 10 per cent, curd .5, and salt and more completely than milk is by an adult. The time required is less than that required for any other variety of flesh except boiled force-producing food, one pound of butter or broiled fish or chicken, soft boiled eggs,

Veal has more waste, more water, less pounds of sirloin, or nearly ten pounds of protein, and less fat than beef. It possesses less nutritive value than either beef or mutton and is lacking in flavor. When veal is slaughtered too young it is apt to be tough, pale, dry, and indigestible. In Germany veal yields 2.5 times as much force. It is not is considered as easily digested as beef and is frequently prescribed for invalids. America and England the opinion is general Eggs contain all the constituents of the that veal and lamb are foods that ought to blood. The white consists of albumin and be avoided by people with weak digesta small amount of fat and salts. The yolk ive ability. Veal broth is nutritious and affords a pleasing variety but if given in excess may cause diarrhea. The time required for digestion (about four hours) is Pure muscle contains about 75 per cent longer than for beef, mutton, lamb, or bacon, but is less than for ham or duck.

The composition of mutton is similar to is higher. Its nutritive value is, when prop-The muscle fiber is shorter. It ought there-The flesh of young animals (not sucklings) fore to be more digestible than beef and it the digestibility of the meat. Underfed, ill- try, where more attention is paid to getting prime beef, mutton is the less digestible of mutton are allowed." Chicken broth is a the two. As it is not so completely digested favorite and desirable invalid food. Turkey as beef it is less suitable for invalids. The is less digestible than chicken. Duck and time required is longer than for roast beef goose are still less easy of digestion on acbut is less than for bacon, partridge, or roast count of the fats they contain. fowl.

that of mutton and their nutritive values are fat. about equal. When very tender and of the position, digestibility, and nutritive value, mutton and the time of digestion will not ex- of fish is less satisfying and less stimulating ceed three hours, but good lamb is expensive than either the flesh of birds or mammals. and this with its uncertain character prevents Those varieties which, like the salmon, its larger use.

more fat than most other animal foods. The greater than that of beefsteak, are much fat often runs as high as 40 per cent, being less easy of digestion. The less highly flaconsiderably in excess of the protein, which vored varieties, such as white fish, cod, and averages 16. The average ham contains in smelts, have a lower nutritive value but are 100 parts 30 of protein, 32 of fat, 7 to 10 of very easily digested. Since these contain salt, and 28 to 31 of water. Owing to the less nutriment and are quickly digested they relatively small amount of protein in pork it must be taken oftener and in larger quanis poor meat for use as a continuous diet, tities than other meats. Fish is especially unless combined with some such food as well suited for an invalid diet, but there is beans, in which there is considerable pro- really nothing to show that it is a brain food, Bauer in his "Dietary of the Sick" says that smoked ham is one of the wholesomest forms of meat. This is not the prevalent opinion here. The fiber is very tender and were it not for the large amount of foods. Starch is the nutrient most widely fat it would be much more digestible. Bacon distributed and largest in amount in plants. is more digestible than pork, and ham occupies an intermediate position. Ham is more digestible when thoroughly boiled, cut thin, and eaten cold. Bacon if cut thin and cooked until crisp is comparatively easy of digestion, can be eaten by dyspeptics, and forms force and heat-producing food. It is more an agreeable fatty food for consumptives.

poultry a good flesh-forming food. Its disforce production. Chicken, whether roasted, boiled, or broiled, is one of the most digestible foods for invalids. "The white meat ering from any severe illness before beef and table food. Macaroni has a high nutritive

Fish is very much like poultry in the large The composition of lamb is very like to amount of water and the small amount of Different varieties of fish vary in comright age lamb is as digestible as beef or but in general it can be stated that the flesh mackerel, or herring, are rich in flavor and Pork contains less water, less protein, and in fat, while possessing a nutritive value unless it be that on account of the low amount of fat it is better suited for persons of sedentary habits than are the richer meats.

> Let us now consider some of the vegetable It is a valuable food and if by proper and sufficient cooking it is freed from the cellulose capsules in which it is contained is not difficult of digestion.

The sugar of plants is a very valuable easily digested than starch, but if large In poultry the waste and water are large quantities are taken at a time it is liable to in amount, the fat is small, while there is ferment and produce disturbances of digesmore protein than in any other animal. The tion. Good candy is good food, and ought large amount of protein makes the flesh of not to be denied children. We should, however, avoid giving them candy rich in fat, advantage is the small amount of fat for giving too much of any kind, or giving candy before meals, as this spoils their appetite for other food.

The cereals contain a great deal of nouris more easily digested than the dark and ishment in concentrated form. Wheat bread, a little of the breast of chicken may be given though not a perfect food, comes nearer the to a typhoid convalescent or a patient recov-requirements than perhaps any other vegevalue, is about as easily digested as meat, and carrots contain from 70 to 90 per cent easily than bread.

It is a hearty food and hence is more suitlife than for persons of sedentary habits.

protein, should be eaten with some form of cooking. animal food-eggs, milk, butter, or cream. Rice is very easily and completely digested.

Rye bread is nearly as nutritious as wheat bread but is not so easily digested.

Corn contains considerable fat as well as protein and starch. Eaten as a vegetable, green corn is difficult of digestion, but corn-Peas and beans contain twice as amount of starch, though large, is not equal again, as grapes, dates, and bananas, conbeans are therefore highly nutritious food, equal in value to wheat, but they are more oranges, strawberries, raspberries, them sooner. Green beans and peas conmore easily digested than in the dry, ripe somewhat less digestible. seeds.

Potatoes and such roots as beets, turnips, able to do with their digestibility.

and as valuable for flesh forming. Crack- of water, and are deficient as flesh-formers, ers, weight for weight, contain more nutri- having only from two to three per cent of alment than bread, three pounds of crackers buminoids. Potatoes contain about one third being equivalent to four or five pounds of as much starch as bread. Two pounds of bread. Most persons can digest them more potatoes will produce less force than one pound of beefsteak, while three and one Oatmeal contains more protein, more fat, third pounds would produce an amount of and more mineral matter, but less starch energy equal to that given by a pound of than wheat flour. It is therefore possessed bread. But to obtain as much flesh-forming of good flesh and bone-building qualities. material as would be supplied by a pound of beef or veal ten pounds of potatoes would able for those who live an active, outdoor be required. These vegetables are not very difficult of digestion if the cellulose cap-Rice, being rich in starch and poor in sules are softened and ruptured by proper

Fruits contain starch, sugar, and a small amount of protein (1-1.5 per cent). Organic acids supply the sourness, while the rich flavor is due to volatile oils. Their nutritive value depends largely on the amount of sugar and starch they contain. Some are valued for their agreeable flavor and for the meal is a nutritious and easily digested fact that they furnish variety in the diet; others, like the apple, are wholesome, but much flesh-forming material as wheat. The contain little nourishment; while others in amount to that in the cereals. Peas and tain a considerable amount of nutriment and hence are valuable foods. difficult of digestion and a person tires of peaches, and cooked apples are all easy of digestion. Melons, prunes, pears, apricots, tain more sugar and the protein in them is bananas, fresh currants, and raw apples are Ripeness and freshness of fruits, however, have consider-

ONE GOOD INDIAN.

BY BISHOP D. A. GOODSELL, LL.D.

year 1889. He was then living on the Riven feignedly mourn the death of Chico Pescawith him to Mr. Owen A. Stafford of Monte- about a year ago, at the age of ninety-six. cito, as also many of the facts given in this sketch. Not all the personal conversations real name was Francisco Gutierrez, and that

OR some years I was proud to call the to which I allude occurred in one visit, but man whose likeness appears with this after first meeting him I was so fascinated article my friend. I met him first in the that I went again and again. I now un-Rock Ranch in Montecito, near Santa Bar- dero, the Sonora Indian whose ways I shall bara, California. I owe my acquaintance try to describe. He joined the majority

His baptismal certificate shows that his

mind and body.

when their whole life is a siesta, in the shade given a hint of his character, or how shall

of his cabin, which he had built of rough boards. His son Francisco was with him. More than the usual Indian allowance of dogs sniffed at my heels and a litter of lively puppies frolicked at the old man's feet. From the branch of a tree there hung by the heels a half dozen gophers caught to rid his field of a pest and as food for his dogs. The skins of



scene was as picturesque as possible.

he was born in Sonora, Mexico, in the year book had not a word about Chico except 1797, and on the fifth day of October, so the title under the portrait, which was "An that when I first met him he was ninety-two Indian Who Stayed Converted." I sent this years old. Few knew him by his right name. to Mr. Stafford, to whom the existence of this His best known name was, as given above, engraving was a great surprise. It was Chico, the Fisherman. Up to his death, the taken from the photograph for which Chico result of accident, he was in full vigor of had sat at Mr. Stafford's request. Some traveler must have begged it of the photo-I saw him first sitting during the siesta grapher and so became possessed of this rehours, which all Mexicans observe, even markable face. With it must have been

> we account for the legend? Yet Chico was not converted in the Protestant sense. nor do I know that his parents were Catholics except from the fact that he had been baptized.

> Of education he had little. Yet he was well trained in the doctrines of the Catholic Church as well as the old sun worship of his ancestors. He spoke Spanish of

various animals were drying, tacked to course well, but in speaking with Americans the sheathing of his house. The whole used an amusing patois, a mixture of Spanish and English, that was delightful to hear. I was writing this notice of a unique His voice was very musical, his enuciation character when on passing down Market distinct, and he had not a trace of the hesi-Street, San Francisco, I saw on a magazine tation of a very old man. While of books cover a woodcut which was nothing less he knew almost nothing, he was a constant than a good portrait of Chico. It was part and adoring student of nature. He always of an advertisement of a book called "Early reminded me of the prophets of olden time, Days in California." I found a copy at last, for to him God was everywhere, in sky and but while Chico's portrait was there the star and sea. He was devout too in his

mental habit and his talk was like one of open air. It is worth while to have this old those psalms which dwell on the beauty and thought recalled in these days when so many grandeur of nature. master of his dialect one felt that he was in that is best in man. the presence of a true poet. He had the dramatic faculty to the point of genius. Eyes, hands, feet, attitude, all talked and reinforced his words. He was both humorous and witty and I fancy that any one who looks at the corners of his eyes can see the twinkle which was seldom absent from those true soul-windows. They were large, soft, and beautifully brown, but they had a dangerous snap in them sometimes.

If asked what his religion was he would promptly answer, "Católico Apostólico Ro-But he showed many evidences of being free from the superstitions of that church, as he held attendance on her rites as of little importance for himself. Sunday morning Mr. Stafford found him bathing in Hot Spring's Creek and chided him for not going to church while compelling his son to go. He looked with wideopen eyes and said, "Well, Staffy, when I want to talk with Goddee I talk with him so "-putting his hands together—" and I no pay priestee two bits (twenty-five cents) either." I believe his nearest and dearest religion was that of his ancestors; namely, sun worship. Mr. Stafford talked with him about this worship as described in Prescott's lie. histories, and especially the worship of the silver moon in a temple on which the rays of the full moon fell. "How you know that?" said Chico, and then went on to show great waited equally without forwardnesss or shyfamiliarity with the whole matter. "Well, time. Birds not sing. Plants not grow. No any other gentleman refusing to be seated save food in summer, man starve. Bimeby himself until we were. He was never so everything. He proved to me again that it ing "Grácias, señora, me múcho caballéro is in the country that men see God most (Thanks, madame, you make me a great genclearly and that devotion thrives best in the tleman)."

When one became crowd the cities to the detriment of much

Chico was not more than five feet six in height, but was amazingly broad of shoulder and long of arm. In his young manhood he had traveled as the strong man of a Mexican circus, and many tales are current in Sonora and Santa Barbara concerning his strength. I am told that living witnesses can establish this, that on being challenged by a small bet he crouched down, seized the ankles of a donkey in his great hands, and lifted donkey and rider clear of the ground. When past eighty he would forbid his son to risk injury in lifting heavy stones and himself raise to the top of the wall, invariably with ease, stones weighing three and four hundred pounds.

In his youth he served as a Mexican soldier in a fight with Indians, and was badly wounded by an arrow which passed through from one side to the other just beneath the abdominal wall. He showed me one day the scars of this wound. The arrow, he told me, had remained in the wound, the barb and feather protruding. " What did you do then, Chico?" "I break off head, I break off tail, and then I pull him out." I have no doubt he did, for no man ever knew him to

He had the courtesy of a gentleman, and withal a humble but not cringing manner. I remember how when I called on him he ness for introduction. Then shaking hands Chico, don't you sometimes worship the sun with much grace, he conducted me to the yourself?" "Why not? Sun Goddee. See! shady side of his shed and brought stools, Winter, much cloud, little sun, only short insisting on our being seated, and like any spring come. More sun. Plant grow. Bird poor as to be without a melon, orange, or sing. Bees hum. Everybody feel good. flower to give to a guest. His fine dignity Ha! who say sun not Goddee?" Yet it was was very marked when ladies called to see rather as a pantheist than as an idolater that him. Often they would decorate him with he worshiped the sun. Like the ancient a flower. This would straighten him up and prophets he found God everywhere and in make him walk as proudly as a boy, saysounding and in shortening it to produce the He was unforgiving to meanness. different notes. This violin was a great surimitating the "lope" of that swift beast.

be their friends. I have heard him imitate man, too," their sounds and calls and did not wonder that he could deceive them. Rather than time he lived a little below Riven Rock injure birds he devised means to drive them Ranch in a house of his own. A Mexican, off. The California quail is a beautiful bird, believing Chico had money in the house. rather larger than the eastern Bob White, sent a boy to get a gold piece changed and has a pretty plume projecting forward and thus became sure of the fact. Then from the top of his head. Americans say the boy, as instructed, watched to see where that his call, very different from that of the old man hid his keys, and robbed him in the quail of the Atlantic coast, is "Get his absence. Chico soon thought out the your hair cut—hair cut." To save his straw- rogue and started for the pulqueria (saloon) berries from these pretty thieves Chico rifle in hand. Mr. Stafford's son followed strung cord over his beds and attached little him to prevent the killing he saw in Chico's bells and jingling bits of tin. When asked eye. Just as Chico raised his rifle to shoot why he did this Chico laughingly said, "If the thief the young man seized the gun. It I no do this quailee say, 'Come—eatee— was instantly surrendered. Chico then went come—eatee'" (imitating their call). "Then in alone, accused the man to his face, and I do this and quailee say, 'Chico come back had him arrested. But while some of the -come back-come back!" His straw- money was recovered much had been spent berry beds were at that time his chief source by the boy's mother for food; so this old of support. He would not permit the slight- man refused to prosecute, and dismissed the est theft but freely gave to all who came.

Chico had a very religious and sunny better."

He had also, what is now a very rare actemper. He was abstemious as to food. complishment among Sonora Indians, great using some wine but never having been skill in playing on the one-string Indian vio- known to be intoxicated. He was wonderlin. I have the one he played on, which he fully truthful, patient, charitable, and the gave me, insisting that he could make an- soul of honor and honesty. He was capable other without trouble. It consists of a piece of tornadoes of wrath under injustice, but of bamboo bridged near one end and strung would recover and atone by acts of kindwith a single string. He held this instru- ness. Few dared provoke him. His amazment between his teeth, making a sound- ing strength reinforced by his wrath was board of his mouth after the manner of a such that no five men could block his way. player on the jew's-harp, and thus leaving his But he was far more likely to break out hands free to manipulate the string both in over a wrong to another than to himself.

Let this speak of his charitable judgment prize to me in both the variety and power of of the dead. A reputed Kansas murderer, a tone it could produce. I was forced to re- fugitive from justice, lived near Montecitomember what I had read of Paganini and his in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Moun-G string. In some unaccountable way Chico tains. He did little work and was not a produced both melody and harmony. He good neighbor. In the absence of his wife gave the impression of several strings. He he one day dressed himself in his best, lav played some dance music: one with the down on the lounge, and blew his brains movement of a tarantula and another, as he out. This man had borrowed a considertold me, a coyote, or prairie wolf, galop, able sum of money of Chico and had never repaid it. Chico was called as a witness He loved all animals and all seemed to before the coroner's jury, having been He knew every track, call, and among the first at the cabin after the shot haunt of bird and beast. They trusted him was fired. He ended his testimony by addas they trust only those whom they know to ing voluntarily, "Poor fellow! Pretty good

> His generosity was remarkable. At one matter with, "Poor fellow, he not know any

must be shared with others. If his sense fore he could earn money enough to resume of politeness prevented his giving to others his journey. what had been presented to himself, he would buy the necessities for a feast and invite his thority and responsibility. His daughter neighbors in. Mrs. Stafford had sent him had imbibed notions above her father's a cake on his birthday and another friend station by living with white families, and had sent him a bottle of wine. These on visiting her father when the old man Chico put away, as he thought he was not was ill showed plainly her contempt for at liberty to give them to others, and his surroundings and thought she could invited his neighbors in to share his good raised himself up and said, "You go? Then fortune. On another occasion a dinner was I will not give you my paternal benediction." sent him in the field. His son had gone His son did not dare to smoke in his preshome at some distance to cook the dinner ence, though a mature man. It was not in the hut. The old man could not be per- because Chico hated tobacco but because suaded to touch a morsel until his son was it was an insult to his paternal dignity. sent for to enjoy the meal with him.

but was never a slave to his work. "Before I steal I cook grass."

him on account of the very satisfactory way spot where he was born. he had performed his work. Chico did not Santa Barbara to restore the amount overpaid.

ing too large a house and store for himself which he gave me as a friend of his father. -in short made the mistake many others have made before him. He lost his goods by stories Chico told in his mixture of Spanish trusting them too freely to the Mexicans in and English. They burned themselves into his neighborhood. lumber on credit. Seeing nothing but pov- on paper his dramatic force nor the twinkle erty before him he determined to sell out of his beautiful eyes. and go back to Sonora. So after paying for his old home. They had eighty dollars quake in Sonora?" between them. But it came to him on the way that he had forgotten to pay one bill. very fine. Sky blue, air warm.

He felt that every kindness he received and lived in a wagon for seven months be-

Chico had a high sense of paternal austraightway bought other cake and wine and not stay in such a place. On this Chico-

When ninety-six years old he felt, as is He was industrious to the last degree the wont of age, that he might soon die and He that he would like to go to God from his never sought gifts or help. For all dishon- own country. Well and strong but very esty he had a contemptuous wrath or an al- old he started for Sonora, reaching that most tearful pity. He was accustomed to state in safety. Shortly after, while walkput his hatred of dishonesty in this way: ing in the dark, he fell into a shallow mining pit and fractured several ribs. From He was an expert in building adobe the account of his son I judge that his houses, and his services were in great demand lungs must have been wounded by the fracso long as this style of house was built. tured ribs, for a high fever set in and he A gentleman in Santa Barbara for whom he died, without medical attention, late in his had built such a house purposely overpaid ninety-sixth year, and lies buried near the

His son returned to Montecito, where I discover this until he counted his money at often see him, and is now employed on a home, and then straightway returned to ranch adjoining that on which his father toiled so long. He is highly esteemed, and I count among my household treasures Chico ruined himself financially by build- some orange and manzanita paper knives

> I will now try to give some idea of the He had bought his my memory; but alas! I cannot reproduce

One day I asked him, at Mr. Stafford's all, as he supposed, he and his son started suggestion, "Do you remember the earth-

"Si, si, señor, I remember. One day Back he came, paid that bill, and had but fiesta (church festival). Plenty people. All four dollars left. So to the ranch he went go churchee in morning; afternoon, bull dancing). Bimeby hear 'boom-boom-people. So build up old church, let new BOOM.' Ah-h-h-h? What's that? 'Boom— churchee go.'" boom' under ground. People all frightee. People all run. Most run churchee. Gam- never saw nor heard. And he went on, bler forget his money. Soon churchee all people fall in. killed."

"But where did you go, Chico?"

to the woods).

-cock fightee, allee same."

Another:

"Si. good man. You know San Francisco, band. (Protestant minister). ago Francisco die. Bury him. Build cisco to new churchee. Bimeby churchee met him alive and well. done. Dig up San Francisco—put him nice and it did not seem quite the same. túmba — all grand. open churchee. Francisco gone. Every- cito Valley toward the sea. But a prespeople bad. tomb-find Francisco there all safe. Think And when I asked myself if I might hope some bad man move San Francisco. Priestee to see him again I bethought me of Peter's take him back new tomb. Priestee chantee words after the vision of the sheet, "I --prayee--make smokee. Go home. Next perceive that he who feareth God and

fightee—cock fightee—gamblee—roulette. Then priestee he say, 'Francisco no like People all there; múcho fandángo (much new tomb; too much money cost for poor

All this was told with wonderful gesture Cry, 'Temblbr / temblbr (earthquake)!' and expression. More vivid description I

"San Francisco very good man. One Priest pray saintee. Ground open, day very hot. Sacristan fall asleep—noon. Churchee crack, many Bad Indiano come, stealee sacristan's wifee -two child. Sacristan wake up-all gone -he no find. Feel bad-cry hard. Bimeby With a twinkle, "I run chaparrál (take so sad-tired-he fall asleep by church door. He dream, maybe-I don't know. "Next day, 'boom-boom' again-not so San Francisco come to him-say, 'I findee hard. Next day not so hard; people dancee wifee-childee. No cryee.' So San Francisco he go one, two, three day over sierra. Snow—tunder—elampago (lightning). My name Francisco. I tell you find wifee—say her, 'You come—I take one story about San Francisco. He very back home.' Wifee no eat cause lost hus-Bimeby bring back to churchee. maybe? No, because you pádre protestánte Find sacristan asleep. When he wake up Good many years he find wifee—childee—all there."

I write these just after returning to San churchee over him. Good many year, old Francisco after a visit to the ranch where church tumble down. Priestee tell people this good old man lived so long. I found build him new churchee. Move San Fran- all the friends who were there when I first But he was gone Priestee chantee - landscape was as beautiful to the eye as prayee - grand fiesta. Bimeby people all ever, and these states have no spot more Next morning sacristan come beautiful than the fair slope of the Montebody say think Francisco go way because ence was lacking which had seemed to me Bimeby priestee go old to interpret the scene as no American can. day San Francisco gone again to old tomb. worketh righteousness is accepted of him."

AT A CHILD'S GRAVE.

BY HERBERT BASHFORD.

T is not dew that gleams so bright On these frail flowers 'neath which she sleeps, But tears shed by the mourner Night, Who ever lingers here and weeps.

A LOYAL LOVER.

BY JOHN EDGEWORTH.

III.

REMAINED for this crisis and he little waiter was transfigured. smiled. Then, looking around, he said, " Marie." hand, murmuring, "My child," and gently ner of a duke, "M'sieur, the pleasure of drew her near. The girl shrank. I warned serving you was my most abundant recomher by a glance, and she submitted, with a pense." painful flush, as he kissed her.

Soon he was sitting by the vine-clad window, and then he crept out into the little garden, clinging to my arm, amid Michel's enthusiastic expressions of delight.

All this time he continued in the delusion that the picture portrayed his wife and that Marie was his child. In this we agreed to humor him by the doctor's vehement command that no shock of excitement should imperil the cure of his interesting "case." It was a sore trial to poor Marie-this tragic masquerading-which she endured bravely from a sentiment of pity for poor Beguin, whom she greatly admired and respected.

I dreaded the time when he must be roused from fancy to sober fact. I feared for his reason when "killing truth should glare on him." I worried the more that it seemed to be my duty to shatter the happy error in which he had found anew the joy of living.

At last he was able to walk with me through the town and one day we went to the cafe. It was a delight to see him greet Madame face dimpled with smiles as she uttered her pretty compliments over his recovery. He had moved the world mightily while his soul one then the other. The brightness of her con Jean bowed and smiled. him by the shoulder with a playful roughness he, from a clear, lofty eminence, saw at a day to me. And can a word of thanks re- ers had slowly and deviously traveled.

pay all your kindness?" The insignificant He laid aside awoke calm. He saw the picture and his obsequious air as the inevitable napkin dropped from his hand, and, that member She came to him. He took her pressed to his heart, he said with the man-

Our visit was a fête. As we sat at the From this time Beguin improved rapidly. table after supper the patrons of the café crowded about Beguin to present their greetings with the fervid friendliness of the Provençal people. As we strolled home he was happier, calmer, saner than I had ever seen him. I use the clumsy word sane for lack of another to express not merely that he was rational but that he exhibited the equipoise of a perfectly balanced intellect.

At this time he loved to sit in the public gardens, and the lad who had assumed his avocation found in him a constant customer. He who of old never read the journals that he sold, now studied them sedulously, with frequent queries as to allusions unintelligible to him from the long oblivion of his malady. I was astonished at the alertness and acuteness of his mind, for the slightest explanation of some historic event, some national crisis, some scientific discovery which belonged to the time of his obscuration was instantly apprehended. That period was an era of momentous happenings, including the Crimean War, the completion of the oceanic cables, the American civil contest, the Duschene. She met us at the door, her buxom forming of the Italian Kingdom, and the Franco-Prussian War. Many such like events took both her hands and kissed them, first was shadowed by the one thought of his stupendous calamity—a thought which filled eyes softened in a dew of tears, while she led all his sky, clouding it to the utmost horihim to the little table in the corner. The gar- zon, so that he could see nothing else. Now Beguin seized that the gloom had dispersed, it was as if and said, "Bon jour, Jean! It is a good glance all the landscape through which othavidity of his mind alarmed me. It appeared How strange I could forget that good woman abnormal. I feared his brain would be con- who adopted the desolate orphan!" sumed in the fierceness of its energy. He was like a famished man appeasing an im- in Montbron with her mother." perative craving. And only as this abated did he begin to talk of himself. afternoon as we were seated in the garden he said, after a fit of musing,

"Ah! this pleasant lingering in lotus land must soon end. I must seek out some avocation; what, I know not, for I am a sort of -your Irving calls him a Rip Van Winkle, is it not?—a stranger in a new world, where I have awakened a generation behind the But the God who has restored me to it has for me some place in it, I doubt not."

"Yes, M'sieur," I said, and continued, "Ere long I return to America. Perhaps you will go with me? There are many opportunities."

"Yes, yes!" he exclaimed. "Was it Emerson who said, 'America, thy name is opportunity'? I had not thought of that. But Marie; I cannot say if it would please her."

"Well," I answered, "the Sœur Marie too must strike her tent. She says her superiors have summoned her away to her mission."

"Marie go? But no, she shall not leave me. We have found each other. My childto care for, as she has cherished me! What else have I to live for?"

"But her life work to which she has devoted herself?"

home duties when they call her. And they could not-she would not-rob me again of my child."

"But her-" mother, I was about to say, but dreaded to use the word. He waited, expectant, and observing my confused de- of your wife resembles her mother?" lay said,

"Speak, sir. Your thought cannot be unwelcome to me. What would you say?"

Should I speak the fateful word? Yes, that must be sooner or later.

"But what of her mother?" I asked, watching him closely.

"Ma'm'selle Marie spoke of living always

"It is true, and I cannot chide her for Thus one giving that dear name to a stranger, for she knew no mother beside, save as a dim dream of childhood. Of course she forgot, though it is marvelous to me, who can hardly realize that it is a lifetime for her since the mother departed—and for me an eternity of sorrow, while still the event seems as of yesterday."

"Was it a relative who took the child?"

"No," he replied, "that could not be, for my wife was an orphan—reared by her grandmother, her sole surviving relative-when I married her. And for myself, I am Swiss, and without near kindred. And in fact I know nothing of this person. That is strange, although I had not realized it before. Marie has spoken little of her. And my mind has been so full I have rarely thought of her at all. Why! I do not even know her name. Well, she must be neglected no longer. She must be consulted. We must go to her. Her wishes will be sacred to us. So I cannot plan until we visit her."

"My dear M. Beguin," I said, "are you positively sure that this young lady is your daughter? Pardon me, but it is well that you should verify your belief. What does she say? And how can you satisfy her and then the scruples of her foster mother?"

"As for myself, I am confident," he an-"You do not understand, M'sieur. She swered with emphasis. "Her likeness to is a deaconess, it is true, but free to take up her mother—nay she is to the little Marie of my happy days as yonder rose is to itself in the bud. And could I misjudge the parental instinct that speaks so loudly in my heart? No, no! She is my child."

"Has she ever told you that the portrait

"Like her adoptive mother?"—and he laughed gently. "Ah, no; but that is delusion. Did she say so? It may quicken sleeping memories of the long-lost motherface, and she associates sentiments of affection with the other, who also belongs to the morning of her life. There can be no "Her mother!" he replied with a start, real resemblance. There was no one ever but instantly added, with a smile, "Ah, yes! like my Désiré. There may be perchance some imperfect similarity of feature by longings, hopes. which her vague memory is deceived."

It was plainly impossible to shake his conviction, unless by some rude shock, so I led him to talk of his early life, and the substance of a long conversation I now curtly record, as I wrote it down that evening.

A student of theology at Zurich, he met with a Mademoiselle Leclerc during a vacation ramble through the western maritime After settlement in his parprovinces. ish they were married. He was so strongly attached to his flock of Burgundian peasants, so passionately devoted to nature, so absorbed in the scholarly pursuits which were possible in his country cure, and so happy in his home, that he refused calls to churches in the great cities, and even to a chair in his university—for he early attained fame for both erudition and eloquence. So they remained in Gex.

A child was born whom they called Marie, and when she was six years old a little baby boy came to the presbytery one happy spring day. Alas! he tarried but a night, as though a child-angel whom God sent to lead the mother to the skies. For grief appeared to exhaust her vitality. She fell into an alarming fever. For nine long days and nights Beguin watched by her side, tireless, wellnigh sleepless and foodless; so that when she came to her senses and whispered faintly, "I am dying," his enervated mind and body were unable to endure, while he struggled against the shock. All through the last night he strove to steady himself. He would not believe in her doom. He reasoned about the case as a scientific observer, over, prayed as a believer; nay, forgetful of faith, he demanded of God in frantic protestations and slowly laid her hand on mine, with such the life of his wife, and staked all his cre-tenderness, and whispered, 'Yes, my husdence on the answer.

in the light, the fragrance, and melody of the —God—strengthen—thee. night, for she was very weak—too feeble to Oh—my—love—my—l—' talk. She dozed, and I sat and held her hand. unutterable

They were all prayers, and I never once doubted—I would not, I dared not permit myself even to question, and felt all my faith hang on that long, long prayer, until a vision came which appeared to me an earnest of mercy. It may be I dozed, but it seemed as if I saw with wideopen eyes my Désiré coming slowly along the yellow sands of a palm-fringed, tropic sea, as I stood in the shadow of a stupendous cliff, from whose cavernous depths I had escaped with the immeasurable anguish of an eternity's labor, waiting, longing for her presence. As she approached, the light which seemed to come with her, like a vast halo that illumined sea and sky, dispersed the gloomy mists which before had enfolded me, until she saw me and with a glad cry sprang forward as I fell upon my knees. clasped her about the waist as she bent over me and kissed my forehead and smoothed my hair.

"Then the vision faded. It was perhaps a merciful revelation of the heaven that is to be; but then I believed it an answer to my petitions—a proof that I had ransomed her life by my vows and prayers. It is strange, but now I imagine that my love for Antibes in those dark days sprang out of a confused identification of its sea and shore with the scenery of that vision. Alas! I have been waiting here in vain for her to come.

"And so as I looked out of the window on the new day that morning my hope turned to joy, and I came back hastily to the couch and cheerily said, 'Better, but yes, my soul, better! Soon shall we have thee out in the garden yonder, where thy Provence roses and over, and over again, endlessly. He miss thee. Yes, soon, thanks to the good God.' She lifted her eyes wearily to me band, I shall—be well—very soon. Kiss me "But," he said to me, "she died. It was —while—my heart—yet—beats—for—thee just at dawn. I had opened the shutter to let -thee-always. Ah, dear heart, the good morning. It had been a dreary watch that citizens thereof-never-say-"I am sick."

"And when, frantic, as the meaning of and watched, and thought—oh, Monsieur, her words stole to my mind as through a thoughts - memories, fears, mist from far away, I looked, there was no

light it her eyes. Monsieur, how can I tell changed from surprise to welcome, and sofyou this? It is only that I am nearing the tened, deepened into—was it—could it be Eternal Truth, where nothing is hidden, and love? As I held out both hands I said— I am no longer hardened and maddened by said only, 'Désiré—my desire!'; and I know my sorrows. It is my assurance of sanity not how, but her head was on my breast. that I can recall all this and speak of it with composure, and weep, warm, sweet, natural it all again, on that other 6th of June, that tears. Yes, thank God! my heart is no fête day of death; and then I knew nothlonger an arid volcano, seamed and scorched ing, or I can now recall nothing until afby convulsive sorrows, but a mountain whose ter an interval I cannot measure there was fires are quenched and whose shocks have a vague consciousness of being, as of a soul ceased, while God is clothing all its rugged- struggling to awake from death, tearing away ness with vines and trees, and birds are re- the clods of the grave and then floating in turning to it and the flowers bloom once space with nothing to cling to—nothing real, more. But—there are no Provence roses nothing solid and sensible, nothing attached there.

'To-day—yes, 'tis the 6th of June. our betrothal day, and our wedding day, one had our fête.'

as it were, into a series of apparitions tine. So they called her, and my lips fol- and stood beside me had gone again. lowed the custom, but already my heart had alas! why tell all this? chosen her other name, Désiré. I had not ing radiance around her. out of that awful, beauteous light, as from but with a numbed, lethargic brain. her meditations and the thought in her eyes stupidly without being able to reason about it.

"Ah! yes-my God!-I saw it all; I felt to time. It seemed to me that I was striv-"Well, when I called and she did not an- ing for centuries just to think out one clear swer-for the first time in all those years-idea, to remember one solid fact. And again and her heart was dead to my love, why, I after ages were gone I knew that I was alive. did not believe it. I was dazed. Then I had come to myself. I had a dim persuathere arose before me a thought; it was this: sion that gentle hands touched me and Ah! soothed me.

"Then in a flash all-all returned, hurling year later; and every year for seven we have my mind into furious tempests of thought. Once more I strove in desperation to regain "Strange to say that simple idea expanded, the solid ground of fact and finally fought my way back like a drowning man. Now I quick-vivid-one by one, in orderly se- was cautious. I trembled, but cheated myquence, and I sawall those so happy days—self with hope. I said, 'It is a hideous every minute accessory; nay I felt again all dream. I must awake—I will'; and then I those joyous emotions in their infinite varia- dared not. So when I heard a footstep I tions—all back to the first day of all. That would close my eyes and say, 'It is Désiré. was when I had won the consent of the Yes, surely! Who else?' and I would not grand' mère, but had said naught to Ernes- look or listen until whoever came so gently

"At last I came back to this world. voiced my love, but she knew—yes, my not in the presbytery at Gex. I was in the heart confided in that certainty; and now on chalet of Swiss herdsmen, far up in the that mellow eve in June I had gone to meet mountains of the Vaud. I had been ill for her returning across the fields to the cottage weeks. They said it was a fever of the brain. in the village. I saw her afar off, coming It was a malady of the heart, and nothing slowly, a vision of maiden loveliness, with cures that but death. They had found me the glory of the sunset sky like a jewel flash- lying helpless by the wayside, and had nursed She came to me me back to life, finally to health of the body, heaven, and I said to my soul, 'From the months before clear speech came to me, begreat God to thee.' Then I stood back in fore I could move my feet and hands aright, the shade of a rose hedge until she drew near. before I could realize what poor, kind Ulrich I stepped before her. She looked up from had done for me, and then I only felt it

I made the journey, but at last, in the night, lost God, through all those dreary years? Marie is His messenger to bring my faith and peace back to me.

so disturbed my faculties that again I fled away wildly, like a dumb brute trying to escape from his pain. There was a period, which I know must have measured three memories. As I strive to recall it all is confusion. My idea of it has no comparison except what I once saw when standing on the promontory of La Garrouppe during a storm. A sea gull, utterly exhausted, was vainly striving to combat the winds which hurled him up and down, back and forth, amid the clouds and waves. He could not rise against the wind. He could not reach the shore. He could not sink in the waters. So was I, in mid-air, as it were, away from the world, in the swirl of elemental forces, beholding only the dense black clouds torn by contending winds and the foaming waves of to you? There is nothing you may not say." a thunderous sea.

"It is true that I have betimes illusive recollections of shelter in some cottage or of sordid labor in the fields or of tramping alone over the highways, but these things must belong to the later portions of the time, and the effort to reconstruct even that period is hopeless-like piecing together the fragments of some pictured window shattered and shivered to atoms.

I chanced on Antibes, and here remained. to hide my past and evade recognition.

"One morning at daybreak, after hours of I had no plans, but stayed from time to time, wakefulness, I stole away, possessed by a growing better, as I now believe, though resistless impulse. I cannot tell you how very, very slowly. And the rest you know."

When Beguin finished this narrative, it I crept to her grave. I knew it by the cross was with such exhaustion from the emotions at its head that bore her name, which I traced he endured in living over again that tragedy with my fingers. By that time the sod on it that I could not ask him the last crucial was green, but the autumn leaves were fading question as to the picture. Had he any I lay down there and wept. Yes, knowledge of how and when he secured it? my first tears baptized her grave, but I could Did he still believe it had come with him on not pray. Alas! when I came to myself his flight from the presbytery? He had . my faith was gone. It never came back said nothing which could resolve these quesuntil of late. Often I longed for it vaguely tions. I had watched narrrowly throughout and dumbly. Can I tell you the story of a the story for some hint as to the portrait, since this was the clue to the mystery. It was almost beyond belief that rational as he now was-evidenced by his clear and con-"I now suppose that my visit to the grave vincing narrative, but above all by his appreciation of his previous mental alienation -he should still cling to this one delusionthis alone—the last of all.

But he was so overwrought as to look alyears, when my mind recorded no lasting most like the Beguin I first knew; and I hurried him home without another word.

> I acquainted Marie with this conversation. It greatly disquieted her. "Oh," she said, "I want my mother! I must see her."

> Finally one day, a week later, thinking the time had come, I said without warning.

"M. Beguin, you will not think me intrusive if I ask you a question about yourself? You have honored me with your confidence,

But he put his hand on mine, and said, "Surely not. Why should you hesitate? Have I not opened all my life—all my heart

"Well," said I, "it is this: the name on your cherished miniature is Ernestine Marot, and your name is Beguin."

I expected some show of excitement, and waited breathlessly.

"Yes," he answered with a quiet smile, "I forgot to explain that. It must seem strange to you. But it is simple. My name is Claude Marot. After I returned to the life of men and began to have use for a name again I took "At last I remember a vintage near that of my mother, Beguin, from some vague Avignon, where I worked and earned a little desire to lose myself—some hardly defined money. Starting again on my wanderings, effort to enter on another life-some instinct resume my old title. Ah, yes! now I under- has been misled by the name." stand—this too has puzzled Marie. I see it now. Well, I will explain to her also."

you have kept safethis miniature through all inn-for there was reason to believe that at the vicissitudes of those years?"

pears it must be so. I suppose I clung to found a man lying unconscious on the grave. it by a sort of instinct. I recall placing it He had taken him into the presbytery and in my bosom, with a blue ribbon around my at last restored him. He was grateful, but neck, one day during Désiré's illness when moody, muttering to himself, averse to con-I had been looking at it. I next discover it versation, brusquely declining any informaon the page of memory when I was working tion except that he came to visit the grave. at the vintage. It was then fastened with a At dusk he departed afoot, and almost frayed piece of tarred rope, hidden in a bit stealthily, as if fearful of being seen. Each of rough cotton cloth, and worn in the bosom year since, he had come, ever by night. of my garments."

IV.

unravel the mystery once for all, and the ways he left a cluster of Provence roses on next day, on a pretext of business in Paris, the grave. Without doubt he was the I bade my friends adieu for a week and friend of that poor soul who slept among went straight to the village of Gex. Shortly strangers. I was at the presbytery as an American visitor to the pasteur, who by my request was unquestionably Beguin! Thus again was conducted me through the little church, I baffled. The tangled skein was only more from Huguenot days. In the churchyard and cautiously led on the vivacious and I called attention to a grave marked by a discursive pasteur, who enjoyed the rare cross bearing only the name "Ernestine." Of it the pasteur told me a pathetic story to visitor having the good taste to be interested the effect that years since, before his time, in the legends of his parish. He told of as he had learned from the peasants of the his own residence, of his predecessors, and village, a gentleman and lady had stopped finally the sad history of a former incumat the inn. They were alone. She fell ill, bent who, crazed by the supposed death of and with her babe died at the hour of its his wife, had fled in the night and was them buried there together. He left money with the landlord for the care of the grave, and this had been yearly renewed by an of him was ever discovered. avocat of Lyons, under whose directions workmen had erected the simple stone inscribed with the name.

grave of poor Beguin's wife. This shrine was abandoned left the village with her of his affections—this scene of his despair- child. She returned to her people in some ing tears—this place of his desolate pil- distant part of the country and has never grimages is the tomb of a stranger! since been heard of in Gex." Where then is his wife's grave? And how

nally it become both difficult and useless to could he have been so mistaken? Yes, he

The pasteur further said that he thought there was some guilt and remorse in the "Then," said I, "you feel confident that man-this foreigner of the calamity at the intervals he visited the grave. At least on "Yes," he replied, "incredible as it ap- a June morning some years before he had Sometimes he paused at the presbytery to greet the pasteur, although he shrank, shuddering, from entering the house; but What could I believe? I resolved to usually he went without any message. Al-

I asked for a description of the man. which has some historic interest as dating tightly twisted. Yet I would not desist, pleasure of intercourse with an educated The gentleman, a foreigner, had never heard from. It was believed that he had destroyed himself, or had perished wandering in the mountains. But no trace

"And his wife?" I said.

"She was supposed to be dying-nay even, for a moment, dead; but slowly re-"Ah!" thought I, "this then is not the covered, and when hope of her husband

Ah! perhaps here was the end of the

morning drove out to Montbron and found She seems contented in her work. rect my previously determined allowance for for them." the changes of time. She was still a con-She had subdued it. Her distress had not And is she soon to be released?" gloomed into a sullen "winter of discontent," tumn whose frosts had mellowed and matured the fruits of character. Her whole appearance suggested the serenity, the And still there is the illusion?" dignity, the placid strength which is derived only from self-conquest in great daughter as his child?" troubles.

Even thus storms sweep by, working resemblance. the earth emerges from the night chastened and purified by its baptism.

She stood an instant, as these impressions flashed through my mind, and said,

"Does Monsieur wish to see me?"

"This is Mme. Marot?" I replied. "I am from Antibes-"

have seen her?"

"Yes," I said, "a few days since, and I bear you a letter from her."

eves said.

"Tell me of her. It is better-the living happy? How does she look? Oh, my lit- the years of his madness." tle Marie, when shall I see you?"

skein, I thought, and started that day "She is very well," I said, "and as amifor Angoulême, and thence the following able as even your mother-heart can believe. the cottage of Madame Marot. In answer she has been a trifle tried by her patient. to my knock the door was opened by one It was a serious and in fact mysterious case. whom I instantly and certainly identified as But to the credit of Ma'm'selle Marot and the original of the miniature. I had to cor- the good doctor he is well. It is a triumph

"Yes," she answered, "I was most unwillspicuously beautiful woman. The eyes and ing for her to adopt the life of a deaconess. hair were the same. The features, more Having lived so long in this quiet retreat I firmly chiseled, had lost something of their fear the great world. But she believed herearly softness of contour and color, but the self called, and that conviction was supreme. expression was modified and ennobled. She has "-and Madame's voice lowered Through the mobile and luminous face and softened—"she has her father's spirit. shone a soul that had sorrowed, but endured Ah, well, she goes forth as a soldier of the and conquered. Grief had not crushed her. cross and the Captain will surely guard her.

"Her superiors have directed her to rebut rather brightened into a splendid au- turn from this duty to Marseilles, but her patient will not consent to her departure."

"Poor man! Marie has written of him.

"You know then that he claims your

"Yes; doubtless there is some imagined Marie writes that she is havoc in their course; yet afterwards the troubled, for it indicates yet some latent day dawns fairer, the sky glows purer, and and lurking energy of the disease in his brain. But she cannot remain, and besides I must have her a little while before her next task. Surely the mother's claim should count—and when it asks so little—against a stranger's and a-a-madman's."

"Madame," I said, "you utterly mistake. This gentleman is no longer mad, or even "Ah!" she exclaimed. "then it is M. ill; and he is one of the noblest spirits it Lowell." And I fancied the cordial wel- has been my fortune to know. I believe come of her look was tempered by critical him sane and free from all delusions. I "Enter, if you please, and be shared your opinion until of late, but now seated. And my child! She is well? You I have conviction—nay evidence—that he is altogether rational—"

"But," she interrupted, "this phantasy-"

"Yes, yes," I replied, "but it is expli-She did not open it, but with shining cable. However, has Ma'm'selle told you of a miniature?"

"She mentioned it as a portrait of his voice—than any writing; and then she dead wife—he said of her mother, poor would not tell me if she ailed. Is she soul!—which he has cherished through all

"Yes," I said. "It represents a lovely

strangely resembles you?"

compliment. But you say yes? 'Tis mar- fect equipoise of nature. I thought, with a velous. Yet it might be, for I am not un- glow at the heart, "Marie is the true daughcommon, and truly that would help his ter of this admirable woman—perhaps hard fancy about Marie, for it is said she is like to win, but won-ah, forever!" me, though not in feature."

work of Delaroche-"

"What!" she said, the steadfast glance of attention shadowed by a painful memory, tury cathedral and the superb modern town-"And I also was painted by that artist. hall in Angoulême, with its rare and curious Surprising is the fate that has brought the library and museum. Yet my thoughts dwelt life of this stranger in contact with ours, with Madame in the cottage at Montbron. and, it seems, at so many points!"

kill. It makes alive."

She gasped, "What is it?-quick! quick!" Marot."

said, "M'sieur, now - pardon - tell me down to the floor in a swoon. more."

I drew my chair to her side. Her look all as briefly as might be. She did not in- knoweth."-J. E.

woman; and do you know, Madame, it terrupt me, save by exclamations, though she wept plentifully; whereby I knew her a "Me? Ah, no. Monsieur is pleased to rare woman, of exquisite sensibility but per-

At the close of my recital she asked me "It is more than a vague resemblance," I several questions, and was about to offer said slowly. "It is as like—I speak as an some explanations when I said, "No, dear artist-as one sister to another. I could Madame, not now. It is better you should easily believe it was painted from your face be alone. I will leave for a time, and with ten years ago, and you have changed but your permission will return this evening. little, Madame. It was well executed—the For I wish to hear, and there is something also for me to say."

I passed the day visiting the twelfth cen-

Toward the close of the day I sought her "It is enclosed," I added, carefully not- home. She had prepared a dainty little ing the effect of my words, "in a curious supper, spread on a round table under the case of silver filigree. It consists of a vine apple tree in her garden. She would not springing on either side from a sod of hear one word about the subject of my visit daisies, with above a cluster of Provence until I had eaten, and, by her command, roses." I paused a moment, as her lips lighted my cigar, when she gave me her verpaled, but proceeded: "Dear Madame, can sion of the tragedy. It supplied the missing you bear a shock? I grieve to inflict it, portions. I will relate only these. Thus, but the surprise of joy and love does not after telling much that I already knew, she recounted as follows:*

"M'sieur, I was dying that night. Nay, "On the back of the case, Madame, is believe me or not, I was dead. Hear me engraved a date, August 13, 1856, and an without a word, for this I have told to no inscription, 'To my husband, on my 18th living soul. Few would credit it, perhaps birthday,' and the name is - Ernestine none, for it is a thing incredible. I bade Claude good-by, and kissed him and tried Her eyes stared at me. Her face faded to comfort him with my last remnant of and then flushed. She quivered, as she strength; and then, as it appeared, I slept. rose to her feet and then sank back in the It was but for an instant, and on becoming chair. Her hands fluttered, but motioned conscious I saw him still kneeling by my me away as I sprang to her side. I turned bed with his face pressed to mine in a frantic to the window and stood gazing down the and despairing caress. Then he looked up village street for a long time, until she wildly, cried, 'Oh, my God!' and sank

^{*} A similar occurrence to that here given was recently recorded in a French scientific journal, and about the same time an Engstartled me. It was calm, though her lips lish traveler in the Alps suffered an analogous experience. What quivered and her eyes shone through a mist it was each reader is at liberty to decide, whether a simple swoon, a dream, a trance, or a state such as St. Paul described as of tears. Then, faking her hand, I told her "caught up to the third heaven," but "whether in the body, I cannot tell, or whether out of the body, I cannot tell; God

pitied it and despised it. I seemed to be before him. I could see the agony working out of the window, and the day was dawn- embodied. They shocked me; so wild and beyond my dreams of paradise. And there were in the face of nature hues so fine, so delicate, and in the air myriads of tuneful in ravishing harmonies of color and music. Yet it was the same world I had always known. I thought, 'God has disclosed to me the glories of nature as he created it, as he beholds it, and as, in the flesh, "eye hath not seen nor ear heard."'

closed door without sense of contact, into the garden. All this time, absorbed in my now I felt as if something were gently pulltenuous cord to the lips of my poor body. I oblivious of his salutation. opened his eyes, like one bewildered. a ring, which he placed upon his finger. He possible while I was out of the body. gazed long on the face, wailing bitterly but could I be clothed again in the flesh? as I flung my arms about his neck; but to haps sever it, while I was afraid to test its

"I now discovered that I was regarding my dismay he did not pause. He did not my body, lying there so pale and worn, as see or hear me. He passed on to the ensomething quite apart from myself, and I trance. At the door he turned. I was straight hovering above it, a body also, but oh, so fearfully in his face; nay it seemed as though light, so fair, so instinct with vigor and de- by some strange prescience I could peer light! I felt that I had never lived before. down through his eyes into his soul and see I marveled ever to have suffered. I glanced his thoughts—literally see them as if visibly ing, but in beauty such as I never saw be- disordered and turbulent were they. I saw fore, for I was gifted with a sensibility of his mind like the ocean lashed to fury, while faculties such as I had not ever imagined now and again through the storm-wrack I and cannot describe. I felt that it would be caught glimpses of myself, smiling as in girleasy to rise, at a wish, to the height of the hood or floating with closed eyes in death, heavens; and I could see far-oh! it was or of Claude standing in his pulpit or rushillimitable—while the odor of the flowers ing wildly along a lonely road or lying dead, and the song of the birds—the incense and drowned, beside a river's brink. Multitudes matin-song of nature-were exquisite to me of such half-formed pictures appeared on the waves, in the clouds-everywhere-and vanished in ceaseless confusion.

"As I looked, for the first time since leavsounds, all strange and lovely, which blended ing the body I felt a pang. It was fear for him and unutterable pity and love. how I yearned to comfort him! As I stood, he sprang back to the bed and falling beside the body threw his arms about it and sobbed and groaned forth a torrent of violent words. Then he rushed from the house and I fol-"I moved at will, and passed through the lowed, as though borne through the air without effort, close by his side through the sleeping village, along the highway, across new emotions, I had forgotten Claude; but the fields-on, swiftly on toward the distant river, beyond which lay the mountains. We ing at me, and reëntering the room I found passed an old peasant who took off his cap, to my surprise that I was attached as by a and then stood amazed as Claude rushed on stood close by and above, the cord contract- cern me, and it was now quite evident that ing, yet never coercing me. As I gazed in Claude could not see me, so I concluded that amazement Claude stirred, sighed, and it would avail nothing for me to follow him. Then, It was manifest that I could not communigroaning, he staggered to his feet and ap- cate with him through his senses or with proached the body. He took the poor any one else to seek assistance. If only he wasted hand, kissed it gently, and drew off could see me, or hear me! Ah! it was imsoftly, with muttered words, smoothed the would see; for while the very idea was indehair tenderly, kissed the pallid, haggard scribably distasteful yet I knew this was the features over and over again, then drew up only way to save him. So I turned back, folthe sheet and turned toward the door. I lowing the slender filament which still drew was by his side, quick as thought, and spoke, me—though I could easily resist it and perescence. It was like the bursting of the husk, you are stronger.' that the inner life might emerge to blossom that falsehood! was unnatural and altogether abhorrent. My soul protested with a repugnance which nothing could have conquered but my love for being so tedious." for Claude. This, only this had I carried drew me back at a sacrifice sharper and sorer than death can ever be.

lenting will dragged my soul back, nearer if you will." and nearer to that body of death. I was conscious of a supreme effort to reanimate will confirm it." And she drew from her it—and oblivion swallowed me up. After pocket the miniature, as I supposed, for a time, long or short I know not, I felt a there was the same chased silver case. But drop of moisture on my face and opening the portrait disclosed Beguin's face my eyes by a painful effort I saw the coarse, younger, fairer, happier than I knew him. wrinkled countenance of my old nurse, It bore a twin inscription, "To my dear Tante Lisette, who was weeping silently as wife, on our wedding day, June 6th, 1856. she strove to force open my mouth. Next my Claude Marot." throat thrilled at the touch of some fiery heart throbbed in a feeble and indecisive Then the doctor came in hastily. I recognized him, although he appeared to clusive; but I did not need proof," be far, far away, and his voice sounded as

strength—back, back to the death-chamber, my faculties of perception were quite alert. to that loathsome corpse. How I shrank from I did not reason or remember, and I was it. We dread death, yet never had I re- utterly void of emotion. But after a while coiled from that portal by which we pass -a long lapse of hours as I learned afterout of this life as now, when I was about to ward - suddenly the thought of Claude return through it from the freedom of that arose in my mind, and instantly, like the new form of existence to which I had unveiling of a picture, the scenes of that advanced. When dying it seemed to me morning flashed forth in my memory. I natural, and in a way desirable—a normal struggled over and over to speak, and finally process to which my nature responded as by murmured, 'Claude.' The doctor heard and a sort of instinctive adjustment and acqui- said, 'He is well. You can see him when Blessings on him for It quickened me like a in the light. But now this re-birth to earthly draught of the water of life. I took a life, as it were, through the gates of death mouthful of broth, and slept like a wearied child.

"But, M'sieur, I weary you. Forgive me

"Not so," I hastened to reply. "Your with me out of my former life, and now it strange story, Madame, is intensely interesting to me, and the more since it solves a mystery that has long allured but evaded "I was at war within myself, but my unre- me. I pray you to proceed. Tell me all,

"Then you believe my story?

I returned it as she said, "The portraits liquid, and presently a tingling sensation were made by the same artist; his for me at quivered throughout my frame, and my our wedding and mine a few months later at my birthday."

"Yes, Madame," I said, "that is con-

"Ah," she said, "you are kind! I have from limitless distances. He thrust a needle hid all these things in my heart for many charged with brandy into my arm. My eyes years. Until now I have found no one to closed as though weighed down by insup- share them. But you come to me from my portable languor. Then, after ages, I looked lost husband, my poor Claude, and my heart again. He was still there, with his finger has been shaken sadly by your tidings-my pressed on the artery in my neck. Again heart which I thought so calm and strong. he administered the stimulant, and this Well, I will be brief now. There is little to time I flinched at the prick of the needle. tell, and I will not weary you with an ac-He smiled, laid his finger on the pulse at count of my long, slow recovery. At last I my wrist, and nodded to Tante Lisette as if was strong enough to learn the truth. pleased. I could not move a muscle, but Claude had disappeared. The villagers had

searched far and wide. No one had seen the pasteur rushed by him in the early morning of the 6th of June like a man distraught and disappeared in the distance toward the He remembered the date well for he was then going up to the château to pay his I will come for you early in the morning." quarter's rent. They all believed he had drowned himself in the stream, but no body had been found. I could not believe he had destroyed himself. miles without success.

"Finally I was compelled to desist. for long I advertised in the papers of all adjacent cities. I wrote to all our pasteurs gone to the jardin-des-plantes. comfort in submission to God's will and in the care of my darling child. For long I hoped still, and watched for a messenger. I had bright days when I approached the poste restante in the confidence that a letter awaited me. I persisted in writing to those who still showed interest in my case. often woke at night as a chaise came down the street and rushed to the window saying, 'It is he! Yes, he comes,' only to see the vehicle pass by as I sank in a chair and wept and wept and wept. But at last, when I abandoned hope, I attained a sort of for this day."

I will leave you, but will return to-morrow permitted to surmise? Good! to learn how I can aid your plans."

"But," she said, "there are no plans, exhim but an old peasant, who reported that cept that I must go at once to Antibes, Will you allow me to accompany you tomorrow? Yes, early—by the first train. I cannot bear delay."

"Certainly, Madame, if you can be ready,

V.

DURING the long, continuous ride we had I surmised that he was much speech. I revealed my love for Marie mad with grief, and determined by the help and received the mother's approval of my of God to get well that I might find him and addresses. I told her of Marot's wish to go restore him to reason and to life and love. with me to America, if Marie consented When able I drove through all the surround- after consultation with her "foster mother ing country. I discovered only one trace of that good, dear woman who had nourished his course. A lad fishing in the river one her orphaned childhood." I represented to morning some months before had seen a her the danger of any shock to his brain, man cross the bridge in frantic haste, toss- and we devised many plans for restoring ing his arms and muttering wildly. He him to his wife, but all were flung aside as watched him curiously until he disappeared inadequate, and at last we concluded only along the road leading to the mountains. I that Madame Marot should wait at a hotel searched every hamlet and chalet for many until I might send for her after I had broken the seal and disclosed to Marot the star-Yet tling contents of my budget of news.

I found Marie at Michel's, Marot having Was I prethroughout the province. I notified the au- sumptuous in fancying that I detected a thorities everywhere. But all in vain. And light of gladness in her eyes as she greeted so I sent for Marie and returned to this me? Perhaps it was only a tribute of her shelter, which I possessed, where the years love for the mother, when I announced my have come and gone stealthily as I sought visit to Montbron. Her delighted surprise on learning that Madame Marot was in Antibes prevailed with me to release her without a word of explanation either of the parental romance or of that newer, sweeter idyl which filled my soul.

> So I departed in search of M. Marot, I telling Marie we would walk along the beach toward La Garrouppe in case she might wish to find us.

Marot was seated under a group of palms by the sea wall of the garden and rose to salute me with both hands outstretched. praised his astonishing improvement in peace, which has sustained me, thank God! health and proposed a stroll, adding that there was a communication I wished to "Yes," I replied, "the stormy night has make. He assented, saying with a smile, gone and the day dawns for you. And now "About Marie, is it not? May I not be Proceed. M'sieur, I am all attention."

golden sands.

by the arm, regarded me with set and Ernestine. serious face, and said,

"But M'sieur, speak quickly. My God! do not suffer me to believe a delusion. suspect your meaning, but it cannot be. you are sure, tell me—tell me at once!"

"M'sieur—my dear M. Marot"—I paused an instant at the name as he started,-" your wife did not die-" I hesitated. He raised his hand with a gesture of stupefaction. "She is alive; Marie's mother—your wife has passed these long years at-"

He turned his back on me, placed his hands over his eyes, and sank slowly on his knees. I dared not look, and faced the sea. Ere long he touched my arm, saying, "Pardon me. Will you allow me to leave you? I would be alone with my God."

"I will await you," I said, "near the stairs to the garden."

He was soon lost to sight as he passed around the precipitous promontory of La Garrouppe.

On my return along the sands I met the tears sparkled in her eyes like dew in the heart of the violet.

"You have told him?" she said.

"Yes, and he bore it bravely. He has gone on alone. When he returns we will take him to the hotel. I did not inform him that she is in Antibes."

Garrouppe. I was to notify you both."

"It is better so. We will wait here."

Marot afterwards told me that as he rounded the cliff at La Garrouppe, dazed fully pinched my ear, and said, with maddening joy, he saw a woman approaching.

He took my arm and we descended the intrusion faded before an amazed recoglong flight of mossy steps cut out of the nition of his dream-scene-the vision which cliff and turned westward along the broad had so often visited his distempered fancy in the days of his darkness. I began cautiously, administering the "the yellow shore of the palm-fringed sea"; truth as it were in attenuated doses, diluted he stood "in the shadow of a stupendous with digressions. At first he listened with cliff, waiting, longing for her presence"; the languid attention of mere courtesy, but and clear in the glowing western sky, transpresently he hearkened with all his soul, figured by the heavenly light which seemed and finally he stopped suddenly, seized me to come with her, was-yes! yes!-was

> About their meeting no man knowsonly God.

> One hour passed, and another—I know not how many, for with us also time was winged with joy—until they came, walking slowly, hand-in-hand, after the peasant fash-

> That evening as we all sat under the vines in Michel's garden I pressed for an early marriage, as urgent letters called me to America.

> These sincere and simple souls made no obstacles of convention, and a day was appointed in the following week, with the good Père Jaillot to bless our bonds.

> Then M. Marot bestowed on me a great surprise, the last eccentricity of a vanishing, haunted past. He said,

"And we also-Ernestine and I-will stand with you at the altar and wed again. We died, yes both, to each other and to the world. We have returned to a new life. Marie, an angelic smile on her lips, while Let us have anew the blessing of heaven and the consecration of the church. here knew of that old life so far away. It is seemly. It is grateful to my fancy that we two lovers should wed. Is it not so, And Thursday of the next Ernestine? week—it is the 6th of June, our fête day. Its brightness was enshrouded once by that "But," said Marie, "they will meet, for fête of death, and after weary years the gloom she is coming from the hotel toward La has gone, thank the good God! Let us bury it in oblivion, and begin our new life at the altar."

> When I communicated the next day with Père Jaillot he shrugged his shoulders, play-

"Ah, you heretics and lunatics! It is a An instant's irritation at this complication very droll. It is a case without precedents. ogy of fools. Yes, I will solemnize the dou- little Huguenot nun" and her marriage. ble marriage, and if any of my brother Pharisees should cavil, I will silence them. I impressiveness, and from the altar addressed will explain that the first alliance of our us a most tender, poetic, and wisely pious good friends was void of the churchly sanction-a mere heretical civil contract-and of the sermon and the epithalamium, which that now the parties, convinced by my orthodox advices, submit themselves to the divine authority of Holy Mother Church. Oh, yes! I will know how to answer them. But, M'sieur, it is a very wonderful narrative you have rehearsed to me—an epic of the heart. I salute the worthy M. Marot, and hope to make acquaintance with Madame; a rare saloon of the good ship La Bretagne, which soul indeed who could inspire such devotion and vanquish such sorrows! And the charming deaconess—fortunate—was it not, M'sieur?—that these heretic pseudo-nuns deck Marot and his wife—"loyal lovers" have no perpetual vows! The daughter of such parents must be a veritable pearl of perfection. I agree with your opinion and offer my congratulations. A very pretty confusion this, on my word, for me, a priest of Rome to marry this already wedded passame time yourself, an American heretic, happiness to share in the pretty romance as bron-transmuted into those wonderful the priest whose prayers for your welfare francs which count up so fast but change will have at least the merit of a profound into so few dollars; and they are rich in their sincerity."

Provençal summer morn. Madame Duschene was there, diffusing blessings from her dimpled cheeks. The garçon Jean was there, embarrassed at the absence of the napkin from his arm but consoling himself in a ravishing bouquet, suspended on the lapel of his coat, which well-nigh effaced quite so good as heaven. him from sight. Michel was there, all tears voluble whispers. Even the doctor was are at home."

But precedent is the apol- there to testify his approval of the "good

The cure rendered the ritual with solemn "advice." It was a marvelous combination closed on a note not always found in either and better far than both alone, a very natural, genuine "God bless you," which came straight from his generous heart, baptized with the holy water of a tear and consecrated with the unction of sincerity.

And now I write these last words in the bears us to that Arcadia whose other name is America.

Through the open door I discern on the seated together in serene and tranquil joy. I divine the subject of their discourse; not the past, ah, no!-they may sometimes dream of it, alas! but in the sanity of waking hours they ignore it. It is of the future they speak so earnestly. Marot is devising schemes; teur of the Reformed communion, and at the for to them all I am yet only the poor artist, but "with talent, yes! and sure of his fame," and this little Kaiserswerth nun! Well, well! whom they will not burden. They have the Seriously, M'sieur, it will be for me a great dowry of Ernestine—the cottage of Montgifts. He will teach the language and she The fete day dawned in the sweetness of a will exercise her skill in the embroidery. The church was Truly they will do well, and perchance may filled with villagers, the curious visitors aid Marie to fit up her little home. I smile from the hotels, and our humble friends. to myself over the surprisal with which I shall repay all the astonishment they have caused me to endure, when I introduce them to the dear old Lowell homestead, near Salem, by the sea. Oh, if but my mother were there to welcome us!-though it is not

"No, dear, you must not read these last and shrugs and grimaces and gestures and words. Wait, Marie, just a little until we

AËRIAL PIGEONS.

BY G. REYNAUD.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE FRENCH "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES."

they reached?

play is not sufficient to explain the extent of or a line. dove breeding for some years past. Belgium, for example, possesses alone as many in the past by the carrier pigeon. pigeons as all the other European nations best way to give an impression of what the combined. In maintaining in their dove- aërial post may become in the future. cotes the most valued breeds, the Belgians rives first, beating hundreds of competitors, pigeon. certainly feels in an equal degree all the pleasure that may be felt by the proprietor post. Pliny informs us that they paid very of a racing stable whose favorite horse has dearly for birds which had stood the test. just won the first prize. This dove breed- There were at Rome and in most of the ing, the utility of which in military cam- cities of the empire dovecotes able to hold paigns cannot be gainsaid, is in time of from five thousand to ten thousand pigeons. peace nothing but an agreeable pastime or These were the chief means of communicaa form of gambling. Few people in fact tion between the government and its rethink of utilizing pigeons for the transactions motest provinces. It was in this way that of daily life. "We have at our disposal the Rome was able to meet revolts in the telegraph, the telephone, and the post. provinces before they were fairly under way. What is the use of resorting to so primitive Later the degenerate offspring of the masa mode of correspondence?" Such is the ters of the world used the birds to announce

THE recent contests at the Trocadero reason too often given for relegating the and the experiments in liberating carrier pigeon to the rank of a luxury. pigeons at sea have drawn the Such is the prejudice which we wish to try attention of the public to pigeon breeding, to combat. We believe that communica-They have especially revealed the existence tions of every nature would gain much in of numerous and prosperous societies which rapidity if the carrier pigeon were employed display their activity in training hundreds of along with the most perfect methods of corthousands of pigeons. What is aimed at by respondence. This useful messenger can those who have given themselves up to this in many cases supplement, or advantagesort of sport, and what practical result have ously take the place of, the post and the telegraph. For a network of telegraphs can In military campaigns the messenger only serve important localities. It cannot pigeons certainly may render a great service connect, for example, a country house with by taking the place of telegraphs that have its neighbors, its tradespeople, or its debeen cut or in connecting the defenders of a pendents, because the daily communication besieged city with the rest of their country. is most frequently limited here to the ex-But the temporary importance of the rôle change of an insufficient number of diswhich carrier pigeons will then be able to patches to warrant the creation of an office

Let us recall briefly the services rendered

The Greeks borrowed from the Asiatics have in view not alone their national de- the taste for dove breeding. History has fense, but they seek in the practice of their preserved the recollection of that athlete of favorite sport all the excitement of gambling. the Isle of Ægina, who, when a conqueror The contests which take place every Sunday at the Olympian games announced on the in summer are the occasions of numerous same day his triumph to his fellow-citizens wagers. The owner of the pigeon that ar- by sending them a dispatch borne by a

The Romans also employed the aërial

the results of chariot races and regattas, or ings are closed by little vertical triangles the success of this or that gladiator.

besieging Candia, was able to keep up daily to those wishing to go out, and left open to ments.

tage may be taken of the aërial post. Paris with the provinces by means of pigeons which were carried out in balloons and allowed to return loaded with dispatches.

things which have the value of actuality. The fishing boats returning to Boulogne, Dieppe, and Saint-Malo are always preceded by messenger pigeons released at sea to announce their return and tell in detail what is the result of the fishing trip. And the bookthis way ahead of the telegraph.

Thus from the inhabitants of the ark, to whom the dove announced approaching deliverance, down to the Parisian bookmaker, men have taken more or less advantage of the marvelous instinct of the pigeon.

The animals which live in our dovecotes occupants of a single dovecote. belong to the Belgian race. The Belgian of small value are lost on the way. carrier pigeon is nothing but a descendant breedings for centuries. It consequently is not quite so large as the ringdove but it dovecote in different directions. plumage.

A dovecote may be set up in any place that is airy and spacious. A separate little ing in one direction is practiced for the most home is generally given to each pair, where part by dove trainers. In specializing their they may make their nest and bring up their young. The pigeon house is provided with pose—to limit the losses and to secure for a single entrance formed with a cage pre- one direction always the same rapid orientasenting two holes—one opening on the in- tion and the quickest return to the doveside, the other on the outside. The two open- cote. The dove trainer does not actually

moving around the point of suspension Is it necessary to recall the pigeons of and acting as trapdoors. The cage, which Saint Mark's that Venice has maintained is in a way the antechamber of the dovesince the thirteenth century out of remem- cote, allows the pigeons arriving from the brance of the services they rendered at that outside to be kept separate, as they are the time to the republic? The doge Dandolo, bearers of dispatches. The cage is shut up communication with the republic and in that those wishing to come in, by placing two way he succeeded in obtaining reinforce- strips of wood across the trapdoors. The pigeon arriving from the outside pushes with An episode of the War of 1870 was a re- its head the trapdoor at the first entrance, minder that even in our time useful advanges into the cage, and tries to push in the same way the trapdoor of the second openwhile besieged was able to communicate ing; but this is closed, so it is caught in a sort of mouse trap until its master comes to set it free.

The training of young pigeons begins We will mention two more interesting when they are three or four months old. They are released at greater and greater distances—two, six, twenty, forty, sixty, and eighty miles—these successive trips being chosen always in the same direction. six months old a young pigeon ought to be able to return to the dovecote by traversing makers at Paris receive news of the races in a space of two hundred miles at the rate of fifty miles an hour. At the end of the second year of training it will be expected that the pigeons will return from a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, and the third year, six hundred miles. These successive tests are intended for the selection of the

The pigeon comes back most rapidly from of the rock pigeon, modified by successive localities in the direction in which it has been traired; but when it is of good breed differs much from its wild ancestors both in it comes back from any direction. It would its habits and instincts. The carrier pigeon be logical to train all the occupants of a has a more expressive head, more elegant ner of proceeding would certainly cause features, and a more brilliant and varied more numerous losses, but the pigeons remaining after these different tests would evidently be of a greater value. The trainpigeons in this way they have a double pur-

The great velocity being of usually find at home. stances.

may be created in a day.

For how long a time does the pigeon prereturn after a separation of six months.

managed to find again in Belgium the home pigeon houses about forty miles apart. of their former owner.

rections. Hence the loss of time is often direction of its home. considerable. It has been asked if it would not be possible to train pigeons to leave eon that the railroad removes to an unknown their homes as bearers of messages and to region. Amid the jolts of the trip and the bring back an answer—in a word to make a darkness of the car, where it is treated as a round trip. However improbable the thing box, the poor bird no doubt thinks of its may appear, this wonderful result has been native dovecote where it found every evenobtained with ease. The method is this: ing a good supper, good lodging, and peace.

aim at practical results. He tries only to be pigeon house in Paris, are shut up for a cersuccessful in the races, and these generally tain number of days in a pigeon house in take place in any given town, in one direc- Saint-Denis, where care is taken to serve tion, invariably known beforehand. What them at a fixed hour a meal that is especigood then in training pigeons for other di- ally to their liking, and better than they The captive piless importance for practical purposes, it geons are after a short time perfectly acwould be necessary above everything else quainted with the customs of their new to secure for correspondents the pigeons home. When they are given their liberty whose return is certain under all circum- again they set out joyfully on outspread wing to reach the pigeon house in Paris. We actually possess in the dovecotes But they have not lost their recollections of spread over the whole of our territory one the good times passed during their imprishundred thousand trained pigeons capable onment. If, therefore, at Paris they are of crossing France between sunrise and sun- made to fast they will not fail to present The dove trainers are all grouped in themselves at the pigeon house in Saintsocieties. Has not the time come to take Denis at the exact hour when they know a advantage of this organization and to assign distribution of grain must be going on. to the sport of dove training an immediate They will very easily contract the habit of practical aim? If we will, an aërial post coming in this way once or twice a day at a fixed time to sponge a meal.

An example which we often witness serve the recollection of its native place and shows very well that in regard to exactness the desire to return to it? Certain birds the pigeon is in no way inferior to man. have been known to return to their homes. One of these birds performs a round trip after five years of separation. It is gener-'between his own pigeon house and a corally admitted that a pigeon will be able to responding one a few miles away and presents himself at the latter every day at ten It has been asked beyond what limit, at minutes before one to eat five or six grains what distance from the pigeon house, does of hemp seed. He returns home immedithe bird lose its feeling of orientation. Some ately after unless he is detained for the carpigeons have made the journey from Vienna rying of a message. The round trip journey Others sold in America have may very easily be arranged between two

The instinct of the carrier pigeon seems There is one condition which renders at then to increase in proportion to the deleast difficult in many cases the use of the mands of man. One cannot say which ought carrier pigeon. In order that two corres- to be admired more, the powerful wing pondents may communicate in this way, each which allows a bird to accomplish in one of them must own a pigeon house. A pre- day a journey of more than six hundred vious exchange of pigeons is necessary to miles or the mysterious instinct which enmake sure of sending all letters in both di- ables it to find almost without hesitation the

Let us follow in thought the carrier pig-Some pigeons belonging, for example, to a When at the end of the journey it is re-

stored to liberty it rises, describes a spiral, munication the post or telegraph. and appears to explore the horizon. Still patch sent by one will arrive in about three it rises. Nothing recalls to it the landscape hours after being left at the office of the that witnessed its daily gambols. However, sender. The situation is not the same if we it seems to make up its mind and flies on out- examine the case of two correspondents livstretched wing in a direction perpendicular ing in the country, about fifteen miles apart. to that of the dovecote and disappears in A message and often a letter will take the the pigeon shows itself again above the go from Paris to Bordeaux, while the carrier point where it was released. This time it pigeon will make the fifteen miles in twenty takes the right direction without hesitation. minutes. It has taken its bearings. We dare not stinct.

sure the pigeon of its infallible point of de- on a few grains to eat. parture. All our efforts to analyze and explain instinct, that inborn science of the between a country house and a neighboring brute, will no doubt remain fruitless. We town, the service is still more simple. There are in the presence of a secret of creation, are in all cities dovecotes of carrier pigeons but if the cause escapes us we can at least from which the country house may, for a observe the effects, and in a certain measure direct and take advantage of them.

to resort to only when other methods of correspondence are lacking." We accept with by a progressive writer who moreover con- owner of the pigeons. siders the utilization of pigeons as a proceeding rather behind the times. Let us see if may render valuable service. Suppose that in our network of post offices, telephones, and telegraphs there is not some gap which home to visit his employees at a distance the employment of the carrier pigeon may and that he carries in his carriage two or three fill. Let us take two correspondents, one pigeons. At any moment and at any place living in Paris and the other in Bordeaux, where he may be he can give an order They are interested in using for their com- which will be almost instantly carried out.

A dis-A quarter of an hour passes and same time to go fifteen miles as it would to

Whenever it is a question of connecting compare this rapidity of decision with the correspondents living less than sixty miles hesitation of the traveler, equipped, how- from each other, the aërial post will be the ever, with a stock of knowledge painfully most rapid and convenient of all means acquired and with all the resources of of communication, especially if one makes science. The instance would be badly use of the round trip. A method of organchosen for placing reason over against in- izing this service, which, once created, would act almost automatically, might be this: The question comes, What sense must Let us suppose that a country house owning guide the bird in its return to the pigeon some carrier pigeons keeps up neighborly house? It is not sight, for a pigeon hardly relations with four correspondents. It will be rises more than three hundred yards above very easy, for example, to train three birds the earth. The horizon that it discovers for the round-trip postal service with each is consequently rather limited. Besides, point. The training is very simple. Your he is most frequently set at liberty in a correspondent is not compelled to own a country totally unknown. He is, therefore, pigeon house. He needs only to set up at not guided by local memory. Men have his place a large cage whose entrance is proimagined some theory or other of magnetic vided with trapdoors and into which the currents, the direction of which would as- pigeon shall find every day at times agreed

If one wishes to establish communication slight consideration, borrow a certain number of messengers. The pigeons shut up at "The aërial post is an expedient we ought the country house may be set at liberty according as they are needed, and will return to their homes as bearers of messages. These all its consequences this opinion formulated will be delivered at the proper places by the

> There is one other case where the pigeon a man living in the country goes away from

We are familiar with regions in the Jura the network covering the country, the aërial this income. post will have a right to exist.

It will seem proper finally to take up sev- bring up and train a carrier pigeon. closed by bending it over at the end.

What is the cost of keeping a pigeon Mountains where communications are fre-house? Thirty pigeons consume twenty dolquently interrupted by snow. And certain lars' worth of grain per year. From this localities only three or four miles apart as sum we must deduct the value of from the bird flies are separated by ravines eighty to one hundred young pigeons which and mountains. As long, therefore, as each will be used for food. The expense of keephouse shall not be connected by a wire with ing a pigeon house will be nearly covered by

No technical knowledge is necessary to eral considerations of a more material na- needs only to apply the very simple, practical ture, to answer objections that might be rules that are found in the works on pigeon made. A pigeon easily carries thirty grams. training and to devote a few moments every Aluminium tubes flattened in form are day to the inspection of the pigeon house. sewed under the tail feathers. A letter is On the whole the putting in practice of the simply slipped into the tube and the tube idea that we have here presented offers no really formidable difficulty.

CUBA, OUR NEIGHBOR IN THE SEA.

BY FRANCIS H. OSBORNE.

Gulf of Mexico, is an island which is to- tion steadily increased until now it numbers day the cynosure of the whole world.

One year ago, while China was trying to equaled in the annals of history. the storm gather in a single night. foundation of it was laid almost four cen- mitted with other than Spaniards. Hatuey.

For many years the island remained a

T OT more than ninety miles from the seaward, with its agreeable climate and luxcoast of the United States, lying ma- uriant vegetation, proved so attractive that jestic between the ocean and the Spaniards began to remain, and the populaa little more than sixteen hundred thousand.

The natives were rapidly exterminated by match her forces against the brilliant mili- cruelty and harsh treatment, and negro slaves tary genius of Japan, in Cuba, the "Queen were imported to take their place on the toof the Antilles," mutterings of discontent bacco and sugar plantations, which early were arising which have grown to be the came to be the chief source of revenue on thundering of a mighty revolution, un- the island. And small revenue it was, for Nor did not until near the beginning of the present The century was unrestricted commerce perturies ago, when, nineteen years after its dis- system of commercial restrictions caused a covery by Columbus, a Spaniard with a com- large amount of smuggling, which ceased pany of three hundred men took possession only when the European wars, early in this of the island, quickly overpowered the docile century, drove the Spanish flag from the seas natives, and burned at the stake their chief, and the ports of Cuba were opened to commerce with the whole world.

During these wars Spain was deeply enmere military station for vessels passing to grossed with home affairs and could give and fro between the mother country and little heed to Cuba. But in spite of the al-Mexico, whose wealth had fallen into the lurements of independence extended to her hands of Spanish conquerors. But the fa- from the neighboring colonies which had vorable situation of the island, with two- thrown off the yoke of bondage, and in spite thirds of its coast naturally protected by of the depredations and invasions of foreign reefs and shallows projecting several miles nations who would have Cuba for their own,

she still remained loyal and has well earned the title of the "Ever Faithful."

wrought, however beneficial they may have condition of the island. Hence we see in been to European countries, had a most per- the Cuba of to-day a reflection of the Cuba nicious effect on Cuba and Cubans. What of long ago. To traverse the short distance little autonomy had ever been theirs ceased, which separates the largest of the Antilles and the governor general was law maker, from Florida and enter the metropolis is to judge, and executive in one. In addition to take a step backward into the preceding this, by a royal decree of Ferdinand VII., century. issued almost three quarters of a century ago, the island was placed under martial law land-locked harbor, the best on the entire and the governor general armed with all the coast, overlooking which, from a point propower "granted to the governors of be-jecting beyond the mainland, stands Moro sieged towns." From that day to this the Castle, a fortress gray and grim and an executive of the island has held in his own ancient monument to the cruelty enacted power the lives and property of the inhab- within its dungeons. It is a place now itants.

tyranny. The increased wealth of the island forth on the castle wall waiting the dreaded was sufficient excuse for increased taxation. sentence which will place them in the sub-Each new governor general, more tyrannical terranean dungeons or which will banish than the last, used his position to enhance them with other suspects to one of the his own interests and those of his friends. Spanish penal colonies. For the Cuban Revolts and insurrections were begun and knows that to be a suspect is to be guilty, suppressed. The island was the object of and that once deported he will spend the several filibustering expeditions, of which the remainder of his life in hard labor, cultivatmost noted was, perhaps, that led by Gen- ing the soil in the Canary or Balearic Iseral Lopez in 1850, which resulted in the lands, or it may be on the Isla de Pinos if execution of the leader and the destruction he is an ordinary criminal or a mild confor a time of the bright dreams of freedom spirator at whom the government can afford which had invigorated the Cubans.

endurance, during which time, as also at political prisoner, Ceuta will be his destinaprevious dates, propositions were made by tion. the United States for the purchase of Cuba, each of which was peremptorily rejected by Gibraltar, a town of seven hills, the most in-Spain. In 1868 the banner of independence teresting and historic of which is Abyla, one was again unfurled; this time, by Cespedes of the "Pillars of Hercules." The prison and his companions. After ten long years is a long, low building with walls six feet of bitter war the Cubans were not so much thick, and stands on a high bluff overlooking subjugated as pacified by the governmental a small harbor which can accommodate only reforms promised by the treaty of Zanjon small vessels which bring provisions and negotiated in 1878. These promises Spain military supplies from Spain. Up the stone has not only failed to keep, but an armed steps cut into the solid rock of the promonmonarchy, absolute and tyrannical in the tory the prisoners from Cuba are marched highest degree, has been maintained in a in closely chained gangs into dark, filthy country whose natives are disarmed and discells, so low that a man of ordinary stature franchised, thus carrying out the creed of must always stoop a little. the Spaniards which has always been one of prisoners' misery begins. Daily at four in cruelty and injustice toward the natives.

This system of slavery and oppression opposes every known law of progress and de-But the changes which these turmoils velopment and accounts for the present

Havana, the oldest city, is on a beautiful dreaded by offenders of the law, some of Then began a system of high-handed whom may be seen daily walking back and to smile as at the antics of a spoiled, mis-Following this was a long period of passive guided child; or, if he be an important

> Ceuta is a small city in Africa opposite the morning they are summoned to a break

fast of hard-tack and black coffee, which is messages. Strange as it may seem this is followed by a day of hard labor in a work- the favorite courting place of the young from which they return at five o'clock almost pears to interrupt the sweet converse. overcome by the intense heat of the African death by the garrote.

Moro Castle as a prison is a dread and an aid to the mariner it is a most welcome absence of bargain counters. sight, for it contains the beacon which guides into the harbor.

morning of the year all the cab and streetcar horses are brought here for their morning bath. Usually there are from four to twelve horses in a line, and the leader, ridden by a colored boy, is meekly followed by the the tail of the horse in front of him.

Entering the city one will be at first startled by the gay colors of the buildings, the intense blues against the violent greens; peculiar, and none more so than the appearbut this is soon forgotten in the brilliant ance of the marketmen as they bring their variety as he looks down the narrow and produce in from the country. Carts are often curved street. In this region of earth- never used. The roads, mere rough, rocky quakes and hurricanes the houses are neces- paths, would prove destructive to such vesarily made of stone or adobe with exceed- hicles. But on the back of a horse, oftener ingly thick walls, and the rooms have ceilings on several tied in a line, after Cuban style, from twenty-five to thirty feet high. They the produce is piled—hay, corn, straw, vegpresent a most grewsome appearance with etables—covering all but the hoofs of the their barred windows, reminding one of the animals, so that the whole looks like a perclosely guarded dwellings of the Orient, ambulating market, which it really is. Often But this feeling is at once dispelled as one they come in from ten or fifteen miles away; catches a glimpse of the charming señorita the milkman on horseback with his cans beensconced behind the bars, to whom the hind him, the butcher and baker with their youth standing outside whispers his tender meat and bread, and most ludicrous of all

shop or in cleaning the streets of the city, people, for here no parent or guardian ap-

In the commercial part of the city the sun and blinded and choked by the dusty universal presence of tobacco is strong evi-The discipline here is severe in the ex- dence that it is one of the chief articles of treme, the merest infraction of which calls export. It is seen everywhere and in all forth punishments which echo loudly the in- stages of preparation for the market, from humanities of the Inquisition and the tor- the fresh, untwisted leaf to the boxes and tures of the Bastile. Far preferable is the bales of the manufactured product piled high fate of the traitor who suffers instantaneous on the narrow sidewalk, waiting the action of the Spaniard who carts them to the wharf.

The merchants are always courteous. Inhorror to offenders; as a means of defense deed so polite are they that the purchaser to the city from land attacks it is useless, feels that to enter their stores is an intrusion but bombardments from the sea can be re- for which an apology ought to be given. In pulsed by a formidable battery of modern fact the Cuban lady rarely does enter the rifles placed along the coast at the foot of stores, the goods being brought to her carthe elevation on which the castle stands; as riage for inspection, which fact explains the

It is at night that the city assumes its him through the narrow channel leading most brilliant aspect. The entire population sallies out to get the fresh, cool air and Across the channel opposite the castle are listen to the music of the military bands. But shoals of shelving coral which daily present for a holiday, no day is like Sunday. Every a scene wholly characteristic of Cuba. Each form of amusement is in progress; every store is open; every newspaper is published; every cafe is thronged from morning to night; the one theater is filled with an eager crowd, and even the Cuban lottery-ticket vender, who takes the place of the American newsother eleven, the nose of each being tied to boy, reporter, and cabman, does not cease to ply his trade.

> So through the streets, particularly of the old part of the city, are scenes quaint and

steed.

needed to pay Spain's enormous war debt with the machete. forced upon Cuba, the interest of which has been growing poorer and the Spaniard It consists of a metal blade from twenty to ing government official.

General Gomez is leading in the present cri- at short range, as is necessarily the case, it is than fifty men collected in the mountains of loath to encounter. the easternmost province of the island, without supplies, and half armed, he started to- to hold in abeyance an army which outmounted on the noble Cuban horse, passed ful achievement considering the contrast in by men from every town, eager to fight un- erous places where the island is so narrow der the revolutionary banner, with "Cuba that the Spanish army have formed unbroken plished military leader, General Campos, has been able to pass each time until the turbance.

ship of such a man as General Gomez. He Cubans gain from a thorough acquaintance is by nature a leader of men, schooled in the with the mountains and forests of the coun-

the poultry dealer with his coop of cackling revolution of '68. Unlike most Cubans he fowls balanced on the back of his docile is an educated man, and acquainted with the history of the great military leaders of the In the interior towns habits and customs world, of which Sherman and his "march to are more markedly ancient and oriental than the sea" are to him most wonderful examin Havana. Here the effect of Spanish mis-ples of military genius and strategy. He is rule is more apparent than in the cities of a man of broad intelligence, alert, full of exthe coasts. The same labor problem which pedients, and quick to act. One day upon confronted the South at the close of the Civil receiving news that his cook had been cap-War has faced Cuban planters since the tured and was to be shot as a rebel, he made emancipation of their slaves at the beginning a sudden raid and captured two Spanish of the ten years' struggle. The Cubans are lieutenants. A note immediately dispatched overburdened with taxes, which sometimes to the Spanish colonel notified him that they amount to more than forty per cent of their would be executed at sunrise of the next day net income. Instead of the increase in rev- unless his cook appeared in camp at dawn. enue from the sugar industry as a result of The colonel understood the justifiable menthe McKinley Bill, there has been a serious ace and was wise enough to see that the decrease through a forced competition with cook returned to camp in time to prepare a German sugar, and mortgages on modern tempting breakfast for the general. The machinery purchased to meet the antici- daring spirit which led him to undertake the pated greater demand for sugar remain un- raid across the island, destroying the tobacco paid. Duties on foreign goods imported and sugar crops, seemed little short of madinto Cuba have been collected in Spanish ness, especially with such an incongruous ports, thus lessening the amount of revenue mass of men, undisciplined and armed only

This is a simple agricultural implement, alone amounts to something like thirteen various modifications of which are used by million dollars annually. And so the Cuban planters in all Spanish-American districts. no richer-if we except the dishonest, grasp-thirty inches long, set in a bone handle. The insurgents carry it in a scabbard at the left This is the condition of the people whom side, hung on a belt or on the wrist. Used sis. A little more than a year ago, with less a formidable weapon which Spaniards are

For a year General Gomez has been able ward the West. As this handful of men, numbered his more than twofold; a wonderthrough the country, they were reinforced the armies and the fact that there are num-Libre" as their slogan, until the forces as- trôchas from coast to coast to oppose the sumed proportions formidable enough to advance of the raiders, but which the modwarrant Spain in sending her most accom- ern Napoleon, superior in strategic ability, with the flower of the army to quell the dis- foreign army has been forced back into Havana. Thus has Campos been outgeneraled. Iust at this time Cuba needed the leader- Add to this fact the advantage which the try and the fact that only the insurgent ar- The Cubans have proved that they are a mies receive sympathy and aid from the in- brave people, possessed by an over-masterhabitants throughout the entire island and ing desire for freedom and independence; we have a partial explanation of this grand that this is a revolution of the people and military achievement.

Rodrigues, Roloff, José Maceo, and others nition of belligerent rights. whose military skill has been developed in this remarkable campaign and who have they have long waited and which expresses shown themselves worthy the cause for which the general opinion of the American public they are struggling.

cause and to each other the Spaniards both The time has fully come when the United at home and in the island have been con-States should go farther and grant to Cuba spiring against their leader and his mild an official and formal recognition of her policy. And when he finally was informed belligerent rights, an act which would doubtthat his withdrawn resignation had been ac- less prove determinative. cepted and he was forced to resign in favor instead of being hostile to Spain, would really of General Weyler he knew and the whole prove a benefit by ending a struggle which world knew from Weyler's record in the re- she is too proud and too stubborn to relinvolt of '68 that there was to be a departure quish and which, prolonged, will not only from the principles of civilized warfare and precipitate her into a bankruptcy so comthat the influence of reactionaries had been plete that she will be placed in the category effectual in causing the change.

unfulfilled. His recent proclamations show in Cuba as many years will not suffice to clearly the policy he is pursuing, a policy in strong contrast to that followed by General ple humanity's sake, our government, the Gomez and one which has resulted in swelling the ranks of the revolutionists, in send- the equal rights of man, can in simple justice ing many foreign residents out of the coun- no longer hesitate to aid in the overthrow try, and one which may result in cruel re- of a tyranny which menaces our western civiltaliation by the thoroughly aroused Cubans. ization, and to hasten the day when peace,

plished and much yet remains to be done. the "Gem of the Antilles."

every community on the island is loyal to the But General Gomez could not have ac- Cuban cause. For several months a de facto complished all this without the aid of a num- political organization has been maintained, ber of faithful leaders-Antonio Maceo, a condition necessary to secure the recog-

The recent action of Congress for which has filled Cubans with hope and aroused in-While Cubans have been loyal to their imical feelings and demonstrations in Spain. Such a measure, of disintegrating nations, but will also cause Nor have expectations in this regard been such commercial and industrial depression overcome. But for a higher reason, for simpioneer of free institutions, the advocate of During the year much has been accom- freedom, and independence shall reign in



WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

THE STUDY OF CHILD NATURE IN THE CHURCH.

BY MARY CHISHOLM FOSTER.

language and of the way in which words are established in retail trade at least, and chilthat vocal expression, in speech and in song, for, and pay for now, the lamentable exis the language of action; indeed some not be repeated in the next. of substance and likened speech unto shadow. cost of their clothes, and but seldom they Democritus said, "Words are but the are taught thrift, shadows of actions," and Solon spoke of idea and a sign." us now!

do," and in a later period he says "I will be" to use action words (verbs) more readily within each child. than object words (nouns) and words dethan words descriptive of objects (adjec- with the principles of self-activity and inner tives)."

The language of action—the faculty for ten. representation—is stronger than speech in nature furnishes sufficient material for the the child, and his thinking and doing should development of the soul. This is a mistake, be directed in his very earliest years. Play and true kindergartners will not dwell too and work represent pure and spontaneous long upon one part of the story. activity. Plato thought play to be the ism has its place but revelation follows, and foundation of government, and surely its a tendency to make nature-worshipers of the ethical value in solving the sociological children should be guarded against. Nature problems which confront us to-day is stu- is a wonderful revelation of God, but anpendous. golden rule may be taught in hearty, happy recognized the lily, the sparrow, the mounplay. In their plays of store and trades, tains, and the sea, as illustrations of truth. teach the children to practise the "pay-as you-go" principle, for it is plain that the his Son and in the Bible is later and clearer children growing up to-day are often taught, than that which nature gives. Froebel said:

HE student of philology is absorbed directly, to undervalue the cost of materials with interest while he learns of the and labor by being sent to do errands which formation, changes, and nature of are "charged." If a cash system could be prepared and are spoken. But he knows dren taught to buy only what they can pay be it ever so wonderful is not more so than travagances shown in this generation would philosophers have given to action the place have no idea of the value of food or of the

Plays are expressions of the inner life; speech as "an image of action," while the imitations of what is seen in life-obser-Broca defined language as "the faculty of vation preceding imitation—and are spontaestablishing a constant relation between an neous products of the mind. Joy is the soul How the signs of of activity, energy, and buoyancy of spirit, Raphael's and Beethoven's ideas speak to and the plays of childhood should have special guidance. This is a privilege of the The little child talks constantly of what church, and the time has come when it is he "can do" and of what he is "going to her duty also, for deep is the educational value of play, and to "save a soul" means so and so. This is an illustration of a fact to develop and recognize as holy the inof psychology which says, "The child learns stincts and aspirations which God has put

The trinity of life, with all harmonies, is scriptive of actions (adverbs) more readily found in nature, man, and God, and this connection is preëminent in the kindergar-To some, however, it would seem that Honesty and obedience to the other revelation came in his Son and he

The revelation of God's love to man in

"To feel the presence of the threefold king- of enrolled Sunday-school scholars in this we seek from within and without."

tion with the schools of America which will inquiring for methods. the love for nature be awakened and the heated, ill-ventilated room. seeds of ethics, patriotism, and reverence be rooted and their sprouts be visible. The for the children, and it will be done by heart is to be touched and cultivated, for thousands whose ears are open and whose the very germ and life of education is re- spirits are alert to hear and to do, as the ligion.

Some one may point to the long list charge, "Feed my lambs."

dom of God-this alone can give the peace country and say that much is being done. No! the very next to nothing is being done, The original idea of the kindergarten can and civil authorities are far in advance of and must be rooted in the family and real- the church in the scientific and practical ized in the individual, while the home and care and culture of young children. This the church—these two great institutions—do fact is becoming apparent to some earnest their first work for the children in coöpera- primary teachers in the church, and they are It is not more take up the work already begun. The method that is needed but more intelligent church has an imperative duty in the educa- consecration to this serious work, together tion of the people, in the broadest sense, with a knowledge of how to use the best apand therefore child-study should be under-pliances for a development of the threefold taken by the church and prosecuted with a nature of the child. Teachers must study purpose. The home and the church should the child more closely, and come into more be in advance of the state in the early de- intimate, soul-genial contact with him. Many velopment of the child, in the culture of teachers in their desire to do something heart-power and a faith in the supernatural. deny the child the first and all opportunity. It is because the church has not done this of expression by manipulating a sand board that the state is reaching out for the child and other materials themselves, resorting to before the legal school age, for the church rag dolls and pictures of abnormal human has not yet begun to realize her responsi- anatomy as well as printed acrostics, which bility for young children. The state does are displayed to infants who never have not teach religion, it is not her work; but it learned a letter of either print or script. is the work of the church, and the ethical Moreover the church crowds all the direct and religious foundation work for the child work for little children into one hour, one should have been well begun before the day in seven, while they sit with their outer school age is reached, and already should garments upon them, too often in an over-

> Something better than this can be done voice of the Good Shepherd repeats the

A GROUP OF CLEVER ENGLISH WOMEN.

BY EUGENE L. DIDIER.

Aspasia, who taught wisdom to philosophers

HERE is something irresistibly at- cinated the all-accomplished Cæsar, and tractive in a clever woman: it is the enthralled Mark Antony so completely that charm of sex added to the fascina- for her he forgot duty, ambition, Rome, and Several women have been pre- "madly threw a world away." History does eminently distinguished through the cen- not record that either of these women was turies for their extraordinary cleverness. beautiful, but both were remarkably clever.

The women who are the subject of this and statesmanship to statesmen, ruled the article owe their celebrity to their cleverness, home and the heart of Pericles, the most acthough several of them possessed a beauty complished of the Greeks. Cleopatra fas- which would have entitled them to a place in

"A Dream of Fair Women." Lady Mary ited by this most clever observer. miration of Swift by his wit, we may easily She was a keen observer of society at home

claim for Lady Mary the first place among the clever women of the eighteenth century. She was a toast at the famous Kit-Cat Club before she had entered her teens, and celebrated as a wit while still a very young woman. Soon after her marriage to Edward Wortley Montagu (it was a runaway match which ended unhappily) Lady Mary became a bright, particular star in the fashionable world of London, and dazzled the gross court of George I. by



MARY SOMERVILLE. From a painting by Chappel.

her many shining qualities of mind and body. After two years her husband was appointed ambassador to Turkey, and she accompanied him to the East. Her letters from Turkey, describing the magnificence and mystery of the Orient, glowed with genuine saw everything—the bazaars, the baths, the mosques, the harems, the cemeteries, the Rome, and Naples, she bought an old palace palaces—every place of interest was vis- at Lovere, on Lake Iseo, where she settled H-May.

So de-Wortley Montagu enjoyed the threefold lighted was she with everything oriental distinction of being a beauty, a belle, and a that she adopted the Turkish dress, in which wit. She was not only the cleverest woman her portrait was afterwards painted. At the of her age, but she was as clever as the clev-time of her visit to the East, few Europeans erest man of her age, and in an encounter of had penetrated that land of romance and wits with the greatest of wits she carried off luxury. Her graphic descriptions of its the honors. When we remember that her wonders, which have charmed the world for antagonist was Pope, who silenced Addison one hundred and seventy years, have never by his tremendous sarcasm and won the ad-been surpassed in interest and brilliancy.

> and abroad, and wittily exposed its follies. Here is a specimen:

"As for news. the last wedding is that of Peg Pelham, and I think I have never seen so comfortable a prospect of happiness. According to all appearance she cannot fail of being a widow at six weeks at farthest, and ac cordingly she has been so good a housewife as to line her wedding clothes with black. Ned Thompson is as happy as the money and charms of Belle Dunch can make him, and a miserable dog for all that."

Lady Mary mentions the first appearance of "Gulliver's Travels" in the following way:

"Here is a book come out that all our people of taste are run mad about. 'Tis no less than the united work of a dignified clergyman, an eminent physician, and the first poet of the age (Swift, Arbuthnot, and Pope); and very wonderful it is. Great diligence have they employed to prove themselves beasts."

In 1739 Lady Mary left England for a per-She went everywhere and manent residence on the Continent. spending five years in Venice, Florence,

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

From an old print.

down to a life without friends, without so- tarantula. She dearly loved fun, but was a

She sought solace in her books, her flowers, her pictures. In 1761, after a self-exile of twenty-two years, Lady Mary returned to England. Her reappearance in London is thus described by Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, who married her husband's cousin:

"A very extraordinary personage has lately returned to us from Italy -Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. She does not look older than when she went abroad, and has more than the vivacity of fifteen. I was very graciously received by her, and you may imagine entertained by one who neither thinks, speaks, acts, nor dresses like anybody else. Her domestic establishment is made up of all nations, and when you get into her drawing-room you imagine you are in the first story of the Tower of Babel. An Hungarian servant takes your name at the door; he gives it to an

Italian, who delivers it to a Frenchman, the Frenchman to a Swiss, the Swiss to a Polander—so that by the time you get to her ladyship's presence you have changed your name five times without the expense of an act of Parliament."

Although past three score and ten, Lady Mary retained all her vivacity and courage, her wit and sarcasm, her gay spirits, and much of her youthful beauty. But beneath her loose, flowing robe was concealed a fatal cancer, from which she died less than a year after her return to England.

Elizabeth Montagu, mentioned above, was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, a man of education and fashion, belonging to a family distinguished for personal beauty and cultured minds. Elizabeth's education began early, and before she was eight years old she had copied the whole of the Spectator. She said of herself that she danced as constantly as though she had been bitten by a

ciety, without gossip, and without admira- close student. From the age of twelve she tion. With characteristic courage she de- corresponded regularly with her friend Lady fied ennui, and preserved her individuality. Mary Cavendish Harley, Duchess of Port-

land.

the last century I quote the following, written when Miss Robinson was not quite eighteen. After speaking about going eight miles from home to a play

As a picture of the freedom

among young English ladies in

of life and manners which prevailed

she says,

"After the play the gentlemen invited all the women to supper at the inn, where we stayed until two o'clock in the morning, and then all set out for our respective homes. Before I had gone two miles I had the pleasure of being overturned, at which I squalled for joy."

This lively young lady was married in her twentieth year to Edward Montagu, a wealthy and intelligent gentleman who was a son of the first Earl of Sandwich.

moving to London, Mrs. Montagu's clever talents and literary tastes drew to her elegant home on Hill Street a coterie of learned ladies, and she became the center of a circle that afterwards was so well known as the Society of Blue Stockings. They discussed tea and literature, dress and genius. Mrs. Montagu's first venture in literature was a contribution of three dialogues to Lord Lyttleton's work "Dialogues of the Dead." She showed her extensive reading, but made some of the ancient characters talk modern French. In 1769 her "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespeare" was published, and attracted wide attention. It was an answer to Voltaire's grossly abusive attack upon the prince of poets. Dr. Johnson expressed great admiration for Mrs. Montagu's essay, declaring that it was a conclusive argument against Voltaire's harsh criticism;

the learned doctor and the learned lady.

"You have given to the world, Mrs. Montagu," wrote Maurice Morgan, "a very elegant composition, and I am told your manners and your mind are yet more elegant than your book." Morgan was himself the author of an "Essay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff," in which, as it was said, the character of the divine bard is delineated, though in prose, with a power of poetry equal to the description of him by Dryden himself; it is the portrait of Homer painted by Apelles—the delineation of the poet of nature by the pencil of the painter of the Graces. Cowper, in a letter to his friend Lady Hesketh, May 27, 1788, said:

"I no longer wonder that Mrs. Montagu stands at the head of all that is called learned. I am now reading her "Essay on the Genius of Shakespeare." The learning, the good sense, the sound judgment,

and the wit displayed in it fully justify not only my compliment but all compliments that either have been already paid to her or shall be paid to her hereafter. Voltaire, I doubt not, rejoiced that his antagonist wrote in English, and that his countrymen could not possibly be judges of the dispute. Could they have known how much she was in the right, and how many thousand miles the Bard of Avon is superior to all their dramatists, the French critic would have lost half his fame among them."

Mrs. Montagu loved the society of literary men, and on two successive years invited Dr. Johnson and his friends of the Literary Club to dinner at her house, upon which occasions she mingled with their conversation the charm of her own. At one of her assemblies when Dr. Johnson was present several young ladies crowded around him and stared at him with more wonder than politeness, as though he had been some monster from the desert of Africa. The doctor was very much annoyed at their conduct, and said, "Ladies, I am tame, you

may stroke me." showed Dr. Johnson some china plates which valued, and he was rather pleased that she had formerly belonged to Queen Elizabeth, could "turn a wolf-dog into a lap-dog."

this resulted in a warm friendship between and he told her they had no reason to be ashamed of their present possessor, who was "so little inferior to the first." In some respects Mrs. Montagu may have been superior to Queen Elizabeth, but Johnson certainly intended to flatter her by his remark. In a letter written by him to her on December 17, 1775, he said, "All that the esteem and reverence of mankind can give you has been long in your possession, and the little that I can add to the voice of nations would not exalt." In his old age Dr. Johnson complained that Mrs. Montagu had "dropped him," adding, "Now, sir, there are people whom you would like very much to drop but would not wish to be dropped by." Boswell says Dr. Johnson was fond of the society of ladies, and could make himself very agreeable to them when he chose. Mrs. Montagu was



HANNAH MORE. From a painting by John Opie, in 1786.

Mrs. Montagu once one of the few ladies whose friendship he

An interesting fact connecting two clever literary women of the last century-Mrs. Montagu and Hannah More-is that in the garden of the latter, in Somersetshire, an urn was erected to the memory of John Locke, by Mrs. Montagu. During Hannah More's long life, which extended from 1745 to 1833, she enjoyed the extraordi-



Her lines on Garrick's "Leah" brought retired to Clifton, where the last years of about an acquaintance with that great actor, her life were serenely passed in the enjoywho encouraged her to write a play; ac- ment of the society of her friends and vis-"Percy," which was brought out by Garrick to see the bright and clever old lady. and proved a great literary and pecuniary died on the 7th of September, 1833, in the success, realizing for her the handsome sum eighty-eighth year of her age.

of \$3,500. Her wit, simplicity, and enthusiasm made her a great favorite of the whole Johnson set. She was not spoiled by the adulation which she received in both literary and social world. Unlike too many women of that age she never touched cards, avoided scandal, and was a strict observer of Sunday. Among her books may

nary distinction of making three reputations: be mentioned "Thoughts on the Cultivafirst, as a clever poet and talker in the literary tion of the Heart and Temper in the circle of Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, and Gar- Education of Daughters," "Strictures on rick; next as a writer on moral and religious the Modern System of Female Education," subjects; and finally as a practical philan- "Sacred Dramas," "On the Danger of Sentithropist. Her father was a village school- mental and Romantic Connections," and master, and after she had received a careful "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife." The last education she joined her sisters in establish- was the most popular of her works, and ing a boarding school for young ladies. one of the most popular books ever pub-Hannah More never married, but she had an lished up to that time (1808.) No less than admirer who, although unsuccessful in his ten editions of it were published in one suit, settled a handsome annuity upon her. year. She realized \$150,000 by her liter-Thus released from school teaching, she de- ary work, one third of which she bequeathed voted her time and talents to literature. to charitable purposes. In her old age she cordingly she produced the tragedy of itors who came from all parts of the world

ever produced. she was unhappily married. This gifted for she had herself suffered from both. Be-

woman was born in 1807, and began to write verses before she was well in her teens. At seventeen she wrote a lively satire, "The Dandies' Rout," which she also illustrated. Ιt was brimful of gay spirits and youthful wit. In 1829 appeared her "Sorrows of Rosalie," and in 1830 her remarkable poem "The Undving One," based upon the

interesting



FELICIA DOROTHEA HEMANS.

ical pomp of illustration and the rich, fertile Felicia Dorothea Hemans, one of the most imagery of this poem showed that she had accomplished of the clever English women inherited her grandfather's brilliant genius. of the nineteenth century, was born in This poem placed Mrs. Norton first among Liverpool, September 25, 1794. Although the female writers of her age. Both her pen born in a commercial atmosphere, she was and pencil were kept busy during the next reared amid the picturesque scenery of

Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Sheridan Nor- thirty years. Her last poem was the exton Maxwell, known in literature and in so-quisitely beautiful "Lady of La Garaye," ciety as the Honorable Mrs. Norton, came which was published in 1861. She wrote naturally by her cleverness, for she was the three novels, "Stuart of Dunleith," "Lost granddaughter of Richard Brinsley, Sheri- and Saved," and "Old Sir Douglas." All of dan, the most brilliant wit that England has these displayed a charming freshness of Mrs. Norton has been style, but her heroines are too severely tried called the "female Byron." She was like by "the slings and arrows of outrageous that noble poet in the fire, energy, and pas- fortune." She was an enthusiastic chamsion of her poetry, as well as in the fact that pion of her sex against injustice and wrong,

> twenty she married the Honorable George Norton, brother of Lord Grantley, whose harsh treatment soon led to a separation, followed by a cruel persecution by her husband's family. Her reprobate husband had not the grace to die until two years before her own death, but within eighteen months she married Sir Wm. Sterling Maxwell, the distin-

fore she was

mystery of the Wandering Jew. The rhetor- guished historian, and died the same year.

Wales, where her poetical tastes, inherited residence in Italy while she returned to her from her mother, who was of Italian de- former home in Wales. Here she devoted scent, were encouraged and fostered. Under herself to literature more earnestly than these favorable circumstances Felicia began ever, and studied German, Italian, Spanish, to write verses before she was ten years old, and Portuguese. She became a frequent and when she was sixteen a collection of her and acceptable contributor, both in prose youthful poems was published under the and verse, to the annuals and magazines. title of "Early Blossoms." Like the juve- Her genius won her the friendship of Sir nile poems of Byron, her first volume was Walter Scott and William Wordsworth, both harshly criticised, but she did not turn of whom she visited, and upon whom she upon her critics with lofty scorn and bitter left the impression of a most lovely and satire. On the contrary she was made se- clever woman. In 1831 Mrs. Hemans went verely ill by the merciless criticism. In to reside in Dublin with one of her brothers, 1812 she ventured upon a second volume of Here she continued her literary labors until poems, "The Domestic Affections," which her early death, in 1834, in her fortieth year. was so successful that she was encouraged Mrs. Hemans became generally known in to enter upon a literary career. She was at the United States in 1826, when an edition this time a lovely girl of nineteen, with a of her poems was published by Prof. Anprofusion of golden curls encircling her face drews Norton, introduced by a very appreall glowing with poetical enthusiasm. Such ciative notice of the poetess. From that was the beautiful creature when she became time she took a great interest in this counthe wife of Captain Hemans, from whom, try, and several of her later poems were after a matrimonial experience of six years, suggested by characters in American history. she separated, he taking up his permanent



MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. From a painting by John Lucas.

In a branch of science seldom pursued by

women Mrs. Mary Somerville won a high place. She was the most extraordinary mathematician of her age, and equal to any in this difficult science. George Ticknor met her frequently during his many visits to England, and he describes her as a quiet, kindly person, with a low, sweet voice. She educated her children with great success, and they grew up and called her blessed. As a wife, she managed her household very judiciously. Although very domestic in her tastes she was necessarily thrown into the best literary and scientific society of her time. An accomplished American traveler who knew her very well said she was one of the most remarkable women that ever lived. both in the simplicity of her character and the singular purity, power, and brilliancy of her talents. Mrs. Somerville's "Mechanism of the Heavens" was pronounced by the Edinburgh Review "one of the most remarkable works that the female

CAROLINE ELIZABETH NORTON.

intellect ever produced"-doubtless well- she married Joseph Fry, who belonged to merited praise.

interesting and admirable English women of to the tenets of the Quakers, and in 1810

this century. She came of a Quaker family of long descent, but they did not follow the usages of that peculiar sect either in dress, language, or social life. Her father, John Gurney, was a wealthy banker of Norwich, near which place she was born, May 21, 1780. She had six sisters, all of whom wore fashionable attire and entered into social gaiety with great spirit. Visiting London at the height of the season, when seventeen years old, she frequently attended the theater and opera, and became acquainted with Mrs. Inchbald, Amelia Opie, Dr. Wolcott (Peter Pindar), and en-

the Friends' meeting-house in Norwich. Among the two hundred persons present were Elizabeth Gurney and her six sisters, all dressed in the latest style of fashion. The preacher in the course of his sermon said he was surprised to find himself in the presence of so gayly dressed an assembly of his brethren, and expressed great regret that they had departed so far from the gravity and simplicity of their fathers. Elizabeth was deeply moved by the discourse, and after holding several conversations with Mr. Savary she determined to adopt the dress

the strictest sect of Quakers. After her Mrs. Elizabeth Fry was one of the most marriage she became more and more devoted began to preach. In 1813 she made

> her first visit to an English prison. Her kind and sympathetic nature was touched by the condition in which she found the female prisoners of Newgate, which was the first prison she visited. She found "three hundred women crowded together in rags and filth, without bedding, and suffering all the privations and neglect of the old prison system." She supplied the poor wretches with clothes and other necessaries. Continuing her philanthropic work, she established a school and reformatory in Newgate. In a few years she

joyed, as she herself says, "scandal and introduced similar improvements and regrand company." In 1798 William Sav- forms in all the prisons of Great Britain. ary, an American Quaker, preached in Her sweet, gentle, soothing voice was a great help in carrying out her noble work. The self-sacrificing life of this admirable woman inspired the poet Crabbe to address her in some beautiful verses, from which we quote:

" Once I beheld a wife, a mother, go

To gloomy scenes of wretchedness and woe; She sought her way through all things vile and base.

And made a prison a religious place, Fighting her way, the way that angels fight, With powers of darkness to let in the light."

We close this group of clever women with Mary Russell Mitford. She was the daughter of a physician, and was born in Alresand live the life of a plain Friend. In 1800 ford, Hampshire, December 16, 1786. About

volumes of verse, some of them in the nar- home, supplying the scenes. popular and she was induced to extend it to life had been passed.

the time that Byron published his "Hours five volumes. "Bedford Regis" was writof Idleness" Miss Mitford published three ten in the same style, Reading, near her rative form which Scott had made popular. plays, "Julian," "Foscari," "Charles I.," The Quarterly Review criticised her poems and "Rienzi," the last of which was the with that brutal ferocity which in those days most successful. Toward the close of her passed for clever and strong criticism. In life she published in three volumes "Recol-1812 Miss Mitford adopted literature as a lections of a Literary Life," which has been profession, owing to the embarrassed condipronounced "a book full of delightful readtion of her father's affairs. Her first nota- ing, and furnishing the best illustrations of ble success was "Our Village," the idea of the writer's tastes and character." Her last which was suggested by Washington Irving's work was "Atherton and Other Tales," "Sketch Book." The work was written in published in three volumes, in 1854. The an easy style and an attractive tone of cheer- next year she died, in her cottage near fulness pervaded it. The book proved very Reading, where the last forty years of her

LINGUISTIC PARVENUS.

BY MISS E. F. ANDREWS. OF WESLEYAN COLLEGE, MACON, GA.

tion in good society. It is looked upon ceases to grow it is a sure sign that the peoaskance; its pedigree, its associations are ple who use it have ceased to progress. carefully inquired into, and, if found wanting, the poor word is snubbed and cold-place in our speech from day to day is not prototype, until it is either elbowed out of for language-making is an unconscious and the ranks of the elect four thousand, more incidental process. It is not carried on by or less, that constitute our accepted vocabu- rule and precept, but by the pure caprice of lary of everyday speech, or by dint of ag- the unthinking masses whose daily needs it gressiveness and perseverance wins its way subserves. Language cannot be made ex to recognition, like the successful parvenu of cathedra; it is the most democratic of huone generation whose descendants become man institutions and resents any direct atthe social autocrats of the next.

And it is fortunate that the barriers of exhedge itself about can sometimes be beaten reef, always dying at the bottom and grow- will probably continue to inquire about a ing at the top, till it reaches the intellectual man's "antecedents" and to use the double

NEW word struggling for admittance highwater mark of the race that developed into the vocabulary of good English it, and then comes inevitable stagnation and is like a parvenu seeking recogni- death. In other words, when a language

The extent of the changes that are taking shouldered and frowned upon, like its human realized by the generation that effects them, tempt at interference from above. Grammarians and lexicographers and authors are clusiveness with which authority likes to not representatives in congress assembled, empowered to make laws for language, but down; for new blood is as necessary to the judges sitting in court, whose business is to life of language as to that of society, and define and interpret the laws of speech as the vocabulary which admitted no new mem- they already exist. They have at most a limbers to its ranks would soon become as effete ited veto power in the case of objectionable and narrow as the old noblesse of the Fau- words and phrases, but unless their veto bourg St. Germain or the hide-bound don- is sustained by the people even this negaship of Castile. Language is like a coral tive authority counts for little. The masses

lvnched."

aside from these terms, which are practitive influence of our magnificent literature. cally no part of the English of most of us, the do not necessarily qualify a man for word- grandfathers from Bulwer.

I-May.

passive despite the shrieks of rhetoricians, throw aside the molds into which the great because these locutions are convenient and, masters of thought have cast their utterances, to employ one of them, express the meaning and hence the possession of splendid liter-"intended to be conveyed." In saying this, any monuments like those that enrich the however, I do not mean to imply that the English tongue is one of the strongest conpublic taste will ever sanction permanently servative forces in preventing linguistic such a barbarism as this, which I found in change. The production of the first great a morning paper the other day: "These literary work in English fixed our language were the men who were attempted to be in the course it has been pursuing ever since. The changes it has undergone in the five hun-By this statement it is not meant to imply dred years since Chaucer are far less than that education and culture have no direct those it suffered in the two centuries preinfluence in making new contributions to our ceding him, and linguists tell us that in speech. The whole vocabulary of scientific the next thousand years it will probably and technical terms is the express and de- not suffer a tithe of the changes that it has in liberate manufacture of a learned class, but the last five hundred, so great is the conserva-

But notwithstanding these powerful consergreatest writer has just as much authority vative forces, which will doubtless continue to to invent a new word and impose it upon put an effectual check upon all sudden and our common speech as anybody else, and violent changes, our language is constantly no more. If his word or phrase is a good undergoing those slow and imperceptible one, or supplies some crying need, like Ed-modifications that are the necessary concomitor Russell's "gerrymander" or Herbert itant of all life and growth. We need only to Spencer's famous "survival of the fittest," look back to the English of our grandfathers the advantage which the prestige of a great to see that we have discarded many of their name gives its bearer in advertising his fashions of speech as completely as we wares, so to speak, will doubtless tend to its have their periwigs and knee breeches. One more speedy adoption; but in the long run whom we call "a man of talent" was to his invention must stand upon its own merits them "a man of parts" or "a man of just as if it were Tom's, Dick's, or Harry's. wit"; our "fine young fellow" was to Field-Even Mr. Lowell's great name, backed by ing "a pretty lad"; where we are "fagged the ardent championship of Mr. Richard out" he was "hagged out"; where we are Grant White, was not able to foist upon the "anticipated" Burke was "prevented," and common sense of the American public such our man of a "cheerful disposition" or an uncalled-for monstrosity of a word as "sunny temper" was to him and his con-"undisprivacied." As a further proof of temporaries a man of "sanguine complexthe fact that education and literary celebrity ion." What we "tell" or "reveal" our "discovered"; where we making, we need only to cite such abortions "wonder" they "admired"; where we. as "calvinisticate," "anywhereness," "hu- are "swindled" or "chiseled" out of our morology," "celestialize," from the pen of money they were "bubbled" or "choused"; Southey; "disclamatory," "facticide," and what we "nose out" or "scent out" they "maniform," from Charles Reade; and "smoked out"; our "calaboose," or "lock-"superweening," "viparious," and the like, up," was to them a "round house;" and our modern "saloon" (how are the mighty fallen!) The chief function, then, of culture in the was their "drawing-room." Where our evolution of language is a conservative and gentleman of pugilistic tendencies "smashes" judicial one. It tends to prevent or retard his adversary's "mug," his congener of the change and to guide usage into fixed chan- last century gave him "a chink in the maznels. Cultivated speech does not readily zard"; our "grand American bounce" was

then unknown except as a verb meaning what we may regard as the spices and congive my best bonnet to any reader, not a professional student of English, that doesn't have to run to the dictionary to find out what Richardson meant by a "pize" or a "mockado."

Sometimes, on the other hand, these oldfashioned colloquialisms seem to have put on a new dress and gone masquerading among the canaille of modern slang and provincialisms, as already pointed out in the paper on "Cracker English." We can hardly doubt, for instance, that the "beaux" and "smarts" of Fielding's time were the direct progenitors of our own "smart set," and when we read of the contemporaries of Sheridan and Goldsmith getting "dry" and refreshing themselves with a pint of "mountain," our thoughts turn instinctively to the Tennessee "moonshiner" and his "mountain dew." We are quite at home when Fielding tells us that a girl had "flopped" her hat over her eyes, and our choice bit of modern rhetoric "He's done for" sounds like a parody of the classic Anglo-Saxon "fordone." But in the main this colloquial small coin of our grandfathers has passed out of circulation as completely as their continental bills. deed Fitz Edward Hall estimates that full three thousand of the words and phrases now regarded as vulgar or obsolete were in more or less current usage during the latter half of the eighteenth century. When we add to these the eight hundred or more given by the same author as introduced since Burke and Johnson and Goldsmith wrote, including such familiar acquaintances as accredit, militate, compete, isolate, originate, edit, fidget, identify, sanction, analogue, executive, specie, veto, zero, fixture, slum, and the like, to say nothing of the thousand or more recorded in the various dictionaries of "Americanisms," we can period to pass into the vulgarisms of the readily see that while the texture of our language remains the same we are constantly changing its trimmings.

sives are the most ephemeral. They are stated, with the masses. They start upon

"to tell a lie." Our "upstart" was to Hordiments of speech, and, like all strong flavors, ace Walpole a "start-up"; where we have "a their effect is weakened by constant use. lot of things" to tell, Sterne and Sheridan Ordinary epithets used in their ordinary had "a mort to communicate"; and I will sense grow tame and flat from constant repetition, and we must stimulate our jaded intellectual palate by constantly tickling it with new and startling combinations. Instead of "diverting ourselves mightily" with old Samuel Pepys, we must now have a "splendid," a "lovely," a "glorious," or a "gorgeous" time. In place of the "warm fortune" whose advantages were so patent to poor Goldsmith, we are satisfied with nothing short of a "cool million." We love "hard"; we hate "dreadfully" to do some things, we are "awfully" glad of others; our early Florida strawberries are "perfectly lovely"; our Christmas pie is "splendid"; our fashionable friends are "howling swells"; our rich neighbor has met with "phenomenal" success, his fortune is "colossal," and his munificence "monumental"; and then, having exhausted the vocabulary of extravagance, we fly to the opposite extreme and express our approval of a work of art that has set two continents to raving by serenely declaring that it isn't "half bad." When all other resources fail, we fall back upon "nice," and talk about nice people, nice dinners, nice sermons, nice houses, nice clothes, nice weather, nice churches, nice jails, nice lunatic asylums, and I even saw it stated in one of the newspapers not long ago that somebody had been robbed of "a nice hog." In another generation all this crop of newmade expletives will have given way before a fresh progeny of linguistic bantlings and sunk down like their predecessors into the ignoble herd of provincialisms and vulgarisms. There, after dragging out a dishonored existence through another generation or two, they will finally die of old age and be heard of no more.

This liability of the colloquialisms of one next illustrates in a striking way the tendency of the life history of words to run in cycles. The great bulk of new contribu-Of all our shifting colloquial forms, intentions to our language originates, as already

their career in life as waifs and strays that the needs, the aspirations they represent. do not know their own fathers. Indeed, most of them, like Topsy, never had a father; they "just growed." Who can point to the first one that ever applied the word "crank" to his fellow-man? Who first spelled "boycott" and "buncombe" with a little b? Who first began to talk about "swell" people, "boom" towns, "deadheads," and "loafers"? Yet they are all now just as good colloquial English as if born in the purple of the literary Born of the struggles of the unhierarchy. learned and ignorant to express their wants and their aspirations, these "contraband" words often respond to some general need, and are caught upon the rising tide of popularity and floated into the full swim of lin-There, after a more or guistic high life. standard English, they either pass through those gradual modifications of sound or meaning by which they adapt themselves to the changing fashions of succeeding generations or else get stranded one by one upon the "banks and shoals of time" and left behind in the stagnant pools of vulgarism and provincialism, there to end their lives where they began, among the ignorant and vulgar.

Some words win their way only after a hard struggle, and the more permanent and essential the position they aim at the more obstinate, as a rule, the resistance they meet with. While the possessive pronoun "its," involving a mere change of inflection, was not accepted until after a struggle of more than a hundred years, and the present tendency to make the plural forms of the same pronoun do duty for the singular when the idea of gender is to be eliminated, will probably require a hundred more, whole tribes of the ephemeral race of intensitives and Pronouns, numerals, and verbal roots expressive of innate and essential ideas have held their own ever since the ancient Sanzation are born and die with the habits, can only say it is so because it is so.

The two most potent factors in the production of new words and forms are, first, the need for expressing new thoughts and experiences and, second, that principle of economy which leads a busy and progressive people to seek the shortest and easiest way of saying what they mean. It is one of the truisms of linguistic science that civilization tends to simplify speech; and when we compare the almost grammarless simplicity of our own tongue with the fifteen cases of Finnish nouns, the twenty or more of Hungarian, the fifteen conjugations of Arabic, and the two hundred and fifty of Basque verbs, or even with the cumbersome inflectional machinery of Latin and Greek, we cannot be too thankful that our foreless prolonged existence in the ranks of fathers were so prompt in ridding themselves of the fragmentary inflectional forms that cumbered our ancient Saxon speech. To this simplifying tendency is to be ascribed the habit so prevalent among us of substituting nouns for adjective modifiers in such expressions as "two-story house," "ice water," "life-size," etc., for "two-storied house," "iced water," "life-sized;" and it is devoutly to be wished that the same labor-saving instinct, aided by the prevalent Anglomania, whose snobbery is almost redeemed by the good service it is doing in maintaining the uniformity of English speech on the opposite sides of the Atlantic, will soon exchange our awkward "electric cars" and "elevated railroads" for the concise English "tram" and "tramway." "Bicycle" and "bicyclist" are also, let us hope, predestined to subside into "wheel" and "wheelman," which seem to be their only chance of escape from the threatened "bike" and "biklist." Our language, by the way, expletives often run their course in a single is no less capricious about the abbreviations generation-nay, sometimes in a single sea- it admits into its vocabulary than about the words themselves. Just why "cab" and "hack" and "tram" should be recognized and "gents" and "pants" and "vests" skrit was committed to writing some three tabooed we can no more tell than we can thousand years ago, and we know not how give a reason why the name of our planet much longer, but the words that meet the should be spelled with a little e while all changing requirements of our restless civili- other proper names begin with capitals; we

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new ideas is a very interesting process. The the great facts of modern life; we must have Americanism "gubernatorial," which Mr. a word for it, but alas! is there no escape Richard Grant White attacks so savagely, is from "cablegram"? "To wire," on the a familiar example of this class. It is not a other hand, is a popular improvement upon beautiful word, I admit, and personally I the verb "to telegraph," and ought to be prefer to use some other whenever I can, encouraged as being both shorter and more but it does convey a shade of meaning for English. Among other innovations more which its nearest of kin, "governmental," or less desirable, the Spiritualists have given is by no means a satisfactory equivalent. us the verb "to materialize"; the French The relation between our state and national "exposition" has enabled us to discriminate governments is such that Americans will between industrial and other exhibitions; sometimes have occasion to distinguish be- and the terms "obsess" and "obsession," tween gubernatorial and other govern- from the same tongue, seem in a fair way to mental matters, as, for example, guberna- supplant our biblical "possess" and "postorial and presidential elections, both of session." which are governmental affairs; and so I barbarous practice it represents, but the out new words and new forms of speech.

The growth of new words to represent thing that "cablegram" stands for is one of

But the limits of this paper forbid further am afraid we shall have to retain the un-examples. Enough has been said to show wieldy term, unless somebody will invent a that it will not do to despise a word merely better. A like necessity seems about to because it is new, for it is only when men force upon us those misbegotten monsters cease to have new thoughts and ideas, when "electrocute" and "cablegram." The first they shall have reached a state of moral and were well sent into limbo along with the mental decrepitude, that they can do with-

DIFFERENT TYPES OF BEAUTY.

BY LUDWIG JACOBOWOSKI.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE GERMAN "UEBER LAND UND MEER."

HEN a mother in ancient Greece Phryne which stood in the temple of Apollo. admiration to Praxiteles' golden statue of trary.

prayed to the gods for her chil- A few centuries later the question "What dren, she did not ask first of all is beauty?" would have received a different for health and happiness, for continued wel- answer. The preferred type was gray, sulfare and divine grace, but for beauty. In len, and melancholy. The human body was her country æsthetic enthusiasm was so ac- no longer the frame of perfect beauty, but tive that even to-day, after all the centuries was despised and deformed. The Neo-Plathat have intervened, it illumines that whole tonic philosopher Plotinus was so much country and awakens undying aspirations. ashamed of having a body that he would not Beauty passed for virtue under the deep have his picture painted to perpetuate the blue of the Grecian skies. People did not disgrace. Other saints boasted that they shake their wise heads when the coquette had not looked upon their material bodies Phryne's charms fascinated Athen's most for years, and still others found their ideal earnest judge. Pindar and Simonides im- in frightful uncleanliness and horrible mumortalized beautiful sinners with their praise, tilations. "Beauty was sin." Woman was and learned, gray-haired philosophers made designated as the gate of hell and in the pilgrimages to them. If these Greek scholars public synod it was declared that woman had been asked, "What is beauty?" they was not a human being until authority from would have pointed with a proud smile of the Bible had been found to prove the con-

These pictures from two different epochs disrepute. æsthetics are found long and learned definitions of the word beautiful, and decades ago from these various definitions. In our age Aphrodite. physical science has strongly supplanted this must pass judgment, the villager and city- hooked nose, a golden-brown skin." ing-sticks.

people has for the beauty of another is quite fectly round head and face. to the point. In the space of a decade æsthetic taste throughout the breadth of a civ- is regarded as ugly. White women receive ilized European nation might agree in considering a certain portrait of a woman, for instance, as beautiful, but we will find the æsthetic ideals for the different continents as different as the clouds above them.

A cultured Hindoo, for instance, might with very good reason criticise European women. Garcin de Taffy tells us that the French woman's ideal of beauty is a man with open countenance and smiling face; the Italian woman prefers a husband with a dreamy air, the German, one who is "pleasant in manner and true to his word." The American woman's ideal is the worst of all, according to the Hindoo's opinion of her. She "marries any suitor, regardless of his rank and social position, of his natural deformity or accidental mutilation, whether he is deaf or blind—if only he has money."

Then how would our European types of show briefly and clearly what great changes beauty be received in other zones? White have taken place in a nation's ideal of beauty. travelers have declared that in the heart of Facts show that in all times, in every nation, the tropical forest the negro's shining ebon the standard of beauty has been subject to skin is considered æsthetically lovely, while total changes. This knowledge has brought the white skin of the European suggests the old formalistic æsthetics somewhat into only sickliness and disease. It is clear that In many so-called works on the question of what constitutes beauty would be answered differently by every race. To quote the apt saying of an old Greek. it was generally known that conflicting ideas philosopher, "Man is the measure of all as to what constitutes beauty may be gleaned things." Every race has its own Apollo and

The traveler Hearne, who is thoroughly art of æsthetics. Therefore to find out what acquainted with the North American Inconstitutes beauty we must begin at the dians, says that in the eyes of these Indians foundation of æsthetics with the modest the ideal of beauty must possess "a broad, question, "What objects have been consid- flat face, small eyes, high cheek bones, low ered beautiful?" To answer this every one forehead, a large, broad chin, a knobby, man, the boy and man, the girl and matron, northern China only the native Mantchoo the beggar and the prince, the Australian types are admired: a broad face, high cheek negro and the Parisian; and these people, bones, very broad nose, and enormous ears. too, must give their æsthetic opinions on One of these cued Asiatics who had traveled hair-dressing and cosmetics, on apparel and to Ceylon, upon seeing the prominent nose house arrangements, on earrings and walk- of the foreign ambassador wrote that he had the beak of a bird and the body of a But "the proper study of mankind is man. Among the nations of Cochin China man," says Pope, and so the regard one a woman to be charming must have a per-

> Among these colored races a white skin little favor and attention from them. nese in the interior of the kingdom consider all Europeans ugly because of their white skin and prominent noses. The Siamese, with their small noses, widely separated nostrils, large mouths, rather thick lips, big faces, and high, broad cheek bones, simply cannot conceive of European beauty. Their own women, they think, are so much better looking than Europeans. the Kaffirs, black is the preferred color, because the majority of Kaffirs are perfectly black. A Kaffir takes it as a very bad compliment to be told that his skin is light or that he looks like a white man. J. Shooter heard of "an unfortunate man, a Kaffir, who was so fair that no girl would marry him"! Galton, also, knew of two handsome, slender, light-colored girls who

HAREBELLS.

attracted no admiration. girls are the beauties, not white ones. A which they considered ugly and deformed man of Cochin China expressed his disgust features. Mungo Park, being very hungry, on seeing the wife of the British minister of politely praised the glistening black of their that place by saying, "She has white teeth skin and the "lovely depression of their like a dog and a red color like a Spanish noses." potato flower." Even the pale Jurakaras colored gentlemen gave him something to in South America consider Europeans as eat. When the negro boys saw Burton on extraordinary creatures.

According to Reade, the negroes cannot white man! endure a white skin; that writer says, ape?" The natives of the southern coast "They dislike blue eyes and condemn of Guinea uttered shrieks and groans when our noses as too long and our lips as too first they saw a white person. On seeing thin." He thinks it improbable that ne- the English explorer Cameron for the first groes ever would pass by a good-looking time, a native covered his eyes with his negress to see the most beautiful European hands and ran howling away. woman with any other motive than curiosity to behold the pale physical oddity.

They hooted at Mungo Park on account of humankind.

In Java yellow his color and prominent nose, both of In return for this flattery the the eastern coast they called, "See the Doesn't he look like a white

That according to his own appearance man formulates his ideal of beauty, is the re-The negroes' opinion of what constitutes sult of our little ethnological exploration, a beauty is especially hard on Europeans, result that points to the prodigious vanity of

HAREBELLS.

BY LISA A. FLETCHER.

CWING, swing, over the rocks, Delicate, azure bells! Ring, ring for the fairy folks Who hide in yonder dells. Human ears can hear no sound, But the fairy people round, When the breezes softly play, Hear thy pealing far away.

Swing, swing, over gray stones, Violet-tinted flower! Ring, ring—the pine tree moans Beneath the summer shower. When they hear thy tender bell Fairies know that all is well. Haste the passing breeze to woo, Ring thy bells across the dew!

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

BALLINGTON BOOTH.

THERE is a provoking silence about the lected as likely to be facile instruments of most read. their father, and their failure to obey reduces them to the level of other men's children.

similar to that of John Wesley with Ameriall is that the unsophisticated reader is led can Christians. Wesley lost his American to feel that our civilization is the very worst branch in the last century, though the loss that has ever existed, and that unless somewas disguised by his retaining a nominal re- thing is speedily done to change the trend lation to American Methodists.

may strike out a new line of work and thus things most girded at by sentimental sociavoid friction with the Salvationists; but ologists who make freedom coincident if not that is not so easy a thing to do, and many identical with license. of the members of the older Army will enlist in the new. Some temporary check to the and perhaps the most numerous in existgood work of General Booth's soldiers of ence, whose theory is that to better the con-Christ may be expected; but in the end the dition of a dissatisfied man it is but necessecession of Ballington will lead to a more sary to change his dissatisfaction into despair American organization of the forces. As a and thus enlist him among those who are despotic church with no traditions, General reckless of consequences. But this class, Booth's Army comes into the field too late to being frankly anarchistic in one degree or flourish in peace on American soil.

SENTIMENTAL SOCIALISM.

Ours is an age of self-confidence and real causes of the separation of Ballington self-consciousness, and while we are justly Booth and his wife from the rest of the proud of our practical motives and material Booth family and from the Salvation Army. victories we are curiously subject to senti-There are explanations which do not explain. mental vagaries. All over the enlightened For example General Booth alleges that he world the lines of thought point toward a could not favor his son by retaining him at common center of doubt and unrest. In the head of the American Army. Now it politics, religion, and art we make a great does not appear that the law or rule in the show of unflinching sincerity and philancase is anything more than the will of Gen- thropy; but this show is too largely a diseral Booth; and it does appear that all his play of sentimental pyrotechnics of little children were given high positions in the practical value. This vague and unstable Army—presumably because they were his condition of the public mind is strikingly There are signs enough of family manifest in contemporary literature and esfavoritism. Doubtless the children were se- pecially in the novels which seem to be now

What in a narrow sense is called sociology is the common burden of our fiction and the General Booth is having an experience minor wail of our poetry. The effect of it of social life there must soon come to that The Salvation Army has a military organilife a terrible cataclysm ending in its dezation—one will governs all. This intensely struction. The cry of those who lead in undemocratic spirit could not fail to provoke this sensational socialism usually takes some criticism and division. It was only a ques- form demanding most radical changes in tion of time. Besides, General Booth is, as what conservative moralists have always re-John Wesley was, an intense Englishman, garded as the foundation of human happiand his son had become an American citizen ness. The supremacy of law, the rights of in the intense fashion of the Booth family, property, the inviolability of home, and the The "Volunteers" of Ballington Booth sanctity of the marriage relation are the

> There is a class of agitators, the noisiest another, is not as dangerous as that select

compounded of those insidious elements, of the masses. scarcely distinguishable from the most responsibility.

by their founder, it is much easier to clothe of justice. which have forced writers toiling for bread sense of social injustice. to seek novelty rather than truth and the intellectual stimulus of the common people, the imagination. fore.

always accompanies intellectual hunger. and indiscriminate reading; so that the sentimental socialism pouring from our printing dangerous social doctrines. presses, chiefly in the form of novels, is fold forms of revolt against a social order thority.

and cautiously diplomatic group found in al- based upon sacred customs and legal limitamost every circle of society, whose method tions regarded by reformers of the sentiof attacking the foundations of moral life is mental sort as a hindrance to the happiness

It is doubtless true, as some philosopher fined human sympathies, which are the per- has said, that the light reading of a people manent ingredients of absolute moral irre- has a deeper effect upon the common imagination than is made by all the more seri-Upon close observation it will be found ous studies, and it is through the imagination. that underneath the surface of this strenu- not the reason, that all great revolts and ous appeal for reformation there runs a dan- destructive revolutions are made possible. gerous current of destructive pessimism, or The largest class of fiction readers is at what is almost as bad, a formless and vision- present composed of those whom we may ary optimism. In attempting to break away call working people, and whose lives are from the few and simple conditions by which more or less beset with hardships, restric-Christian ethics were originally distinguished tions, and limitations galling to a crude sense To this class almost any form of sophistry in a sentimental gauze than to sentimental socialism which makes their adapt old and unchangeable truth to new burdens appear heavier and their joys fewer and constantly shifting circumstances. Un- appeals with irresistible force simply because fortunately the exigencies of literary life, it feeds their discontent and aggravates their

This is why so many novels of a socialistic sensational rather than the beautiful, have cast and having for their motive an insidiflooded our books and journals with the ous attack upon the established social order spirit of discontent and revolt. This litera- find so large an audience. They are aimed ture of irresponsibility, written under the at the sentimental side of human nature and, whip of need and with a view to the main like certain patent medicines, are meant to commercial chance, is at present the chief reach those ailments which exist chiefly in Too often our young who are now reading as they never read be-people, having implicit faith in the authority of those who have made a reputation in let-A strong smattering of literary education ters, are led to accept as true and desirable is the gift of our common schools, and along the most unwholesome views of social life. with it is engendered the discontent which Much of the fiction which goes under the name of realism, and purports to be a truth-And this hunger, moreover, causes ravenous ful presentation of life, is but cunning special pleading in behalf of the most insidious and

It would be much better for the future of greedily devoured and vigorously if imper- letters and for the welfare of society if our fectly assimilated by a very large number of schools, churches, and colleges would show young minds in every class of society, but a finer discrimination in their teachings and especially in that class which is newly come criticisms touching the didactic fiction to the fascinations of literature. And here written by famous authors and read by too is where the danger is taking root in mani- many people with implicit faith in its au-

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION AND SOUDAN WAR.



MENELIK II. King of Abyssinia.

THE defeat of the Italians in Abyssinia following close on the British disaster in the Transvaal set the whole African desert on fire. The natives, inflated with confidence by their victories, rallied to the aid of King Menelik of Abyssinia and threatened to drive the Europeans from their strongholds in the Soudan. England, on the claim that when the Mahdists had captured Kassala they would invade Egypt, sent an Anglo-Egyptian army up the Nile to conquer the Mahdists, thus creating a diversion in favor of the Italians. On March 21 General Kitchener, leader of the Egyptian army, and Slatin Pasha of the army intelligence department set out for Wady Halfa, the Egyptian post on the Soudan frontier. They were followed the next day by the North Straffordshire regiment of 900 officers and men. The expedition will be joined by 7,000 Bedouins, three British battalions, and a Sikh regiment from India, numbering in all 19,000 men. The troops expected to depart from Wady Halfa on April 1. At Dongola the dervishes were 10,000 strong including cavalry, camel men, and spearmen, with some Soudanese riflemen, and at

Suarda, one hundred miles south of the Egyptian frontier, they had a post of about 3,000 warriors, when, on March 20, the Caliph proclaimed a holy war against Egypt. The Egyptian advance guard of the expedition, says a message dated at Cairo, March 28, was defeated by the dervishes near Akasheh with a loss of forty-three killed and wounded. This however was only a small detachment of the guard. At last reports the renowned dervishes Emir Osman and Azrek had gone with cavalry and camelry to strengthen the fort at Suarda preparatory to interrupting the Egyptian line of communication.

A feature of the expedition that all Europe is watching with interest and concern is the coöperation of Great Britain and the Triple Alliance. Turkey, evidently upheld by Russia and France, sent in a protest against the appropriation of the Egyptian reserve fund without consulting the powers. However the disputed point may be settled, England will go on with the campaign—at her own expense if necessary. The khedive and Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent, are harmoniously speeding the expedition. The khedive delivers inspiring patriotic speeches to all the departing troops.



The Weekly Inter Ocean. (Chicago, Ill.)

As a matter of equity England owes this campaign to Egypt. It was on English advice that the Soudan was abandoned. Every one admits that under the rule of the Mahdi the country which had made some progress toward civilization has lapsed into barbarism. As long as the present conditions exist there will be no improvement. Commerce on the Nile and on the caravan routes has been reduced to a mere nothing. England owes it to her-

This department, together with the book "The Growth of the American Nation," constitutes a Special C. L. S. C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given. self as well as to Egypt to restore the Soudan to the plane of civilization in which she found it a dozen years ago.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

It now seems that the British advance into the Soudan, more than any other one event in recent history, may have effect in shaping the international relations of Europe. In the first maneuvers England appears to have come off victorious, but it is a victory that brings serious entanglements. Almost before such an outcome could be foreseen, she had secured the consent of the Triple Alliance to advance up the Nile. She has thus made a showing



ABBAS PASHA. Khedive of Egypt.

that has checked to a certain extent the angry protests from France, and she has laid lines which may permit her to gain an unassailable position not only in the Nile basin but in the strongholds where Italy has assumed to have a protectorate. Unpleasant though it may be for Italy, the recent throne-shaking experience in that country prevents her from objecting, if her new ally sees fit to take her place in Kassala. But if England has won the support of the Triple Alliance she has also formed with it certain ties which threaten to involve her directly as its tacit ally in future controversies.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.) Although Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hun-

gary, and Italy stand together with regard to the Nile expedition, it is premature to refer to this combination of the powers for a specific object as a quadruple alliance. While the political skies are full of signs of an impending rearrangement of the balance of power in Europe, this desirable result has not yet been reached. The kaiser has not abandoned his coquetry for an entente with Russia, and the trouble in the Transvaal may again become a source of discord between England and Germany. Nevertheless, the meeting of the commissioners of the Egyptian public debt at Cairo on March 26 may have marked the parting of the ways, and may be noted in history as the initiatory step in the formation of the most stupendous combination of military and naval power the world has ever seen.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

It is unnecessary to take into serious consideration the protest of the sultan against the dispatch of the Anglo-Egyptian army against the dervishes, a protest which he makes in his capacity of suzerain and which is reported to have received the endorsement of the czar. The protest is so manifestly contrary to the best interests of civilization, and so obviously dictated by annoyance at his not having been consulted by the English government about the matter, that it will probably be treated with the indifference that it deserves excepting by powers which aim at opposing England's policy everywhere and in all things, no matter whether it be good, bad, or indifferent.

GREATER NEW YORK.

THE Lexow Bill which provides for the consolidation of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and several neighboring towns passed both branches of the New York-State Legislature during the month of March, but on being referred to the mayors of the several cities was disapproved by Mayor Strong of New York and Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn. This made it necessary that both Houses should again pass it before sending it to the governor and rendered its ultimate adoption exceedingly problematical. According to the terms of the bill, consolidation would take place January 1, 1898, an election for mayor and other officers for the united territory would occur in the fall of 1897, and a commission would be called upon to present to the legislature, before February 1, 1897, the draft of a charter for the government of the consolidated territory. Six members named for the commission are the following: Andrew H. Green, Mayor Strong of New York, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, State Engineer and Surveyor Adams, and Attorney-General Hancock. Nine others would, in case the bill became a law, be appointed by the governor with the consent of the state Senate. The absence of any provision in the bill for a referendum of the charter of the consolidated city to the people is the feature which has been especially antagonized.

San Francisco Chronicle. (Cal.)

When the Greater New York Bill becomes a law and its provisions have been carried out the metropolis of the United States will, in point of population, be second only to London. At the present time it has about 2,000,000 inhabitants, allowing for a

people will be put on the roll of population, while the districts of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Utrecht, Jamaica Bay, Pelham, Long Island City, Castleton, Middletown, Northfield, Southfield, Westfield, East and West Chester, Flushing, Newton, and Hempstead will bring the grand total of the ingrowth of 200,000 since the taking of the last state habitants of Greater New York up to 3,250,000 census. With Brooklyn added, over 1,100,000 more souls, or a larger number than the thirteen colonies had when they won their independence from Great sponsibility. The combination of two sets of thieves Britain.

New York Mercury. (N. Y.)

Now that New York is to wed Brooklyn, there is no sense in the young couple continuing to live under the parent roof. Let them set up housekeeping for themselves.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

Advocates of consolidation believe that the new city will be better governed than either Brooklyn or New York by itself has been. They contend that the great responsibility of legislating for such vast municipal interests will make men conservative and regardful of their duties. This remains to be seen. At best it is doubtful. The opportunity for plunder strong enough to overcome the added sense of re- fraught with danger.

into one is not of itself very much of a guaranty that stealing will cease. It may be, however, that appreciation of the great interests to be affected will induce a better class of men to take an active part in municipal politics.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The men who frankly avow themselves in favor of consolidation roundly denounced the present bill, which goes at the matter wrong end first by decreeing consolidation at a day certain and then providing for working out the plan of consolidation afterward, without giving the people vitally concerned an opportunity to pass judgment on the scheme of government. That is what President Low well calls will also be greater and may prove a temptation a leap in the dark; and such a leap is always

THE ITALIO-ABYSSINIAN SITUATION.



MAROUIS DI RUDINI. Prime Minister of Italy.

AFFAIRS in Abyssinia have recently taken a wholly unexpected turn in favor of Italy. King Humbert, in the face of the popular opposition of his subjects, insisted on keeping up the war, and the new prime minister, Marquis di Rudini, yielding to the persuasions of General Ricotti, minister of war, prepared to carry on the campaign. Nevertheless General Baldissera, commander-inchief of the Italian army in Abyssinia, compelled by the dangerous plight of his army after its defeat at Adowa on March 2, had begun negotiations with King Menelik to secure honorable terms of peace. King Menelik's demands were deemed exorbitant and Italian statesmen were clashing over the advisability of Italy's succumbing to her humiliation or of fighting to the death unsupported by a single ally, when on March 13 England announced that she would advance a force of British-Egyptian troops up the Nile to Dongola. This friendly action on the part of England prevents the massing of African natives against Italy. On the strength of this support, the Senate Finance Committee approved the credits of 140,000,000 lire voted by the Chamber of Deputies

to prosecute the war, and General Baldissera has started from Asmara with a strong force to rescue the Italian garrison at Adigrat.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

The African king who so unmercifully walloped the Italian troops now wants indemnity to the amount of 40,000,000 lire—about \$8,000,000. The canny king has an eye to business. Not content with administering a wholesale drubbing to his enemy, he wants his enemy in the hour of defeat to pay him damages for trespass. It looks very much as if the wily Russian, who has been behind the king, had a hand in this latest demand and has put the king up to his new tricks.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

The interesting feature of the Italian dilemma is as to what will become of Abyssinia in case Italy abandons it. Russia would like it, and so would

make a war with him unattractive, even to those powers. Territory under British control bounds the country on the north as well as on the south, and with British ownership of the Suez Canal, which means the dominion of the Red Sea as well, Abyssinia is quite likely to be a British possession ultimately. Menelik cannot live always, and his successor may be more easily dealt with than the present king.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

When the king, after defeating her troops a few months ago, found the survivors penned up, under Colonel Galliano, at Makalle, he suffered them to escape with all their arms and equipments, and, according to one account forwarded at that time by both France and Germany, but it is probable that General Baratieri, this was intended to be at once a the prowess exhibited by Menelik's soldiers will tribute to gallantry and a practical testimony to the

king's desire to obtain peace. Be this as it may, seen, what he principally wants is his own country. when later he inflicted a tremendous defeat on Bar- and to that he seems to be entitled. atieri, who had attacked him, again came from the victor the expression of a desire for peace. We sometimes hear of going to war in order to gain peace, and King Menelik's seems to be a case of this kind. Are his terms exorbitant? As far as can be

Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

England is likely to find that her latest African expedition will recoil with a force that will prove stunning. Even her own citizens condemn the recent movement into the Soudan.

THE RAINES LIQUOR LAW.

WHETHER the troubles of New York State will be abated by the recent Raines Law, framed for the regulation of her liquor traffic, will depend on how that law is enforced. The bill has passed the state Assembly and Senate, and on March 23 received Governor Morton's signature. On April 1 the Senate approved Governor Morton's nomination of Col. Henry H. Lyman for state commissioner of excise. The law, intended to restrict the number of saloons by high license and to abolish liquor selling on Sundays, falls heaviest on the small saloons and clubs, and proceedings were begun immediately to test its constitutionality. The law does away with all excise boards, and to regulate the liquor traffic provides a state excise commissioner and a staff of deputies and special confidential agents. It imposes high license fees and requires the issuance of licenses to all applicants who will pay the fees and have not been convicted of crime. Local option is permitted in small towns and denied to cities. Clubs must pay the license fee and are put under the same restrictions as saloons regarding prohibitive hours. The law forbids "free lunches" in licensed saloons and the serving of drinks with meals by restaurants on Sunday, and requires that saloon interiors shall be clearly exposed to view during closed hours. Saloons must be over two hundred feet from schools and churches and objecting real estate owners. Licenses may be revoked upon application to the courts of individual complainants, and violators of the law shall be deprived of license for five years. Any one guilty of selling liquor without a license shall be imprisoned from six months to a year and fined twice the regular license fee. The state receives one third and the county two thirds of the license fees. The "confidential" status of the sixty agents is provoking much debate, because it apparently conflicts with the civil service laws of the state. Indications are that the law will be an important feature in the coming political contest in New York.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

If we were certain that every one of its provisions, singly and in combination with the rest, were intrinsically sound, we should consider it a foul blot on the statute book. We believe, as everybody believes, and as nobody, not even Governor Morton, has pretended to deny or even doubt, that the law was expressly contrived as a means of strengthening a political machine and enlarging and solidifying the power of bosses. Such supremacy, whoever wields it, in whatever party name it is ostensibly exercised, invariably operates to plunder, oppress, and demoralize the people so long as they submit to it; and, when, sooner or later, they resume control of their own affairs the party that they repudiate is the party which has been made the instrument of their betrayal. But even putting this consideration aside for the moment, still the Raines Law is execrable, because it was passed by methods of lawless tyranny, with full knowledge that it could not be passed in any other way. There is not a single citizen of the state of New York, saint or sinner, who does not know that such performances as those which disgraced the Assembly when this bill was driven through have no logical outcome except anarchy. Is there any reason why it should be condoned or ignored because the measure which depended upon

it for enactment is a measure which purports to be an ally of temperance and morality?

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Undoubtedly the beer and liquor traffic in New York has suffered grievously of recent years because it is overdone and because so many of the dealers have been at the mercy of the brewers. It has been stimulated artificially, and has not grown normally with the demand. This Raines Law will serve to bring about an equilibrium that may gain for it the favor of the liquor dealers to an unexpected extent. Its necessary concessions to the hotel keepers will surely make it agreeable to them especially. If the large increase in the public revenue expected from it shall be obtained, that result will gratify the people. The subjection of the clubs to its requirements will be popular, as being fair and equal.

Wine and Spirit Gazette. (New York, N. Y.)

There can be no doubt that the sentiment of the state strongly sustains an excise measure framed on the principles of the Raines Bill. . . . These and similar arguments were made in the legislature of Ohio when the Dow Bill was under discussion. They failed to make an impression then, and have become much weaker since it has been shown that the Dow Liquor Tax Law has not operated to the injury of law, decency, and good order in the cities of similar to those prevailing in the cities of this state. places New York in line with the advanced thought

Albany Evening Journal. (N. Y.)

If the saloon keepers in Boston can pay \$2,000 a year for licenses, and saloon keepers in Pennsylvania can pay \$1,000, New York can certainly pay doing.

Ohio, in which the economic conditions are very the taxes provided by the Raines Bill. That bill of the time. The proposed law was not an experiment; nor was it an innovation. It is simply proposed that New York shall do what other states are

THE KOREAN SITUATION.

AFFAIRS in Korea are in rather a chaotic condition. Politicians assert that the king, by taking refuge in the Russian legation at Seoul, which he did recently after the crisis that resulted in the assassination of several ministers, and remaining there, has virtually quit his own domain. The pro-Russian party, on the other hand, argue that the king's residence in the palace is out of the question as long as the Japanese troops have their barracks in the immediate vicinity. Dissensions in the new cabinet have become more pronounced, and the resignation of four leading cabinet ministers is feared. The assassination of the tai wen kun, the king's father, has been lately reported. He was the leader of the reactionary party in Korea.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Japan has only displayed her customary shrewdness in expressing an amiable desire to act in accord with Russia in Korea. She is unwilling to abandon her interests in that country and sees no way of defending them against the power which has, within a few months, become suddenly dominant in both Asia and Europe. Therefore, as she cannot antagonize Russia she proposes to be her ally, at least so far as a joint protectorate over Korea goes, and as Japan is a power not to be wholly despised, even by so formidable a nation as Russia, it is quite probable that an agreement will be reached that will give the Island Empire much more than it could hope to gain by war. Japanese sagacity promises to be a good match for the diplomacy of western nations.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Any day may bring the Japanese and Russians into collision, with formidable results. It is, indeed, about the end of the century.

difficult to see how such a collision is much longer to be avoided. Yet both parties are doubtless doing their best to prevent it. Should it occur it would mean war, and that is just what neither Japan nor Russia wants at present. Both deem it inevitable in the near future. Both look upon Korea as the cause of it, and reckon that kingdom well worth fighting for. But neither is ready. Japan is building at an amazing pace one of the finest navies in the world. Already this year she has launched two ships comparable with our Indiana, and in three or four years she will have a dozen of them in commission. Then she will be ready to fight. Russia is building her Siberian railroad posthaste. She still has a gap of 2,000 miles or more to fill up. Then she too will be ready to fight. Whichever thus gets ready first will have a great advantage over the other. At present it looks as though both will be ready at

THE CONFEDERATE DISABILITY LAW REPEALED.

THE desired welding of the North and the South that gradually has been taking place since Lee's surrender at Appomattox, thirty-one years ago, has finally culminated in the repeal of the Confederate Disability Law. The bill passed the House March 24 with only one dissenting vote, having passed the Senate unanimously just before Christmas. By it are removed all restrictions against the holding of army and navy commissions by ex-Confederate officers.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

That this measure of friendship and brotherhood expresses the sentiment of the whole nation was plain from the outset. But that, with all the chances of a contrary view, here and there, due to any one of many conceivable motives, temperaments, or ways of looking at things, there should be in both houses of Congress combined just one contrary vote, is most remarkable and significant. It has turned out for the best, too, that the vote in the House was not

passed the Senate. We know that it expresses not the haste of a moment, but deliberate conviction and desire. We may recall, too, that this bill had its origin or its initial impetus in that feeling which brought Americans together when a foreign attack was made upon one of the most cherished features of our public policy. It was a way of showing that we are one people, from the lakes to the gulf.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

A generation has grown up since the surrender at taken until three months after the measure had Appomattox. The veterans are fast passing away, but

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

army and navy of men who, having held commissions over and that it is almost forgotten.

the lessons of that contest will never be lost. This in the regular army or navy before the war, subsenation is forever and indissolubly a Union. The quently served in the Confederate Army. Few per-South is forgetting its prejudices and passions and is sons will be affected by it, for most of those who awakening to prosperity impossible under slave labor. were subject to these restrictions are now either dead or too old to serve in the army or navy. But Congress has done a neat thing in removing the the spirit which prompted the removal of the disrestrictions upon the appointment as officers of the ability was good. It shows that the war is really

THOMAS HUGHES.



THOMAS HUGHES

In the death of Thomas Hughes, on March 23, American and English boys lost one of their favorite authors. In his lifetime of seventy-two years Mr. Hughes accomplished many things in politics and literature, but the fittest monument to his beneficent influence in the world is his "Tom Brown's School Days." Born October 20, 1823, near Newbury, he went to Rugby in 1833, and in 1845 took his degree at Oxford. In 1847 he married and the following year was admitted to the bar. A born democrat and a Liberal in politics, he served in Parliament from 1865 to 1874, and in 1869 was appointed queen's counsel. In 1880 he established the English colony called Rugby, in Tennessee. In 1882 he became judge of the county court for Cheshire, which office he held until his death. He died on March 23 at Brighton, where he was interred March 25. He is survived by three sons in Texas and a brother in Milton, Massachusetts. In our Civil War Mr. Hughes exerted his influence on the English in behalf of the North.

The Independent. (New York, N. Y.)

Thomas Hughes, who died last week, was the last of a heroic group which did good service in many lines of manly Christianity, and whose influence for the upbuilding of sterling character will long survive them. F. D. Maurice, Charles Kingsley, and Thomas Hughes had much in common in their enthusiasms and their work. Though Judge Hughes' colonization schemes may have failed, his grip on the schoolboy's heart through "Tom Brown at Rugby" is yet strong, and on all good men who have known and loved some manly teacher in their youth. Of his published works, which are a dozen or more, "Tom Brown's School Days, by an Old Boy" is the first and best. That was published in 1857, and it probably did more to establish Dr. Arnold's fame as an educator and to call out an enthusiastic admiration for him than did all the published works of Dr. Arnold's more distinguished son, or even Stanley's Life. "The Scouring of the White Horse; or, The Long Vacation Ramble of a London Clerk" was issued two years later. This is a most charming collection of folklore with a slight thread of story, and holds its own as a classic. These two works touch the high-water mark of Judge Hughes' literary attainments. He was one of those men around whom personal anecdotes accumulate and,

in his case, all of a kind which tend to leave the same impression of a noble, strong, and generous man, who kept his boy heart down to old age.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

In a long and active life Mr. Hughes did many things-most if not all of them well. He was a lawyer, member of Parliament, queen's counsellor, judge, writer, social reformer; but he will live as the author of "Tom Brown at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford." These two books have long been classics, and they will continue to be the delight of many generations of boys, who will gain from them not only accurate and vivid pictures of life in one of England's famous schools and one of her renowned universities, but ideals of manly conduct and nobility of character that will long stimulate and inspire. They have been, and will remain, a source of good that is an all-sufficient monument for their creator. As "Tom Hughes" he was fa-

Harper's Weekly. (New York, N. Y.)

he will be longest remembered.

miliarly and lovingly known, and as "Tom Hughes"

It seems fairly questionable whether there is any Englishman living who is quite so much to blame for the inveterate propensity of large numbers of Americans to think kindly of the British as Thomas Hughes, who died last week.

VENEZUELA AND ARBITRATION.

It has been admitted officially during the month that negotiations are pending between the United States and Great Britain relative to the settlement of the Venezuela difficulty, but their exact form has not been made known. It is thought that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, has been given power to enter into an agreement with Secretary Olney. The Venezuelan Commission has given careful consideration to the British blue book, as well as to other important evidence. Venezuela, through her minister, Señor Andrade, will present to the commission three large folio volumes containing a thousand closely written pages as soon as translations can be made and printed. These volumes are composed mainly of certified copies of original manuscripts. The question of sending one or more representatives to Europe to verify the documents submitted by Venezuela and Great Britain is seriously considered by the commission. Parliament has recently issued a paper correcting certain errors in the blue book. The so-called Yuruan incident has been practically terminated, it is understood, through the good offices of the United States. The demand has become one simply for personal damages done to British property and persons by Venezuelan officials, leaving out of the controversy whether or not the occurrence was on British territory. The claim now made is for only about \$5,000. The demand, intensified by the Venezuela incident, for some form of a permanent board of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain grows more urgent. April 22 and 23 is the date fixed for the conference to be held in Washington in the interests of peace between these two nations. An invitation to attend this gathering has been sent to representative men in every state and territory in the Union. Lord Salisbury not long since, in reply to a memorial adopted at a demonstration in Queen's Hall favoring permanent arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, stated that he was glad to say the subject was receiving the consideration of her majesty's government and that propositions in that direction are now before the government of the United States. The pope has declared his satisfaction with the efforts being made to promote peace, and Cardinals Gibbons of America, Logue of Ireland, and Vaughn of England have joined in an appeal for a permanent tribunal for arbitration.

Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

The United States has been made the mark for censure by European nations for its action in the Venezuelan matter, and even ridicule has been freely used in the connection; but the fact remains that no decisive steps have been taken by Great Britain, whether we possessed the right to interfere or not.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

The Venezuelans are still collecting and forwarding evidence to sustain their side of the boundary controversy with Great Britain. In this matter they are showing themselves reasonable and intelligent, for there is not the least sign of any disposition to take the favor of Americans for granted and ask for a judgment against England without plenty of evidence to support the claims made.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The inference drawn from Lord Salisbury's letter to Sir James Stansfeld, that England has proposed a general scheme of arbitration to the Washington government, is fully confirmed by Mr. Ritchie. With this final proof of the pacific tendencies of the British government in dealing with the United States, all interest in the Venezuela question lapses. The settlement of that question is now only a matter of detail.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The zeal which various persons on both sides of the ocean are manifesting in the project of arbitra-

tion for disputes between England and the United States is misdirected. No controversy between these countries now calls for arbitration, but there is a serious one between England and Venezuela, for which that form of settlement is admirably adapted. There is, accordingly, a manifest lack of frankness and sincerity in any movement which busies itself, at this time, with providing for arbitration in possible future controversies between our country and Great Britain, and yet ignores the immediate need of arbitration in the Guiana boundary dispute.

San Francisco Chronicle. (Cal.)

With perhaps a single exception European governments might be brought to submit to arbitration all their present and future differences with the United States and other of the republics of the western world, but no such peaceful adjustment of dissensions among themselves is possible. It is well to discuss the subject, however, well to favor it, well to dream of it, yet it must be at the same time admitted that the scheme for the establishment of a permanent arbitrating tribunal was never more hopeless of accomplishment than today, with fifteen millions of civilized men under arms, with vessels of war building in every shipyard, and with the best ingenuity of man given to the construction of new and fiendish appliances for destroying human life. Let us not deceive ourselves. The great battles of the world are yet to be fought.

BOOTH'S VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR RIVAL,



COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER

ALL of General Booth's conciliatory overtures to the contrary, Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth remain in the United States. Colonel Eadie, staff representative of Commander Booth, who all along has protested against the Americanizing tendencies shown in the administration of the American branch of the Salvation Army, was recalled by the general as being the person most objectionable to the Ballington Booths, and Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker were sent over with the avowed intention of inducing Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth to return to the army, but they failed in their mission. At their first public appearance here in Carnegie Hall, New York, on April 7, they announced that like Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth they were going to be-Though they are putting forth come naturalized Americans. every effort to hold the army intact, many influential members are leaving and the financial support is decreasing. Meanwhile the volunteers and their organizers are applying their energies to the saving of souls, and their ranks are constantly being recruited. On March 24 the W. C. T. U. sent Ballington Booth a protest

against his appropriation of the W.C.T.U. white ribbon emblem for the Volunteers. The badge now adopted by the latter is of nickel silver in the form of a star surmounted by an eagle. The reasons

for splitting from the army finally given by Commander and Mrs. Booth, on April 12, show that their insuperable difficulties with General Booth arose from the general's persistent efforts to stamp out the Americanism shown in the army here. Commander Booth will not imitate his father's autocratic rule but will have the Volunteers governed by a board of five directors to be chosen once a year by the whole organization at a convention of delegates. The official organ of the new army is the Volunteers' Gazette. Corresponding to the auxiliary corps of the Salvation Army, a Defenders' League was formed, which at once met with success, especially in New York and Chicago where several hundred persons enrolled the first night. A movement on much the same plan as the Volunteers was started March 25, at Greenwich, by the experienced evangelist, Wm. P. Hall. The League of the Grand Army of the Cross, as the body is called, is a semi-military organization and no uniforms are worn by its soldiers or officers. It declares itself friendly to the Volunteers.



MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The report that Commander Booth is not to be the autocrat of his new organization, but has decided upon a government by a board of directors, to be elected annually by a convention of delegates, brings to the front a new and interesting experiment, the result of which cannot well be predicted. An army depends primarily upon individual and arbitrary authority. Whether the cohesion which is essential in this evangelical work can be secured by the new method is problematical, but Ballington Booth's experience, no less than his good judgment, commands a large measure of public confidence.

The Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune. (Utah.)
It was to be a religion that could reach the wretches in the slums, that could take any hand, no matter

how beslimed, and lift up the person behind the hand, and point to him the way to a happier life in this world and to infinite repose in the next. As long as the army was run on that basis, its adherents multiplied exceedingly; the lowly and the depraved alike saw in the organization a gleam of hope for themselves, the first ray held out to them in all their depraved careers. That army seems to be going to pieces, and, we take it, the reason is that those in charge on this side forgot some of the original principles of the organization, and a little worldly pride stole into the ranks; that the high-sounding titles by which leaders were known began to kindle a little of the old earthly ambition.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)
There is no room here for anti-American organ-

izations, no matter how excellent their aims may be sense. Instead of being a dangerous rival of the in their own field of work, so long as their place can be filled by men and women who love and honor the nation which is more worthy than any other to be loved and honored.

The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

A New York minister, in an article in a religious journal, calls the Salvation Army "a dangerous rival of the church." That is a very wild statement to come from a man who claims to possess common

church, the Salvation Army is an ally of the church, and a faithful ally. There never was a time in this country, from the time the Salvation Army held its first meeting in Harry Hill's concert saloon in New York up to the present, that the Salvation Army did not stand ready to aid the church, and in recent years, since Ballington Booth took charge of the work in this country, the church has at all times been ready to aid the army.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.



French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE resignation of M. Berthelot, French minister of foreign affairs, has again placed the Bourgeois ministry in the quandary which vexed it on its accession, namely, that of procuring a suitable minister of foreign affairs. The crisis was precipitated by the action of President Faure and Premier Bourgeois in regard to the Nile expedition. The French cabinet at first protested on the ground that England was only making the Mahdist war a pretext to escape evacuating Egypt as agreed upon, and on March 19 in a semi-official statement the foreign office described the situation as grave. After consulting with the English ambassador, Berthelot annulled the foreign office manifesto and announced in the Chamber that the adjective "grave" applied only to finances. This conciliatory movement toward England antagonized Russia, and M. Faure and M. Bourgeois insisted on M. Berthelot's withdrawing his assent to the expedition. Rather than do this M. Berthelot resigned. A change in the cabinet ensued. M. Bourgeois, premier and minister of the interior, was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and M. Doumer, minister of finances, was

placed in charge of the ministry of the interior till March 30, when M. Sarrien, deputy from Laone-et-Loire and minister of the interior in 1887 in the cabinet of M. Tirard, became minister of the interior. On March 31 M. Bourgeois announced concerning Egypt that the views of the present French government on the British proposition are those set forth by M. Berthelot in his declaration of March 19.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

France will bluster about the Nile campaign, but that is all. It will hardly dare to resort to force to compel England to desist from that expedition, and yet it looks very much as though the conquest of the Soudan would imperil certain French claims in the region of the Upper Nile. England would like to obtain possession and control of the whole country from the mouth of the Nile to the lakes in Central Africa, but France recently has asserted a claim to some of the intervening country which may conflict with England's ambition in the event that the Soudan campaign is successful.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The Easter parliamentary recess in France leaves the Bourgeois cabinet still in office in spite of the many prognostications which are perpetually being made of its speedy downfall. As pointed out in our been Opportunist in character as well as in name, it ing a great diplomatic victory.

is committed to a definite program, so that the people know what to expect.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

There may be two opinions about Berthelot's fitness for his post, but this fact remains, that he did not prevent England's preparation for an Abyssinian campaign, and it is now, probably, too late to stop the expedition. It may not be too late for France to recover whatever advantage she had in Egypt, provided the British are defeated in Abyssinia, but that is not a probable contingency, and in the event of British success the anger of the impetuous French people may force the government into an attitude too hostile to be ignored.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Nothing that the enemies of M. Bourgeois in the French Senate can do will avail to avert a conference of the European powers interested in Egypt, cable dispatches, it owes the continuation of its provided Germany shall approve of the project. But precarious existence partly to the fact that, unlike political ruin awaits all Frenchmen who at the presany of the preceding administrations which have ent grave conjuncture try to stop France from gain-

ARMY AND NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

THREATENING war has at last actuated the United States to remedy her weak position on sea and land. On March 26 Congress passed a bill appropriating \$31,779,133 for the improvement and increase of the navy, a sum exceeding by nearly \$2,000,000 the highest previous naval appropriation. On April 9 the bill was reported to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, having undergone several weighty amendments. As it now stands, provision is made for four sea-going, coast-line battle ships fitted out with the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, to have the highest practicable speed, and exclusive of armament not to exceed \$3,750,000 each; three large, swift torpedo boats with a speed of thirty knots, not to exceed \$800,000; and ten small torpedo boats to cost \$500,000. On April 10 a bill was reported to the House appropriating \$11,384,613 to erect and equip fortifications for coast defenses. The chief provisions of this bill are: gun and mortar batteries, \$5,260,000; sites for fortifications, \$250,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, \$50,000; sea walls and embankments, \$17,975; torpedoes for harbor defense, \$100,000; armament of fortifications, \$5,502,673; proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., \$38,000; Watertown Arsenal, Mass., \$43,500; ordnance and fortification board, \$100,000. Meanwhile the state troops have not been forgotten. On March 22 the Senate military committee reported favorably on the bill authorizing the secretary of war to issue Springfield rifles of the best pattern to the militia of each state and territory in exchange for the poorer rifles with which they are now supplied.

(Dem.) The Chicago Evening Post. (Ill.) While Congress is doing about as much as it can in the face of monthly revenue deficits to strengthen our navy and coast defenses, it surely ought to turn its attention to providing a safe dry dock where our new navy can be cleaned and repaired. . . . It is said that there is hardly a harbor on the Atlantic coast, unless it be Portland, Me., where one of our big modern battle ships can approach the dry dock to be docked.

(Dem.) The New York Weekly Post. (N. Y.) tracts for ships, we may be allowed now to enjoy a fenses. . . . It is neither sensible nor dignified disgraceful peace till next session. It may be neces- for this nation to remain in relative inferiority, as to sary to hurl a few more challenges and have our its naval equipment, to the other great naval powers, coast harried again in imagination by wicked for- against which, from time to time, it may, and probeigners in order to keep the Senate up to its duty; ably will, have to firmly assert its own rights and but a war does not need to be greatly prolonged or interests.

deadly to persuade the Senate to vote money out of the treasury which is not there.

(Rep.) The Mail and Express. (New York, N.Y.) As the House has ignored in the naval bill the false cry of economy raised by the administration to screen fatal mismanagement of the public revenue, so the same plea should be ignored in settling the question of coast defense.

(Rep.) The New York Recorder. (N. Y.) So far, so good; but we are satisfied that the national sentiment is eager for a much larger treat-As the main object of all our wars is to get con- ment of this whole subject of naval and coast de-

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

THE general ebullition in Turkey continues, varied by the threatened expulsion of all Christian missionaries. The attention of Christian nations was attracted to the latter movement by the Turks' mistreatment of the American missionary Rev. George P. Knapp, stationed at Bitlis. In February, Rev. Knapp, who had been very active in relieving Armenian victims, was charged by Turkish officials with murder and sedition. He applied to Minister Terrell, who insisted to the Porte that the accused should be tried before him at Constantinople. In the most severe weather the missionary was packed off by the local governor, who had orders to get him out of the country. A dispatch dated April 6 reported that Rev. Knapp was detained in jail at Diarbekir, where he was treated like a common malefactor, and that an irade ordering the expulsion of all Christian missionaries from Turkey was about to be signed by the sultan. Claims in behalf of the missionaries were immediately pushed by England and the United States, with the result that on April 12 the Turkish legation was informed by the Sublime Porte that missionaries would not be molested so long as they did not meddle with Turkish politics, but that any found inciting revolts would be sent from the empire. Dispatches of April 9 sent by Miss Clara Barton state that the authorities are not interfering with the Red Cross work of relief, but that the suffering in Armenia has been aggravated by the outbreak of dreadful scourges resulting from starvation and destitution.

The Independent. (New York, N. Y.)

The United States government has now a rare chance to do a right and vigorous act in the Turkish affair. All these fifty thousand Armenians may be beyond the pale of diplomatic charity, but George P. Knapp is not. Our government, of course, has no consul within reach of Bitlis, and when the Turkish government charged him with exciting the Armenians to insurrection and murder, the British consul examined the matter and reported that the charges were frivolous, as they doubtless were. But the local governor had orders to send Mr. Knapp out of the country, and, without waiting for weather fit for traveling, he was hustled off by violence to Diarbekir, where he was, at last accounts, held in custody by the Vali. This is an intolerable outrage; and we hope that Secretary Olney has sent a peremptory demand to the Porte, not that he be brought on with courtesy to Constantinople for trial, but that he be first returned honorably to Bitlis, and then allowed to come in comfort to Constantinople. Nothing less is to be thought of.

San Francisco Chronicle. (Cal.)

The frantic appeals of a section of the Parisian press to Europe to bring the Armenian troubles to an end indicate that some counter influence is at work to destroy the effective harmony of opinion which has contributed so much hitherto to the easy agreement of the French and Russians upon all questions of external policy. The explanation may be found in the fact that the Catholics view with distrust the attempts of Russia to secure control in Armenia. They recognize that in such an event missionary work would be effectually ended in that country, for Russia tolerates no outside interference in such matters.

The Weekly Inter Ocean. (Chicago, Ill.)

As regards American citizens resident in Turkey, what will the government of the United States do? The European "concert" has stood and looked on ! The sultan has fooled them all and gone straight on his own way. We do not believe that the United States will consent to pipe its own cowardice and infamy in that kind of "concert." Nor do we believe that Minister Terrell, just now in this country, has heedlessly run away from duty. It is more likely that he has come home to confer with the authorities at Washington and to find out exactly what the American government is prepared to demand.

The Indiana State Journal. (Indianapolis.)

Prominent Armenians in this country do not credit the statement that Russia has instigated the expulsion of American missionaries from Turkey with the idea of substituting missionaries of the Greek church. "As the Armenian church and the Greek church," says an educated Armenian-American, "are very closely allied and have the same form of worship almost, the same order of clergy and church ceded by treaty stipulations.

government, with very few exceptions, I don't see why the emperor of Russia should desire to drive out the Christian workers of America and unite his force with that of a government whose entire spirit and doctrine are fanatically hostile to all Christian nations." This seems a reasonable view. Russia is an inveterate schemer and meddler, but the attempt to make her responsible for the expulsion of American missionaries from Armenia is probably an invention of Turkish diplomacy, which consists principally of lies.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

Reports of the mistreatment of American missionaries in Turkey should be accepted with several grains of allowance. It is possible that Mr. Knapp, an American missionary, has been imprisoned, but it is not probable that any serious injury will be inflicted upon him. He is charged by Turkish officials with stirring up sedition against the government. This charge may be untrue, but it is a legitimate one upon which to hold him if circumstances raise a strong suspicion of its truth. The Turkish government has some rights in this connection, and if it thinks that Mr. Knapp is a source of danger to the country it may try him for the offense.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The reports now being received from Miss Clara Barton of progress in her work of Armenian relief should cause a glow of pride and thanksgiving in the heart of every American woman and bring a blush of shame to the cheek of European statesmanship professing Christianity. What the civilized nations of the earth, acting in concert and supported by armies and navies, failed utterly to accomplish is to-day being wrought by one small woman, armed with a sublime faith in herself and in the cause to which her head and heart have been dedicated. Single-handed she has scaled the walls of prejudice and broken through the ranks of fanaticism. With dauntless spirit she has compelled respect from a government which holds woman as a chattel, sells virtue in the market place, and is as barren of mercy as it is of morality. In the name of the American Red Cross Society she is to-day wringing hope from despair, and turning back the tide of distress and disease which followed the course of the river of blood in stricken Armenia. With caravans of food and clothing, of medicine and medical skill, she passes from province to province, strewing blessings on every hand and flooding with light places shrouded in darkness.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The expulsion of the American missionaries has, it appears, been fully considered by the state department, and will not be carried into effect without the earnest resistance of our government, inasmuch as the rights of missionaries in Turkey are con-

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS L. CASEY.



RIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY.

On March 25, at Washington, death suddenly removed Brigadier-General Casey, late chief of engineers of the United States Army. The deceased came from a family of soldiers; his father, Gen. Silas Casey, was a soldier's son, and his brother, who survives him, is a captain in the navy. General Casey was born in 1831. At twenty-one years of age he graduated with highest honors from West Point, and immediately thereafter entered upon his life work of engineering. During the Civil War he was superintending engineer of Maine's coast defenses. He was sent to Europe in 1873, and on his return supervised the completion of the state, war, and navy departments' building. Many other public works, such as the Potomac aqueduct and the Washington monument, were built under his direction. He acted as president of the board of engineers in New York from 1886 till 1888, when President Cleveland appointed him chief of engineers. On May 10, 1895, General Casey retired from active service, but continued in charge of the erection of the Congressional Library building, which work he had assumed

in 1889. On his way to his office in this building he was seized with sickness and less than two hours afterward died at his home. His remains were buried, March 28, at his country place in North Kingstown, R. I. The following extract is from the general orders in regard to his death issued March 26 by the secretary of war: "His absolute honesty, thorough devotion to public duty, and rugged force of character won for General Casey the supreme confidence of the country, and contributed, in a marked degree, to the high reputation of the corps of which he was long a distinguished member. As a mark of respect to his memory the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days."

DR. JAMESON AND WAR IN MATABELELAND.

DR. JAMESON and fourteen other English heroes of the Transvaal raid who enjoyed so much publicity when brought to trial March 10 in London have, together with their trial, been eclipsed from public attention by the dilemma in which they have involved their home country. Their unsuccessful raid leading a series of European defeats obliges England either to conquer the Transvaal Republic or lose with it the Orange Free State and Cape Colony. Pending the settlement of the trouble with England, President Kruger of the South African Republic has reorganized the forces of the Transvaal, especially the artillery, has entered into alliance with the Orange Free State, and instigated an Africander uprising in Cape Colony. On March 26 the Matabeles of Inseza and Filabusti districts, led by the native police, revolted against the British and later attacked Buluwayo, where many whites, among them a thousand women and children, had flocked for protection. The insurrection is likely to spread to neighboring tribes, including the Zulus in the Transvaal. The outlook is dark for England, as her troops are scattered in the Soudan enterprise and in Asia, where they are needed to keep Russia in check.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

believe that there will soon be war between the years. Transvaal Boers and the British government. Meanwhile, the revolt of the Matabele savages is apparently going from bad to worse. The attempt of the magnates of the Chartered South Africa Company and the capitalists interested in British mining corporations to seize the country of the brave and determined Dutch burghers is turning out to be one of the worst blunders ever made by greedy and unscru-

war, and it is certain to set back the development of In South Africa everybody in authority seems to South Africa, both British and Dutch, for many

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

An alliance between the Transvaal and Orange Free State would make a strong coalition against England, but it does not follow that England is bound to engage in war on that account. The Transvaal might throw off its allegiance to Great Britain, denying the suzerainty of the latter, but under existing circumstances England need do nothing pulous men. It may yet cause a great international more than protest. It would not be bound to engage

power interfered, and it is not at all probable that any such power will appear. The only one having any interest in the matter is Germany, and, peaceful relations having so far been maintained between Germany and England, it may be presumed that the former will not interfere in the affairs of the latter in South Africa. When England has disposed of matters in the Soudan it may turn its attention to the Transvaal, but as far as the rights of the Transvaal are concerned there is no question that that country should be absolutely free.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

There is startling activity in the Transvaal, which makes the Uitlanders feel very uncomfortable. The Boers have suddenly awakened to the fact that the English are intriguing against them, and they are arming for a great struggle against any encroachments on the Transvaal. In the event of war with England the Boers will naturally look to Emperor William, of Germany, to help them out. He made the offer when Jameson made his famous raid, and he cannot go back on it now.

The Record. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Whatever settlement of the Transvaal affair may be finally arrived at between Mr. Chamberlain and "Oom" Paul Kruger, it will require a very long time to restore the amity which existed between the English and Dutch inhabitants of the Orange Free State and Cape Colony before Dr. Jameson's raid. The significance of the disaffection of the Dutch Africanders will be appreciated by a consideration of the fact that they constitute a large majority of the in-

in war to establish its suzerainty unless some other they have been rather opposed to their bigoted brethren the Transvaal Boers, in their interests as well as their sympathies. The division in the politics and aspirations of the people of South Africa on strictly racial lines is the glorious fruit of the dastardly and greedy policy inspired by Cecil Rhodes. As a statesman the South African "Napoleon" has proved a dismal failure.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The insurrection in Matabeleland is the least of the troubles with which England is threatened in South Africa. The purchase of Delagoa Bay from Portugal, or even a move in that direction, would be prompted by a wish to cut off the Transvaal Republic from the sea, and would be likely to provoke its Hollander inhabitants to an immediate declaration of complete independence. It is no secret that, in their desire of independence, and in their wish to gain access to the sea by the acquisition of Delagoa Bay, the Boers of the Transvaal have the sympathy of the German emperor. He may be of the utmost assistance to them at this juncture, for England needs his good will in order to carry out her plans in the Nile Valley. It may prove needful for Lord Salisbury to sacrifice the Transvaal in order to keep Egypt. He can scarcely hope to retain them both.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

All danger of trouble with the Boers is not yet over, and their preparations for war suggest that they think England is contemplating a hostile move. This may also explain their offer of assistance to suppress the Matabele uprising. They may have wished by that invitation to deprive England of an habitants of the Free State and the Cape. Hitherto excuse for sending more troops to South Africa.

DENNIS F. MURPHY.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The United States Senate has lost an old, a faithful, and a most valuable servant by the death of Dennis F. Murphy, its famous verbatim reporter. Mr. Murphy died of apoplexy in Washington last Friday evening. For forty-eight years he was associated in the work of reporting the debates in the Senate, and from first to last he remained at the head of his profession. He was an extraordinary shorthand writer, and he reported more speeches and arguments than any other man we ever heard of. He was a hard student, and the wide range of his information fitted him for every branch of his business. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, and shortly afterward to that of the Supreme Court of the United States. He never practiced law, but studied it closely, simply because the knowledge of it was useful to him as one among his immense kit the reverse. He was a kind-hearted and genial of reporter's tools. With all the little knots and delicacies of parliamentary law he was thoroughly companion.

familiar, and his opinion was often sought by famous senators. A good linguist and well versed in English literature, he was never puzzled by any quotation. To him everything in law and literature seemed to be an old acquaintance. The ease and accuracy with which he captured the words of the swiftest speakers were remarkable, but still more wonderful were the speed and elegance with which he used to edit the heaps of copy which he had to handle. He believed that the copy that is edited least is edited best. So he confined himself to correcting mistakes in grammar, and to the insertion or elimination of a word or a phrase to enable him to form a complete sentence. In a word, he always ran his jack plane over a speech before turning it in to the printers; he never painted it or varnished it. But if his pen was "ravenous" in the extreme, his disposition was quite gentleman, a good employer, and a charming

THE LATE PRESIDENT HYPPOLITE OF HAYTI.



GENERAL HYPPOLITE.
Late President of Hayti.

GENERAL HYPPOLITE, who has held his place at the head of the black republic longer than most of its presidents, at last, on March 26, succumbed to apoplexy. Louis Mondestin Florvil Hyppolite was born, 1827, at Cape Haitien, in a good Haytian family of mixed French and African origin. He was well educated and entered politics in the exciting Soulouque presidential campaign. During the revolution of 1865 he distinguished himself as a soldier. After this war he went back to his local politics and did not figure in public life until the overthrow of President Saloman by General Légitime in 1888. He then was a leader under General Thelemaque in the northern part of the republic. In 1889 he headed a revolt against President Légitime and in 1890 was elected president of Hayti. The many uprisings against him instigated by Légitime, who had fled to Jamaica, President Hyppolite successfully suppressed. To prevent their repetition he executed their leaders. It was his policy to exclude foreigners from the island, as he claimed they stirred up insurrections. President Hyppolite's strong personality rather than his party

support kept his government in power, and it was feared that his death would precipitate a revolution. However, the new president was installed without this calamity, T. Simon Sam, formerly minister of war for Hayti, having been elected to the vacancy, April 1, by the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Evening Lamp. (Chicago, Ill.)

Hyppolite, president of Hayti, had been in power for over six years, and during that time had preserved the peace of his country. His methods to accomplish that end were in the style of the Russian commander who notified his government that "order reigned in Warsaw."

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

It has been seldom since the independence of Hayti that the affairs of the republic have not been in a state of unrest. The election of Légitime in 1888 involved the country in a fierce civil war. It was a war of the North, which stood by Hyppolite, against the South and West, which was loyal to Légitime. The North won, and since the election of Hyppolite in October, 1889, the republic has been peaceful and prosperous. That he had the qualities to make a firm ruler of an ignorant and turbulent people is undoubted. There were, it is true, attempts made to overthrow his government, but he was always well informed of them and suppressed them promptly and vigorously. He was careful also to do nothing that would weaken his prestige with the people, and it is more than probable that his failure to cede the Mole St. Nicolas to the United States was based upon the belief that such a concession would be displeasing to the people.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

That is wonderful if true. There is no reason why a president of Hayti should not have elevated him to the first magistracy of his country.

apoplexy, but it is remarkable that he should live long enough in office to die of anything but murder or wounds in battle.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

With one exception all of the predecessors of Hyppolite, whether "emperors" or presidents, have either been assassinated, deposed, or shot. According to Haytian standards Hyppolite was an exemplary ruler. During his incumbency there had been none of those wholesale political massacres which constituted so great a part of the previous history of the black republic. True, the reason for the comparative bloodlessness of Hyppolite's rule was not due to any real change made by him in the usual political methods of Hayti, but to his success in the discovery of the plots of his enemies before they had gained much headway. He was thus able to quell opposition by shooting a few leaders instead of hosts of rebels. Nevertheless, even this may be regarded as having been a great improvement in the conduct of the Haytian government.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

President Sam is of unmixed negro blood and has pronounced African features. As to age, he is probably now in the fifties. His instincts all lean toward generosity, forbearance, and good will. He has fulfilled creditably and well every public trust to which he has been called. Indeed his public record and his personal qualities speak well for him, and it It is said that the president of Hayti has died of is undoubtedly due to them that his fellow-citizens, who desire peace, good order, and progress, have

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

history in Cornell, appointed historical specialist by steamers. the Venezuelan Commission.

March 7. The stars on the United States flag rearranged to make place for Utah. Seventy-two pilgrims sail from Philadelphia for the Holy Land.

March 8. Petitions bearing 100,000 signatures favoring the joint resolution to put the name of the Deity in the Federal Constitution are received by the House judiciary committee.

March 11. In the joint session of the Kentucky Legislature a riot arises from the unseating of members.—Yale College is bequeathed \$50,000 in the will of George Bliss.

March 14. The international chess game is won by the American team, the score being 41/2 to 31/2 games.

March 16. The joint resolution of Congress providing for the purchase and distribution of seeds by the secretary of agriculture becomes a law without the president's signature.—The U.S. Supreme Court decides that Greer County including 1,500,000 acres of land belongs to the United States and not to Texas.

March 19. The Venezuelan Commission through Secretary Olney is offered access to the archives of Spain, Holland, and Belgium.

March 20. A bill is reported to the Massachusetts House granting municipal suffrage to women.

March 22. Many valuable records in the census office at Washington destroyed by fire.

March 25. The Fosdic Bill to prevent the wearing of big hats in the theater is passed by the Ohio Legislature.

March 27. The battleship Indiana successfully docked at Port Royal, S. C.

March 29. The treasury deficit for current year up to date is placed at \$18,000,000.

April 1. A conference of diplomatic representatives for the management of the Bureau of American Republics is held in Washington.

April 2. The resolution authorizing ex-President Harrison to accept medals from Brazil and Spain is signed by President Cleveland.

April 3. Speaker Reed reverses his famous ruling in the Fifty-first Congress by declaring that a majority of actual membership of the House constitutes a quorum.

FOREIGN. '

March 5. According to advices from Havana Cienfuegos merchants cancel their American orders in retaliation against the action of Congress.-Cuban insurgents desolate the province of Pinar del Rio.

March 7. The Spanish government receives an March 6. Geo. L. Burr, professor of mediæval offer from Seville shipowners for the use of fifty

> March 9. American consulate in Bilbao, Spain, again attacked by a mob and nine guards injured. -Queen Victoria and her suite start for Nice.

> March 11. The defenses of Esquimalt, British Columbia, receive additional strength.

> March 12. Martial law is declared in Honduras. —An Anglo-German loan for 100,000,000 taels for China is issued at 94 with 5 per cent interest.

> March 13. The Ailsa wins the Prix d'Honneur off Cannes, France, over the Britannia and the Satanita.

> March 14. The strike of 12,500 Berlin joiners ends by gaining for the workmen higher wages and shorter hours.

March 15. The Leon rebels are defeated with great loss by the Nicaraguan troops.

March 16. The czar of Russia confers on King Menelik the Grand Cordon of St. George, the highest military decoration of the empire.

March 20. The Manitoba School Remedial Bill passes the second reading by a majority of 184 in the Dominion House of Commons.

March 24. Koreans defeated by Japanese troops near Fusan.

March 25. An alliance between Great Britain and Italy is declared by Baron Blanc in the Senate at Rome.—The army of Bolivia mutinies and several persons are killed.

March 27. General Garcia's expedition on the Bermuda lands safely in Cuba.

March 28. The Oxford crew wins the university boat race on the Thames.

March 29. The black plague is reported to be carrying death through many cities in China.

March 31. The British Parliament adjourns for the Easter recess till April 9.—Captain-General Weyler asks for 40,000 more troops.

April 1. Prince Bismarck's eighty-first birthday is celebrated at Friederickruh.

April 6. The 776th Olympiad opens at Athens. with athletic games.

NECROLOGY.

March 8. Rear-Admiral Henry Walke, U. S. A. (retired). Born 1808.

March 14. Col. Thomas H. Nelson, ex-United States minister to Chile and to Mexico. Born 1824. March 20. George Richmond, noted portrait

artist. Born about 1809.

March 27. Baron Francis R. Fava, Jr., professor of mathematics and engineering at Columbia University. --- Count Mortera, leader of the Cuban reform party in Spain.

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

FOR MAY.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

First Week (ending May 5).

- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapters XXIII and XXIV.
- "Thinking, Feeling, Doing." Chapters VII and VIII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Footprints of Washington." Sunday Reading for May 3.

Second Week (ending May 12).

- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapter XXV.
- "Thinking, Feeling, Doing." Chapters IX., X., and XI.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Flowers of Field and Forest."

Sunday Reading for May 10.

Third Week (ending May 19).

- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Chapter XXVI.
- "Thinking, Feeling, Doing." Chapters XII. and XIII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"The Air We Breathe."

"Physical Condition of the American People." Sunday Reading for May 17.

Fourth Week (ending May 26).

- "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Appendices A and B.
- "Thinking, Feeling, Doing." Chapters XIV. and XV.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Gladstone and the United States." Sunday Reading for May 24.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK. 5.

- 1. A Talk—Conspiracies against Washington.
- A Description—York Peninsula and the scenes enacted there during the Revolution and the Civil War.
- A Paper—The condition of woman in China and India.
- Essay—The Thirty Years' War, its causes and results.
- 5. Experiments in Psychology—As many as possible of the experiments mentioned in "Thinking, Feeling, Doing" should be performed. Those suggested on page 92 of the text-book for ascertaining the number of objects that can be attended to at one time and the experiments in touch

and pressure mentioned on pages 104 and 106 can be easily performed and will be very entertaining to the members of the circle.

Table Talk—The Revolution in Central America.*

SECOND WEEK.

- Roll Call—Responses to consist of selections relating to flowers.
 - A Study in Botany—I. The lowest forms of vegetable life; the kinds of plants, and their organs. 2. The root—its forms, mode of growth and functions as absorbent and storehouse, and its mechanical purpose. 3. The stem—its forms and use, and the relation of the texture of the stem to the duration of the plant. 4. Leaf-buds, and a general description of the leaf, its forms and functions. 5. A flower—its organs and the purpose of each. 6. The fruit.

Each of the topics suggested should be assigned to a member of the circle on which to prepare a short paper or talk, and the use of a microscope will add much enjoyment to the lesson. An interesting experiment can be performed with leaves by some member of the circle previously assigned to prepare it. Fill a glass jar two-thirds full of fresh leaves. Cover the jar so that it will be air-tight and let it stand several hours in the sunlight, then open it and test the air in the jar by lowering a lighted match into it; prepare another jar in the same way but let it stand in the dark, then test as before. Account for the effect of the air on the lighted match.

- 3. A Paper-Idols and idol worship.
- 4. Essay—The Druids.
 - Experiments—Prove that what the author of "Thinking, Feeling, Doing," says about hot and cold spots, the rate of change for heat and cold, and about the two senses of smell is correct. Some member of the circle should be previously assigned to prepare the apparatus necessary to perform the experiments mentioned on pages 117, 120, and 127 of the text-book.
- Discussion—Recent legislation in New York.*

 THIRD WEEK.
- Table Talk—"The Air we Breathe," and "The Nutritive Value of Food," in the current number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- General Discussion—The duty of the government to the North American Indian.

^{*}See Current History and Opinion.

- A Study in Physics—The rainbow and the conditions necessary to its formation.
- 4. Experiments with Colors—Place a small red disk on a sheet of white paper and look at it steadily for a moment. Quickly move the disk aside and notice the color of the image seen. Try the same experiment with orange, yellow, and green disks; discover the relation that the color of the image bears to the color of the disk. Place a small object of any color on a black ground and view it intently a moment, then close the eyes and notice the color of the image. Matching colors will also be a profitable and entertaining study.
- Questions and Answers in THE CHAUTAUQUAN 3on "Some First Steps in Human Progress."
- Discussion—The Soudan and the relation of the Triple Alliance, England, France, and Russia to it and to each other.* See "How Will 5.

the Czar Wear his Crown?" in THE CHAUTAU-QUAN for February.

FOURTH WEEK.

EMERSON DAY-MAY 25.

One more royal trait properly belongs to the poet. I mean his cheerfulness, without which no man can be a poet—for beauty is his aim. He loves virtue, not for its obligation, but for its grace; he delights in the world, in man, in woman, for the lovely light that sparkles from them. Beauty, the spirit of joy and hilarity, he sheds over the universe.—Emerson: "Representative Men."

- Roll Call—Each response to be a selection from Emerson.
- Contrasted Character Studies—Emerson and Carlyle.
- Essay—Emerson's poetry as measured by his own notion of a poet. See Emerson's essay on "The Poet."
- Readings from Emerson—"The Rhodora,"
 "Each and All," and "To The Humble-Bee."
- Readings—The character and manners of the English as depicted by Emerson in "English Traits."

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON REQUIRED READING FOR MAY.

"SOME FIRST STEPS IN HUMAN PROGRESS."
P. 221. "Chippeway." Ojibwa is another name for this tribe of American Indians once very numerous on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior. "They number now above 30,000, about equally divided between the United States and Canada. Their name seems to refer to 'puckering' or 'drawing up,' whether, as variously contended, of the lips in speaking or drinking, of a peculiar seam in the moccasin, or of the skin of a roasted prisoner is uncertain."

P. 222. "Henna." A shrub from eight to ten feet high cultivated in India, Egypt, and other oriental countries. The flowers are small, white, and very fragrant. The leaves and young twigs are ground to a fine powder which is exported to neighboring countries, where it is used for dyeing a reddishbrown color. The powder mixed with hot water forms a paste which is used as a cosmetic. To produce the required color it is usually spread upon the part to be colored and left over night.

P. 223. "Caillé" [kä-yā'].

P. 224. "Todas." A tribe numbering about 500 which lives in southern India among the Neilghery hills. The Todas are tall and have light complexion with features strongly resembling the Jews. They are supposed to be the aboriginal inhabitants of this section.

"Khonds." Remnants of the aboriginal tribes living in the hills of central India. They have features strongly characteristic of the Ethiopian race and live on wild fruits and roots.

"Uaupes" [wä-ō-pas']. Indians living in western Brazil and eastern Ecuador. This is the only tribe of South America living in barracks. Their houses, which are about 120 feet long, are called malloca and accommodate 100 people or twelve families, each family having its own room.

P. 227. "Kaffirs." A name sometimes used by the English to signify all the negro tribes of Africa south of the equator. It was formerly applied by the Arabs of Eastern Africa to all pagan natives of Africa and afterwards adopted by foreign nations which acquired territory on that continent.

P. 228. "Chinooks." The leading tribe of a once large division of North American Indians. The remaining three or four families live near the mouth of the Columbia River.

"Comanches" [kō-man'chēz]. Indians, distinguished for their martial character, living in the southwestern part of the United States.

"Parsees" [pār'sēz]. Descendants of Persians who emigrated to India about the first of the eighth century to escape persecution by the Mohammedans. They are still followers of Zoroaster, the founder of the ancient Persian religion.

P. 229. "Kirghis" [kir-gēz']. A nomadic people occupying the southwestern part of Asiatic Russia, called the Kirghis Steppe. It extends from the Caspian Sea east to the Chinese frontier at the Altai Mountains.

P. 230. "Kal'mucks." A branch of the Mongolian race living in parts of China and the Russian

See Current History and Opinion.

Empire. They are nomads and live in cone-shaped the Mohammedans. In its southeast corner it conmer and with skins of animals in winter. They have been described as "one of the ugliest in appearance of all the tribes of men."

"Feu de joie." A French phrase meaning literally a fire of joy; a bonfire.

"Circassia" [ser-kash'i-a]. A region in the Caucasus Mountains on the northeast coast of the Black Sea.

"Be'tel." A species of pepper indigenous to the East Indies, the leaves of which are wrapped around the areca, or betel nut, and lime, making a pellet which is extensively chewed by the natives of the East Indies.

"Chibchas" [chēb'chäs]. Indians of South America who once occupied the highlands east of the headwaters of the Magdalena River. A large proportion of the population of the United States of Colombia are descendants of the Chibchas.

"Herrera" [ār-rā'ra]. A Spanish historian of the 16th century. His principal work gives the history of America from 1492 to 1554.

"Fulahs" [foo'las]. A nation of Africa scattered throughout the Soudan. Their complexion is reddish-brown, whence their name, which signifies light brown, red.

P. 233. "Nairs." A class of Hindoos of eleven castes of numerous ranks and professions who live in southwestern India.

"Chatelain" [shät-lan']. A Swiss-P. 243. American who went as missionary linguist to Angola, Africa, in 1884.

P. 245. "Lorelei" [lo're-li]. In the legendary lore of Germany, a siren who sits at night upon a rock of the same name on the bank of the Rhine River and sings sweet music which so enchants the mariners that they, forgetful of time and place, drift upon the rocks at the foot of the precipice, where they perish.

P. 246. "Kwakiutl" [kwā-kē-ōōtl']. Indians of Vancouver's Island.

P. 247. "Me-nom'i-nee." Indians living in Wisconsin and upper Michigan, on the west shore of Green Bay and along the Menominee River.

P. 248. "Gitche Manido." Also Manito. The great spirit and ruler of life.

P. 250. "Bechuanas" [bech-50-ä'na]. The people of Bechuanaland, a colony west of Transvaal.

P. 251. "Abipone" [ab-i-pō'ne]. They lived on both banks of the Paraguay River for a distance of 600 miles.

"Pima" [pē'mä]. Indians living on reservations in southern Arizona.

"O'toes." A tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

P. 252. "Kaaba" [kā/bā or kā/a-bā]. "A cube-Great Mosque at Mecca; the most sacred shrine of pirates into dolphins."—Adeline's Art Dictionary.

tents the floors of which they cover with felt in sum- tains the sacred black stone called hajar al aswud, said to have been originally a ruby which came down from heaven, but now blackened by the tears shed for sin by the pilgrims. This stone is an irregular oval about seven inches in diameter, and is composed of about a dozen smaller stones of different shapes and sizes. It is the point toward which all Mohammedans face during their devotions. The Kaaba is opened to worshipers twice or three times a year, but only the faithful are permitted to approach it."-The Century Cyclopedia of Names.

> P. 254. "Tlaloc" [tlä-lok']. According to Aztec mythology, the god of rain.

" Mictlan " [mēk-tlān'].

"Coroadoes" [kō-rōō-4'dōōs]. Indian tribes of Brazil.

P. 264. "Santals." A tribe living in India.

P. 265. "Karens" [kä-renz']. Native tribes of Siam and Burmah.

P. 267. "Dahomeyans" [dä-ho'me-yans]. tive negroes of Africa living in Dahomey, in Western Africa. They are noted for their hecatombs of human victims.

P. 275. "Aculhuas" [ä-coo-loo'az]. Also spelled

"Tezcoco" [těs-kōō'kō]. A division of Mexico. "Tecpanecas" [tāk-pä-nāk'äz].

"THINKING, FEELING, DOING."

P. 93. "Como" [kō'mo]. A lake in the northern part of Italy near the border of Switzerland.

P. 94. "Her-bar'ti-an." Relating to Johann Friedrich Herbart. See page 284 of the textbook.

P. 96. "Giotto" [jot'to]. (1276-1337). An Italian artist who designed the belfry tower of the Duomo at Florence. Its form is square, it is 276 feet high, and built in Gothic style.

"Eiffel" [l'fěl]. An engineer of France. tower constructed by him for the Paris Exposition in 1889 and which bears his name, is 984 feet high and has an iron framework. Of the three platforms extending from it, the highest is 900 feet from the ground and covered with a glass pavilion fifty-four feet square.

"Choragic monument" [ko-raj'ik]. monument erected to hold the tripod which was awarded to the choragus [a chorus leader] who furnished the successful chorus in the theatrical representations at Athens. It was sometimes merely a pillar, at others a small temple. The best specimen of a choragic monument is that of Lysicrates, which stood in the Street of the Tripods at Athens. It consists of a small rotunda upon a square base, and has six fluted Corinthian columns bearing a frieze shaped, flat-roofed building in the center of the representing the transformation of the Tyrrhenian

- P. 97. "Soi-disant" [swä-de-san']. French meaning self-styled; would be.
- "Esprit de corps" [ĕs-prē' de kōr']. A French phrase meaning the spirit or feeling which animates the members of an association or army.
- "De Quincey" (1785-1859). A British essayist so addicted to the use of opium that it undermined his health and incapacitated him for literary work. His "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater" is a narrative founded on his experience with the drug.
- P. 110. "Aesthesiometer" [ĕs-thē-sǐ-ŏm'ē-ter]. From a Greek word meaning sensation and meter, a measure; therefore, an instrument for measuring the degree of sensibility to touch.
- P. 115. "Brob'ding-nag." An imaginary country described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels," famous for the size of its people, who are represented as being as tall as an ordinary steeple.
 - P. 121. "Ad nauseam." Latin. Even to disgust.
- P. 124. "Ylang-ylang." A tall tree indigenous to Java and the Philippine Islands and cultivated in India. The oil obtained from the yellow flowers, which are three inches long, is used by perfumers.
- "Balsam of Peru" is obtained from trees in Central America and has a reddish-brown color.
- "Benzoin." A substance resembling resin, obtained from a tree in the East Indies and used in medicine and in perfumery.
- "Storax." A semi-fluid substance having a brown or gray color, an aromatic odor, and a taste resembling balsam.

- "Tonka bean." A black, almond-shaped seed obtained from a tall tree of Guiana and Venezuela. It is very fragrant and is much used to flavor snuff and sachet powders.
- "Amber seed." A seed yielding an odor resembling musk, obtained from Egypt and the West Indies. It is used by the Arabs in their coffee.
 - "Olfactometer" [ol-fak-töm'e-ter].
- P. 128. "Schloss Johannisberger." A fine wine produced in the vineyard of the estate belonging to Prince Metternich and so called from the name of the castle.
- P. 133. "Xylophone" [zī'lō-fōn]. A musical instrument used by the Russians, consisting of a series of wooden bars graduated in length to produce the different tones of the musical scale. The bars rest on bands of straw and the tones are produced by striking the bars with small wooden hammers made for the purpose.
- P. 148. "Neurasthenia" [nū-ras-thē-nī'a]. From two Greek words meaning nerve and weakness; exhaustion of the nerves.
- "Guido Aretino" [gwē'do ä-rā-tē'no]. A Benedictine monk. He died about 1050.
- "Jan de Meurs" [mŭrce]. A Dutch historian and philologist.
- P. 162. "Centaurea" [sen-ta-rē'ā]. A plant closely related to the thistle, a single species of which is found in the United States.
- P. 183. "Mariotte" [mä-ryot]. A noted French scientist. He died at Paris in 1684.

REQUIRED READING IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

"FLOWERS OF FIELD AND FOREST."

- 1. Sanguinaria Canadensis [săn-gwi-nā'rī-a kăn-aděn'sĭs].
 - 2. Epigaea repens [ep-i-jē'a rē'penz].
- 3. Chlorophyll [klō'rō-fil]. The substance which gives to plants their green color.

"THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

1. "Tep-i-da'ri-a. The plural of the Latin word tepidarium meaning a tepid bath, or the room used for that purpose. In ancient Rome, an apartment human body.

- in which the temperature of the atmosphere was sufficiently high to prepare the body for the more intense heat of the vapor baths.
- 2. "Father Jahn" [yan]. A teacher and patriot living in Germany from 1778 to 1852. In his schools young men were trained to endure the hardships of war. For aiming to establish a united Germany through his Turner schools, which were found to be political clubs, he was imprisoned for five years.
- 3. "An-thro-pom'e-try." The branch of anthropology which relates to the measurements of the

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L.S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

"SOME FIRST STEPS IN HUMAN PROGRESS."

- woman are emphasized by the author? A. Strife after beauty, and natural love and tenderness.
- 2. Q. Why is attention called to these two traits in woman's character? A. To show that woman is everywhere the same.
- 3. Q. What is the condition of woman almost 1. Q. What two striking characteristics of everywhere? A. She is more or less oppressed.
 - 4. Q. Where is the worst condition found? A. In Australia.
 - 5. Q. To what prohibitions are women among lower peoples subjected? A. To prohibitions in regard to food, language, or decorum.

- 6. Q. Among the lower peoples what rule is observed regarding the division of labor between the sexes? A. Man's work and woman's work are sharply defined.
- 7. Q. What are the three types of marriage ceremony most frequently found among rude peoples? A. The capture symbol, the meal symbol, and the protector and hunter symbol.
- 8. Q. What is the signification of the meal and submission symbol? A. It signifies that the wife undertakes to be obedient and to perform wifely duties.
- 9. Q. By what symbol are the obligations and duties of the husband presented? A. By the protector and hunter symbols.
- 10. Q. What well-defined types of family structure are found among different peoples? A. Group marriages, polyandry, the Levirate, polygamy, and monogyny.
- 11. Q. Among some peoples what two notions compose their religious thoughts? A. First, that there is a future life; second, that there are spirits.
- 12. Q. How did the idea of a soul probably arise? A. From the dream, the reflection of the form in water, and from the shadow.
- 13. Q. What idea arose from the full comprehension of the soul of persons and things? A. The idea of spirits separate from things.
- 14. Q. What is commonly regarded as the lowest form of religious worship? A. Fetish worship.
- 15. Q. Among the Tlingits and Haidas what form of worship is in vogne? A. Nature worship.
- 16. Q. How do rude peoples attempt to protect themselves from evil spirits? A. By a charm, an amulet, or words of repetition to disarm the mysterious power.
- 17. Q. Who are the Shamans? A. Men who make a study of spirits and the mode of dealing with them.
- 18. Q. Where are the Shamans in vogue? A. Among most northwestern Indian tribes.
- 19. Q. Farther south what takes their place? A. Secret societies for spirit influence.
- 20. Q. What numbers have been found to be sacred among the North American Indians? A. Four and seven.
- 21. Q. How may a thorough knowledge of the psychology of a race be obtained? A. By knowing the thoughts and feelings relative to the child, woman, priest, and the dead man.
- 22. Q. What is the prevailing idea among the savage and barbarous regarding death? A. That death is not the result of natural causes but is caused by sorcery or witchcraft.
- 23. Q. By what methods do primitive people dispose of the bodies of their dead? A. By burial, cremation, exposure, and embalmment.
 - 24. Q. What people are noted for their careful

- 6. Q. Among the lower peoples what rule is ob-preparation for death and for their care of the creed regarding the division of labor between the dead? A. The Egyptians.
 - 25. Q. What gifts are presented to the dead? A. Money, garments, food, and horses or dogs.
 - 26. Q. How is grief expressed among barbarous peoples? A. By violent lamentation, cutting the hair, neglecting the clothes, or mutilating the body.
 - 27. Q. What peculiar custom is practiced among the Mandans? A. Communion with the dead.
 - 28. Q. From what does ancestral worship such as is found in Asia arise? A. From the custom of worshiping the spirits of the deceased and communing with them.
 - 29. Q. What false conception of savage and barbarous people is common? A. That theft, robbery, felonies, and murder are matters of constant occurrence.
 - 30. Q. Among barbarous people who have no leader, what powerful influence serves as a check on lawlessness? A. Public opinion.
 - 31. Q. By what is every detail of savage life controlled and governed? A. By custom.
 - 32. Q. In a community where mother-right prevails by what idea is everything controlled? A. By the idea of kinship.
 - 33. Q. What is the social unit in such communities? A. The gens.
 - 34. Q. When America was discovered what was the only form of government existing among the natives? A. Democracy.
 - 35. Q. Among lower people what were the ideas concerning the possession of property? A. Clothing, weapons, and tools, were looked upon as personal possessions, other property was held in common.

"THINKING, FEELING, DOING."

- 1. Q. What do experiments show in regard to the number of disconnected objects that can be attended to at one time? A. That four and sometimes even five can be grasped at one time.
- 2. Q. How does age affect the ability to grasp and remember complicated objects? A. This ability increases with age.
- Q. Upon what law do advertisers rely to force an object into attention? A. Upon the law that bigness regulates the force of attention.
- 4. Q. What law is illustrated by the method used by the shopkeeper to force attention? A. The law of intensity or brightness, according to which the intensity of a sensation influences the amount of attention paid to it.
- 5. Q. What is the third law given for forcing an object into attention? A. The law of feeling according to which the degree of attention paid to an object depends on the intensity of the feeling aroused.
 - 6. Q. What is the culminating point in educa-

- tion? A. The power to attend to things that are in themselves indifferent by arousing an artificial feeling of interest.
- 7. Q. What is curiosity? A. Expectation where the mental picture is very indefinite.
- 8. Q. What is the fifth law of attention given? A. The law of change according to which the degree of attention depends upon the amount and on the rapidity of the change.
- Q. What is the effect of attention on mental quickness and regularity? A. It shortens reactiontime and thought-time and makes them more regular.
- 10. Q. How have methods of rapidly fatiguing attention been lately brought into notice? A. By hypnotic exhibitions.
- 11. Q. In experiments in touch, which has been found to give a more delicate judgment, touching with movement or mere contact? A. The former.
- 12. Q. In making experiments to find the threshold of change in pressure what facts have been noticed? A. The least noticeable change depends on the rate at which the change is made and on the weight from which the pressure is started.
- 13. Q. From these facts what general law has been deduced? A. The threshold of change increases inversely as the rate of change but proportionately as the starting pressure.
- 14. Q. According to Weber's law in what ratio does the least noticeable difference increase? A. In the same ratio as the standard.
- 15. Q. What class of people have a very small threshold of space in touch? A. The blind.
- 16. Q. To what is the superiority of the blind in this respect probably due? A. To increased attention to the skin.
- 17. Q. By what names are the distances between the different points of contact in the act of touch known? A. Smoothness and roughness.
- 18. Q. According to physical science in what does a glass of warm water differ from a glass of cold water? A. In the fact that the molecules of the warm water are moving rapidly, while in the cold water they are comparatively quiet.
- 19. Q. From a psychological point of view why is a glass of water warm or cold? A. Because it gives us a feeling, or sensation, of warmth or coldness.
- 20. Q. From what do our sensations of hot and cold come? A. From little spots called hot spots and cold spots.
- 21. Q. Upon what does sensitiveness to heat depend? A. Upon the rate with which the degree of heat changes.
- 22. Q. What relative connection have temperature and pressure? A. Hot or cold bodies feel heavier than bodies of equal weight at the temperature of the skin.

- 23. Q. By experiment what has been found to be true in regard to the sense of smell? A. That we have two senses of smell.
- 24. Q. To what is the great diversity of flavors of objects mainly due? A. To smell.
- 25. Q. If the sensations of touch, temperature, and all smells were gotten rid of into what classes can the things we taste be sorted? A. Sour, sweet, salt, bitter, metallic, alkaline, and their combinations.
- 26. Q. In a simple tone what three properties are to be noticed? A. Pitch, intensity, and duration.
- 27. Q. What is called the threshold of pitch? A. The lower limit of pitch, or the point at which the tone disappears.
- 28. Q. Is this lower limit the same for all people? A. No.
- 29. Q. What mental fact is closely related to the tone-threshold? B. The accuracy of tone-judgment.
- 30. Q. What system is suggested by the author for representing the intensity of tone? A. A system of shaded notes to indicate grades of intensity.
 - 31. Q. What is color? A. A fact of the mind.
- 32. Q. How are tints produced? A. By mixing colors with white.
- 33. Q. What is the standard, or "absolute," white? A. The light of the sun at midday in a perfectly clear sky.
- 34. Q. How may the brightest hues in nature be produced? A. By allowing a ray of sunlight to fall on a spectrum-grating.
- 35. Q. How can the infinity of colors of which we are capable be produced? A. By the combination of the three fundamental colors, red, green, and violet.
- 36. Q. Upon what does the color of an object depend? A. On the color of the neighboring objects.
- 37. Q. In respect to color vision, into what four classes may humanity be divided? A. (1) The three-color; (2) the two-color red-blind; (3) the two-color green-blind; (4) the one-color person.
- 38. Q. What is the extent of the field of vision of an average eye? A. Outward from the nose 85°, inward 75°, upward 73°, downward 78°.
- 39. Q. What is the blind-spot? A. That place in the field of vision at which nothing is seen.
- 40. Q. What errors are usually made in estimating space? A. Space above the point of regard in the usual position is overestimated as compared with space below; space in a vertical direction is overestimated as compared with horizontal space; horizontal space inward or outward is about the same.
- 41. Q. How have we learned to estimate distances? A. By movements of the point of regard.
 - 42. Q. In estimating the distance of unknown

objects by what are we guided? A. By the view of the ground in front of them.

- 43. Q. Why does the moon appear to be much farther away when it rises than it does when it is overhead? A. Owing to the objects seen on the earth.
- 44. Q. What other conditions influence our estimate of the distance and therefore of the size of objects? A. Shades and shadows, the condition of the atmosphere, association, and emotion.
- 45. Q. What is the fundamental fact of binocular vision? A. The union of two different flat views into a single solid view.
- 46. Q. In what does the principle of the stereoscope consist? A. In bringing together the middle pictures for each eye and in avoiding the outer ones.
- 47. Q. What is the fundamental law of binocular relief? A. Two different flat pictures of the same object will be combined into a relief, if each picture is such as would be seen by the corresponding eye singly.
- 48. Q. In addition to the effect of relief what are some of the other important results of binocular vision? A. (1) Binocular strife, (2) binocular luster, and (3) binocular contrast.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.-VIII.

- 1. What novel by Maria Susanna Cummins rapidly gained a popularity almost equal to that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Ben-Hur?"
- 2. In what realm was Richard Grant White the ablest editor and critic of his day?
- 3. What is the character of Rose Terry Cooke's writings?
- 4. What charming poetess was for some time an operative in a cotton mill?
- 5. In what career had "Artemus Ward" distinguished himself before entering on the field of literature?
- 6. How old did "Josh Billings" claim to be before he ever wrote a line for the public eye?
- 7. Why were the first literary efforts of "Josh Billings" a failure?
- 8. What New Hampshire humorist gained popularity under a woman's signature?
- 9. When Texas became a republic what noted southern author was inaugurated as its first president?
- 10. To what passion does Harriet Beecher Stowe's genius address itself?

AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY-IV.

- 1. What name was first proposed by Penn for the tract of land afterwards called Pennsylvania?
- 2. When and where did the Pennamite and Yankee War occur?
 - 3. What was the cause of this war?
- 4. Where is the tract of land known as the Triangle?
- 5. Of what territory and state was it formerly a ized as territories? part? 2. What effort
- 6. What notable events of national importance occurred at Philadelphia between 1775 and 1788?
 - 7. What peculiarity is noticeable in the boundary

lines of nearly all the states east of the Mississippi River?

- What is a peculiar feature of the large streams flowing into the Atlantic north of the Roanoke River.
 - 9. How is Mason and Dixon's line marked?
- 10. How did this line probably come to be known as the dividing line between slave and free states?

PSYCHOLOGY-VIII.

- 1. Are mental acts simple or complex?
- 2. What is a sense-percept?
- 3. To what class of faculties has intuition been assigned?
- 4. What term is applied to the concepts of time, space, and cause, which we gain by intuition?
 - 5. Of what use are such concepts?
- 6. What may be called the chief function of the eyes and ears?
 - 7. Through the skin, what sensation do we get?
- 8. If the hand is immersed in a liquid which fits into all the inequalities and which presses with the same force on every immersed portion of the hand, where is the sense of pressure felt?
- 9. In which case is the localizing power of the skin more acute, when it is subject to a powerful pressure or when the pressure is just strong enough to cause a distinct tactile sensation?
- 10. In regard to temperature sensation what has been found to be the condition of the skin between the hot and cold spots?

CURRENT EVENTS .- VIII.

- When were New Mexico and Arizona organized as territories?
- 2. What effort was made several years ago to admit these two territories into the Union?
- 3. By what name is the greater part of the island of Hayti called? What is its form of government?
 - 4. Who is now the prime minister of Italy?

- Americans?
 - 6. What is the lira?
 - 7. Under whose suzerainty is Egypt?
 - What powers compose the Triple Alliance?
- 9. What title does the ruler of Abyssinia bear and what does it signify?
 - 10. Who are the Mahdists?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FOR APRIL.

AMERICAN LITERATURE .--- VII.

1. Paul Hamilton Hayne. 2. Sidney Lanier. 3. George Bancroft. 4. George Bancroft. 5. Its characters are drawn from life and it is a faithful picture of New England life at that time. 6. Louisa May Alcott. 7. Josiah Gilbert Holland of both. 8. A remarkable and delicate faculty for original criticism. 9. Because he felt that he was better able to reach human hearts through fiction than through the pulpit. 10. George W. Childs.

AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .--- III.

1. Peter Minuit purchased the island of the Indians in 1626. 2. Hudson River, New York Bay, East River, Harlem River, and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. 3. New Amsterdam, New York, and New Orange. 4. Where Wall Street now is there was once a wooden palisaded wall to protect the inhabitants of New Amsterdam from the Indians. 5. By Henry Hudson who called it Stadten Eylandt, which means island of the state; in honor of the States-Americans by General Washington, assisted by Sul- may be attracted."

5. How is Marquis di Rudini best known to livan and Putnam. 9. West Point; Kosciusko. 10. French and Indian.

PSYCHOLOGY.-VII.

1. Touch. 2. The sense by which we gain knowledge, or percepts, of heat and cold. 3. Objective presentative faculties. 4. Observation. 5. Their objects seem vivid, lively, and present. 6. That power of the mind by which it is cognizant of its own conditions and acts as belonging to itself, and by which it recognizes that it is always the same mind. 7. It gives us an idea of the sameness of material things. 8. Of distinctive character, or inviduality, and independence of existence, or being. 9. The power by which we know certain things without the presence of proof. 10. Of time, space, cause, and existence.

CURRENT EVENTS .- VII-

1. A French court-martial convicted him of conspiracy with the Hovas against French authority in Madagascar and condemned him to twenty years' imprisonment. 2. In 1642. 3. In 1883 to protect French colonists from ill-treatment. 4. A treaty made in 1885, granting commercial privileges to France and a limited protectorate. 5. About five months. 6. M. Bourgeois. 7. In 1865, in London, by William Booth, a Methodist evangelist. 8. The Christian commission, 1878. 9. In 1880. 10. In June, 1895, a treaty was signed at Amapala, by representatives from all the republics except Guatemala and Costa Rica, the object of which General under whose flag he was sailing. 6. North were: "(1) the establishment of a solid confedeof the eastern extremity of Long Island; as the ration of all the Central American republics so place where "Captain Kidd's treasure" was hidden. as to unite fully their interests in foreign relations; 7. By the Dutch in 1614; Fort Nassau. 8. The (2) a guarantee of domestic peace throughout their English were commanded by General Howe and the several dominions, whereby capital and immigration

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

1882-1899.

CLASS OF 1896.—"TRUTH SEEKERS."

" Truth is eterpal."

OFFICERS.

President-R. C. Browning, Orange, N. J.

Vice Presidents-The Rev. Chas. C. Johnson, Arcade, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis W. Parker, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Cynthia I. Boyd, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Anna Hodgson, Athens, Ga.; F. G. Lewis, Manitoba; Oliver Ellsworth, Niles, Cal.; Mrs. Wheaton Smith, Detroit, Mich.

Corresponding Secretary-Miss Anna J. Young, 237 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Recording Secretary-Miss Dora D. McKean, 46 Fiftieth St., Franklin, Pa.

Treasurer and Class Trustee-John A. Seaton, Glen Park Place, Cleveland, Ohio.

> CLASS FLOWER-FORGET-ME-NOT. CLASS EMBLEM-A LAMP. CLASS COLOR-GRAY.

A MEMBER writes, "I shall be seventy-six years old on the 24th of March. I have enjoyed my Chautauqua course of reading more than I can tell, and if I should be permitted to graduate it will be one of the most pleasant events of my life."

A MEMBER from Ohio returns the memoranda for the third year and writes, "This completes my three years' work, although I am somewhat behind on account of duties and cares which have been more heavy than usual this year. The course has been a source of great pleasure and profit to me and I hope to be able to graduate with the Class of '96."

An Iowa letter from two isolated readers, husband and wife, brings the following report, "We are physicians for a coal company and must live at the

society."

CLASS OF 1897 .- "THE ROMANS." " Veni, Vidi, Vici."

OFFICERS.

President-Prof. F. J. Miller, University of Chicago. Vice Presidents-Prof. Wm. E. Waters, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. A. A. Stagg, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. E. Barber, Bethel, Coun.; Miss Jessie Scott, Miss.; Mrs. M. T. Gawthorp, Swarthmore, Pa.; Mrs. G. B. Driscoll, Sidney, O.; Mrs. Carrie V. Shaw-Rice, Tacoma, Wash.; the Rev. James E. Coombs, Victoria, B. C.; Miss Emily Green, New South Wales; Charles E. Boyd, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary-Miss Eva M. Martin, Dayton, O. Treasurer and Trustee-Shirley P. Austin, Meadville, Pa. CLASS EMBLEM-IVY.

CLASS COLOR-OLD GOLD.

A MEMBER of '97 who is a county superintendent in Illinois has been doing good work for the cause. She writes, "I gave a sketch of Chautauqua at one of our woman's club meetings, and have just finished a Chautauqua article for a woman's edition of a magazine. I think our city will be represented in the next Assembly by several delegates and that means, of course, a livelier interest in the home work after their return. I am very anxious that our '97 class should be of generous proportions regarding members."

CLASS OF 1898.—"THE LANIERS."

" The humblest life that lives may be divine."

President-Walter L. Hervey, New York City.

Vice Presidents-Clifford Lanier, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. W. G. Anderson, New Haven, Conn.; Dr Richard T. Ely, Madison, Wis.; Dr. J. M Buckley, New York City; the Rev. Mr. Parker, New Orleans, La.; Miss J. Solomon, South Africa; Miss Eliot Henderson, Montreal, Can.; the Rev. Mr. Chalfont China; Dr. J. E. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Josephine R. Webber, Waltham, Mass.; Dr. J. W. Hartigan, Morgantown,

Treasurer and Trustee-The Rev. Mr. Whistler, Kenton, O. Secretary-Miss Elizabeth Brown, Janesville, Wis.

CLASS FLOWER-VIOLET.

CLASS COLOR-OLIVE.

A MEMBER of the class writes from Ohio of the help which she has received from the little text-book on American history in the preparation of her memoranda. She adds, "I am anxious to make out the memoranda, as I can see I gain more knowledge by doing so."

IT is pleasant to feel that the Class of '98 is doing not read THE CHAUTAUQUAN. its share in the important work of filling out memoranda. This cannot be too strongly emphasized.

mining camp. We find the C. L. S. C. a source of Every prospective graduate of '98 is urged to carry real pleasure, particularly so as we are isolated from out this feature of the C. L. S. C. work, and it is hoped that the Order of the White Seal will receive substantial membership from this class two years hence.

CLASS OF 1899.—"THE PATRIOTS."

" Fidelity, Fraternity."

OFFICERS.

President-John C. Martin, New York City.

Vice Presidents-The Rev. Cyrus B. Hatch, McKeesport, Pa.; Charles Barnard, New York City; Frank G. Carpenter, Washington, D. C; John Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Carlisle, South Bend, Ind.; Edward Marsden, Alaska; William Ashton, Uxbridge, Eng.; Miss Alice P. Haworth, Osaka, Japan; Miss Frances O. Wilson, Tiensin, China; Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Miss Isabella F. Smart, Brielle, N. J. Treasurer and Building Trustee-John C. Whiteford, Mexico, N.Y.

CLASS EMBLEMS-THE FLAG AND THE FERN LEAF. CLASS COLOR-BLUE.

MEMBERS of '99 are reminded that among the privileges of membership in the C. L. S. C. is attendance upon some one of the Assemblies. Almost every state has one or more of these summer gatherings where Chautauquans may meet for a brief season to become acquainted, exchange experiences, and gain new inspirations. Every Chautauquan naturally looks forward to Recognition Day at the end of the four years, but it is hoped that '99's will begin their Assembly experience as early in the four years as possible.

GRADUATES.

STUDENTS from all parts of the country continue to enroll in the Current History course even at this late date. They write that much interest is manifested and that this course is considered to be one of the most valuable of the special courses. New York State is especially well represented, but the membership extends even to the Hawaiian Islands.

To the Class of '86.—Dear Classmates:—I write to urge each one of you to be present, if possible, at the decennial celebration of the Class of '86, at Chautauqua, N. Y., in August next. We expect to have a good program, and hope to have a delightful reunion. The date is not yet announced, but it will be not far from Recognition Day. Please extend this invitation to members of the class who do

> With kindest greetings, Mrs. R. E. Burrows, Sec.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."
"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."
"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.
BRYANT DAY—November 3.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.
MILTON DAY—December 9.
COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.
LANKER DAY—February 12.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February 12.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
WASHINGTON DAY
LOWELL DAY

LOWELL DAY

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

ALREADY there are indications that the next Assembly season will be one of the best since this plan of recreation and popular education was inaugurated. That the Chautauqua movement increases in popularity is manifested by the fact that while over sixty Assemblies were held last year many will enjoy their first session the coming season.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle is recognized as an especial source of strength to the Assemblies in securing for them a constituency that contributes largely to their growth and permanence. The C. L. S. C. Round Tables and Recognition Day should be occasions of unusual interest, and there is a growing demand for efficient persons to conduct these exercises. Rev. George M. Brown, the field secretary of the Chautauqua system of education, gives his entire time to this work during the Assembly season. His experience in Assembly management and in the C. L. S. C. office at Buffalo affords him exceptional advantages in qualifying for such service. Last year his work, both upon the platform and at the Round Table, gave eminent satisfaction in the larger Assemblies of the East and his name appears for next season upon the programs of several important western Assemblies.

THE C. L. S. C. plans for work at the Assemblies are taking definite shape. A new feature at Chautauqua will be Rallying Day, on July 29. This day will be given up especially to the work of the local circles. Efforts are being made to have a delegate present from every circle in the country, and if this is not possible it is probable that every state at least will be represented by one or more delegates. All circles which have not received a communication from the Chautauqua office at Buffalo concerning this matter should at once notify John H. Vincent, who will send them a special blank. Rallying Day will open the C. L. S. C. work at the Assembly and will be followed by daily councils and frequent Round Tables until the culmination of the season in Recognition Day. Many Assemblies are adopt-

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

MICHAEL ANGELO DAY—May 10.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

EMERSON DAY—May 25.

HUGH MILLER DAY—June 17.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday after first Tuesday.

ing a similar plan and it is hoped that every circle will be represented either at Chautauqua or at some local Assembly and if possible at both.

WHAT OUR SECRETARIES ARE DOING.

The newly effected state organization in Oregon reports a very successful rally in Portland, further particulars of which are given in the *Local Circles*. The state secretary, Mr. Greenfield, is in correspondence with all circles in the state and a strong representation of Chautauquans is promised at the coming season of the Oregon Assembly.

The State Teachers' Association of Nebraska is considering the adoption of the Chautauqua Teachers' Reading Circle course as the official reading circle for the state, and the new Half Hour course will make it possible for circles who have found it difficult to enroll all local members to bring these Chautauquans into active participation in the work of the C. L. S. C.

Mrs. J. D. Clarkson, the county secretary for Jasper County, Missouri, writes, "The work here is in a very flourishing condition and a great deal of attention is paid to the Chautauqua work. There are at least fifty readers in the county."

NEW CIRCLES.

HAYTI.—Chautauqua work is creating an interest among the Haytians. A letter of inquiry from a student on that far island has been received.

BULGARIA.—The names of two more members for the Class of '99 are reported from Samakov.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Pilgrim Chautauqua Circle is an organization recently formed at Cambridgeport, in connection with the Pilgrim Congregational Church. Its meetings, held twice a month, are exceedingly interesting. Its members number about fifteen.—The circle at Hull has a meeting every week. Of its seven members, three decided to take the four years' course. The leader is an enthusiastic and successful Chautauquan, and all are inter-

ested and doing good work. Franklin Day was observed by them with an appropriate program. The circle's motto, selected from Tennyson's "In Memoriam," is:

> " Let knowledge grow from more to more, Let more of reverence in us dwell; That mind and soul, according well, May make one music, as before, But vaster."

-An ambitious quartet at Stonewall reports organization.

New York.—The circle at Onondaga is busily at work.

PENNSYLVANIA.-The C. L. S. C. at Franklin recently enjoyed a feast of reason and a flow of soul at the home of one of its members. It was one of the most successful literary and social events in the four years' life of the circle. At the accompanying dinner spirited responses were made to the following toasts:

"And having looked to the government for bread, in the very first scarcity they will turn and bite the hand that fed them."

> "She sat apart like one forbid, Who knew that none would condescend To own the witch-wife's child a friend."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. "It hath been said that an unjust peace is to be preferred to a just war."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preparing for peace." · COMMERCE

" She helps to wind a silken chain Of commerce round the world." IMMIGRATION.

" Hang out our banners on the outward wall; The cry is still, 'They come !' "

" Here shall the press the people's right maintain, Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain." WOMAN'S PLACE IN AMERICA.

"What she shall do or say seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best." SOCIETY.

"Among unequals what society can sort-what harmony or true delight?"

LITERATURE.

" A book 's a precious relic of the mind, A student's legacy to all mankind."

RELIGION.

"Man will wrangle for religion; write for it, die for it-anything but live for it."

MARYLAND.—The Star Spangled Banner still waves over the circle at Kent Island, and the secretary reports a vigorous and enthusiastic organization. During the holidays a yule-tide gathering was given to friends of the circle, which, she says, "was one of the most delightful entertainments ever held on this island."

VIRGINIA.—A new circle has been organized in Cappahosic with eleven members. Although beginning late in the term, the members bravely propose to make up the lost time by doing double work.

FLORIDA.—From Green Cove Springs come most encouraging reports of the circle organized there last October with three members. It now has five enrolled members taking the full course, and nine others are pursuing the readings. The secretary writes: "These meetings form an oasis in the intellectual desert of the South, and we believe that such work is a help, not only to those who engage in it, but also in creating a literary atmosphere which helps the entire community."

OHIO.—The graduates of the C. L. S. C. in Toledo, numbering eighty, recently organized an alumni association. Officers were elected and a committee was ordered to prepare a constitution and by-laws. and report for the following meeting. This occasion was to be of a social nature to enable the members to become acquainted, and an invitation was extended to the undergraduates to be present. Several members of the association belong to the White Seal course, and others are reading the Bible Seal course.

INDIANA.—Two circles doing good work are reported from Ft. Wayne, and hopes for a third are entertained.

ILLINOIS.—Eighteen names for enrollment are received from Sumner. The class will take the Wayside course at present.

Iowa.—An enthusiastic circle of fourteen is reported from Rock Valley. Meetings are held weekly at the homes of the members.

MISSOURI.-News of an organization is received from St. Louis. Eleven are pursuing the studies of the course and five have concluded to take the examinations.

KANSAS. - The Frank W. Gunsaulus Circle at Kansas City is so named "in commemoration of the inspiration received by its members from Dr. Gunsaulus through his lecture at the Ottawa Assembly last June, which led to its organization." Fifteen members are enrolled and the prospects for the year are promising.

OREGON.—The Taylor Street Circle and the Multnomah Circle at Portland are faithfully at work .-A brief notice is sent of a recently organized circle at Hood River.—Chautauguans are busy in circles at Cottage Grove, Dallas, Enterprise, Hubbard, Hillsboro, Monroe, McMinnville, Monmouth, Oregon City, Mt. Tabor, Salem, The Dalles, and University

MONTANA.—An enterprising class of ten metabers at Big Timber has adopted the name Cactus Circle. The violet is their chosen flower, and their colors are yellow and blue. It is the first circle ever organized in Big Timber and the members are earn ist and hopeful.

OLD CIRCLES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The circle at Arlington entered upon its eleventh year last October. The members,

with one exception, are graduates, and some have which produced them. Then the mother country taken extra courses. The secretary says: "We enjoy our meetings this year more than ever before." -A number of Chautauquans in Wilbraham are reading the regular course, following as closely as possible the programs in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Plans are made for regular meetings in the spring and it is hoped that the work will be resumed with increased interest.

RHODE ISLAND.—Twelve years has the Vincent Circle of Providence been in existence, and it is still in a flourishing condition with twelve members.

NEW YORK .- Notice is received of an entertainment given by the Royal Hand Bell Ringers under the auspices of the Chautauqua Union of New York City.—A busy circle of eight members is reported by the secretary at Fleming. --- The circle at Ballston Spa has enrolled a number of new names.

NEW JERSEY.—The Forum Circle at Montclair sends twenty names for enrollment.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The C. L. S. C. at New Milford is eight years old and up to date in its work. The secretary reports ten new members, and says: "It would be difficult to estimate the beneficent influence of the readings upon our young people in the line of stimulating in them a taste for wholesome literature." --- Warren Chautauquans, twelve in number, are keeping up an interest in the C. L. S. C. work and hold meetings fortnightly.members are enrolled in the circle at Homestead.

MARYLAND.—The following letter comes from a venerable member of the class of '85 in Centreville: "In 1881 I commenced the readings of the C. L. S. C. I was then seventy-one years old, a very ignorant and unlettered old man. But I soon became interested in the studies and graduated in the class of '85. By continuous study I have added twentyfour seals to my diploma. I am the oldest graduate in the class of '85, composed of about thirteen hundred members, and am now in my eighty-seventh year. Do you ask, 'Have you learned anything or have you been benefited by the studies?' Well, yes. From very narrow and circumscribed views my vision has been wonderfully enlarged. I have learned something of ancient and modern history, something of the sciences, geology, chemistry, geography, biology, psychology, political science, and astronomy. You say the greatest triumphs of men's minds have been in astronomy, and ever must be. Yes, for herein is God's power most manifest. In all these, to me, new revelations I have enjoyed more of life in the last fifteen years than in all the years before, with a far clearer comprehension of the greatness and goodness of God. I must go a little further and state that my prejudice so long nursed for old England has been removed. The knowledge of her great men both in church and state compels me to honor the country tance, and the prospects are bright for a large circle.

has a literature of her own. I have the names of one hundred and twenty English poets, none of them 'unknown to fame,' and Shakespeare is king; yea, and will be king of their own or any other literature known to human tongue."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The course of lectures on American authors, by Leon H. Vincent, given under the auspices of the Chautauqua Union at Washington, during the winter, has been very successful and the source of much pleasure and profit to all who were privileged to attend them. The subjects included Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau, and Lowell.—A list of five applicants for membership in Wesley Chapel Circle is received from Washington.

KENTUCKY. -- Madisonville has an enthusiastic class of nine members, four of whom belong to the Class of '99.

Indiana.—Eight regularly enrolled members are enjoying the advantages of the C. L. S. C. in Butler. They are especially interested in the Current History course and are zealously applying their energies in that direction.

ILLINOIS.—The meetings of the Chautauqua circle at Windsor are well attended and the circle is increasing in numbers. --- Six workers in the Harmony Circle at Springfield are accomplishing good work. Sappho Circle of Mount Carroll is in its fourth year of existence, and is composed of a trio of earnest young women who are deriving much benefit and enjoyment from their studies.—The class at Murraysville enrolls five names. ---- Six membership fees are received from the class at Galva, with the promise of a report of circle work soon.—The Clionians of Elmwood are much interested in this year's studies. --- New members have swelled the ranks of the Audubon Chautauqua Circle in Chicago. The following letter is received from Hart: "The ladies comprising the Hart C. L. S. C. and their husbands were recently treated to an intellectual feast in the way of charades, tableaux, reading, and music at the home of the secretary. By their artistic costumes the company represented a circulating library, and a prize was given to the fortunate person naming the greatest number of symbolic books and their authors. A delicious menu was served, and time passed so pleasantly that the hour of midnight arrived ere the ringing of sleighbells announced the arrival of the conveyances for home."----The circle at Benton Harbor has a large proportion of '98's

WISCONSIN.—Holmes Circle, of Portage, is an enterprising organization of twenty members which started with but two vigorous workers determined to form a C. L. S. C. Others are now seeking admitThe Society of the Hall in the Grove is thriving veritable gold mine where all can acquire the with about twenty members. — The circle at precious grains of knowledge."—The Franklin Sparta reports that six of its members expect to grains of Marshalltown celebrated Franklin's birth-graduate in the class of '96.

Circle of Marshalltown celebrated Franklin's birth-day with a special and appropriate program. A

MINNESOTA.—Athene Circle reports from Duluth. It is composed of eight industrious students.—Pierian Circle, the prison circle at Stillwater, is doing excellent and thorough work. The meetings held fortnightly on Sunday afternoons in the chapel are well attended, and interesting and instructive papers are read by members of the different classes. Occasional musical selections by the Pierian Quartet enliven the program. The circle has enlarged its circumference, and thirty-eight names are now inscribed on the membership roll. The following program is indicative of the work done by this enterprising organization:

Solo and Chorus	
Paner	Pierian QuartetElements of National Defense
- up	Class E
Paper	
D	Class B Dependencies of Man
Paper	Dependencies of Man
Paper	Class D The Tyranny of Man
•	Class F The Turkish Question
Paper	The Turkish Question
Dames	Class B Minds of Celebrity
raper	Class B.
Paper	
	Class A.
Vocal Duet	Juniata
Mem	bers of Pierian Quartet.

The critic in his comments spoke of the careful thought and effort shown in preparing the papers and praised their uniform excellence.

Iowa.—The secretary from Dubuque sends the following report: "The Clara Cooley Circle has entered on its sixth year of existence. Some graduates constitute a class which follows the study of English and American literature; others are continuing CHAUTAUQUAN work. New names have been added to the circle, which numbers fourteen The circle meets alternate Monday afternoons at the home of the president. The class consists of some good material and all are energetic and fond of study. Much of the interest is due to the talented and efficient leader; under her inspiration the class will lose no enthusiasm. Our circle has always been interesting and instructive and we feel that THE CHAUTAUQUAN affords all a grand opportunity for improvement. The Circle sends greetings."—Twenty members of a C. L. S. C. at Sheldon are pursuing the readings of the course. Five, three of whom are graduates of '95, are taking the regular course. Weekly meetings are held, and all are deeply interested. The Vincent Circle of Osceola has reorganized with nine regularly enrolled members. The Current History course is receiving special attention and the secretary writes: "The Vincents are very enthusiastic and fully appreciate the value of Chautauqua work, having found it a

precious grains of knowledge."——The Franklin Circle of Marshalltown celebrated Franklin's birthday with a special and appropriate program. A paper on the life of Franklin was read and was followed by general discussion. Roll call was answered by quotations from "Poor Richard's Almanac," which were inscribed on cards simulating loaves of bread and were retained as souvenirs of the occasion. Gilman is proud of a Chautauqua circle of eighteen members all of whom are enthusiastic and earnest workers.—The Creston Progressive Chautauqua Circle has entered upon its third year. Its membership has grown from ten to twenty and interest in the work increases every year. The meetings are opened by roll call, and, this being the American year, each member responds with a quotation from some American author. An anniversary celebration was recently held at the home of last year's president, to which the husbands of the members were invited. An interesting program was given and a delectable repast was served, making the evening an enjoyable one for all present.—The third annual banquet of the Vincent Circle at State Center was the occasion for a patriotic entertainment at the home of one of the members. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, representing the American year of study. The program consisted of papers on "America," "Our Presidents," "Wives of Our Presidents," and an interesting original poem was read by Mrs. E. N. McKim on "Our C. L. S. C., 1896," showing apt application of architectural terms occurring in the course of reading during the year. Musical selections appropriate to the occasion were interspersed, and at the close the national hymn "America" was enthusiastically sung in full chorus, and the members dispersed agreeing that it was a gala time for all present.

MISSOURI.—The class at St. Joseph continues its studies in the regular course.—The Philomathians of St. Louis meet every Monday evening and are enjoying the C. L. S. C. readings.

KANSAS.—An encouraging report is received from the circle at Abilene. Fifteen members are hard at work and the secretary writes that they are only sorry they did not begin the good work sooner. At the end of their first quarter an evening was devoted to Eugene Field, and preparations are being made for an evening with "Bill Nye" about the first of April. Each member is assigned some reading from the late author's writings, and a sketch of his life is to be prepared.

CALIFORNIA.—The Houghton Chautauqua Circlemade one of its late meetings an especially interesting one. At the opening of the session each Chautauquan quoted a passage from some poet, and a delightful program was presented. Several new nameswere added to the membership list, and "its present prosperous condition bids fair to equal, if not outstrip, its heyday of numbers and enthusiasm, when eight years ago it proudly figured as the largest circle of the kind on the Pacific coast." It meets every week at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

OREGON.—Five circles are reported from Portland, two with a membership of over fifty. ---- Sunnyside leads the Oregon circles with sixty members. -Mt. Tabor has a live circle composed of eleven active workers.—The following interesting report is received from Portland: "On the evening of March 4 a general rally of the circles constituting the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association was held at Portland, in the Taylor Street First Methodist Church, in honor of the recent appointment of Mr. J. R. Greenfield of that city as state secretary for Oregon. The immense auditorium and galleries of the big church were filled to overflowing with enthusiastic Chautauquans and friends of the various circles, until even standing room in the aisles and vestibules was no longer obtainable and hundreds of people went away unable to effect an entrance. After an eloquent address of welcome by the pastor a unique entertainment in line with the present year's work in American history was presented by the Willamette Circle, of which Mr. Greenfield is president. The scenes and proceedings in Independence Hall on July 4, 1776, attending the adoption of the Declaration of Independence were reproduced in a most realistic manner. A large stage was especially constructed for the entertainment, and the patriotic decorations, which were to be seen on all sides, consisting of British and American flags, military drums, bugles, muskets, and bayonets, swords, knapsacks, and life-size paintings of revolutionary heroes served to revive the thrilling memories which cluster about that historic event. Twenty-five of the male members of the circle in colonial costume represented the illustrious statesmen, patriots, and orators whose names adorn that immortal document. The stately appearance presented by these gentlemen in their powdered wigs, low buckled shoes, and knickerbocker trousers made the scene very impressive and one long to be remembered by those who witnessed it. The final debate on the document by the members of congress, pro and con, was intensely interesting, and the eloquent appeals from those patriotic sons of liberty, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Penn, and others, in support of the document and in reply to the wavering and hesitating opponents of the measure won frequent and vigorous applause from the audience. Simultaneous with these proceedings the members of congress approached the secretary's desk, one by one, and inscribed their names in the cause of liberty. The transformation of the British flag into the stars and stripes before the eyes of the audience at the moment the result of the vote Virginia Culbertson, Mrs. Marguerite Craig Knowles,

was announced by President Hancock, while the grand chorus struck up the patriotic air, "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," was the signal for tumultuous and prolonged cheers from the audience. Large delegations from all the Chautauqua circles in the city and vicinity were present and occupied reserved seats provided for them. From Oregon City there was a delegation of nearly 100, who chartered special cars for the trip, and among them were noticed the familiar faces of Colonel Robert A. Miller, president of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association, and Mrs. C. H. Dye, the indefatigable secretary, besides many others prominently connected with the work at Gladstone Park."

THE FLORIDA CHAUTAUQUA.

THE twelfth annual session of the Florida Chautauqua, at DeFuniak Springs, Fla., which opened February 20th and closed March 18th, was in every particular the very best which has yet been held. Grave fears were entertained that because of the damaging frosts of a year ago and the open winter of the past season, together with the hard times' which seemed to be abroad in the country, tourists to Florida would be very few and the Assembly would consequently suffer. All these prophesies were, however, false. The opening night of the Assembly saw in the auditorium the largest company of people which had ever assembled there on an opening night. Enthusiasm began with the opening service and continued until the very close. The receipts were several hundred dollars in excess of any former year, and through the generosity of helpful friends the debt of the Assembly was reduced by nearly \$5,000, and is now so small that it can be easily handled. The future of the Assembly never seemed so bright as to-day. People were present from twenty different states of the Union and the Florida Chautauqua is destined to become one of the cosmopolitan assemblies of the country.

The president, Hon. Wallace Bruce, was full of enthusiasm and gave great assistance to the financial affairs of the Assembly. The superintendent of instruction, Dr. W. L. Davidson, gave all direction to the platform and the program, and this year gave better satisfaction than ever before. He is, of course, reëlected for another year.

The following gives some idea as to the strength of the program: Dr. H. R. Palmer gave direction to the chorus, with Miss Alice Bates as accompanist. Rogers' Band and the Arion Lady Quartette, Misses Meinhardt and Cooper, and Mr. Arthur and Miss Gertrude Palmer, the violinists, were all heard with great delight. The soloists included Miss Estelle Harrington, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, Miss Missouri Cawthon, Miss Irving, and Mrs. Culp. Miss Anna among the readers.

Rev. J. W. Kenyon, Dr. J. W. Lee, J. Wellington Vandiver, Dr. A. B. Riker, Rev. J. T. Phelps, Rev. S. Riggs, C. Oliver Power, Prof. Louis Favour, gave valuable assistance.

Miss Mabel Monroe, and Benj. C. Chapin were the great electrician, Cheiro, the palmist, and others-

In Alpine Park a new Grecian Temple, a minia-On the lecture platform appeared Hon. Roswell ture of the Parthenon has been erected. The serv-G. Horr, Dr. J. B. Koehne, Dr. Wilbur G. Williams, ice by which this beautiful edifice was dedicated to C. L. S. C. work was one the most impressive held during the entire Assembly. Round Tables met fre-C. C. Albertson, Rev. W. T. S. Culp, Rev. Harry quently, at which Miss Teal, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

The Story of alluring aspect at the glad season when the Plants. the flowers come forth to deck her for her springtime jubilee. 'Tis then she wields the subtle power that thrills our hearts and makes us own

our kinship with the humblest and the fairest of the wee creatures that spring to life beneath her quickening touch. In such receptive mood does the little book "The Story of the Plants" find us, and happily indeed does it fulfill its ordained mission of directing this instinctive love for plant life into channels of real instruction and profit. The concise little preface prepares us for a work but slightly technical yet thoroughly scientific, even to the limits of the most advanced research, and in the pages that follow we learn how delightfully abstruse facts may be simplified and made attractive. The analogy between plants and animals as traced through the successive chapters is to the student of botany a refreshing vivification of the dry bones of technicality, while to the child or to the busy man or woman whose catalogue of pleasures has not included an acquaintance with this most fascinating science the narration of the habits, functions, and relations of the various species reads like a charming story and will awaken an eager interest in all that pertains to the growth and structure of these little vernal favorites. Such a book, suggestive and stimulating along lines of practical enlightenment, is of real value as an educator, while there is added merit in its power to draw us closer to the great mother-heart of the universe, where we may learn at last to grasp the truth that

" Nature never did betray The heart that loved her; 'tis her privilege, Through all the years of this our life, To lead from joy to joy."

The large number of books of travel Books of now obtainable offers a medium Travel. through which, with delightful ease and comfort, old and young can visit almost every country and people on the globe. By no means the

To most eyes Nature shows her most least interesting of this class of books is the record of a visit among the Pueblo Indians* made by Carl and Lilian Eickemeyer. Traveling in a prairie schooner through New Mexico was a novel and not unpleasant experience, and by use of camera and pen they have given us a vivid impression of the red man of the Southwest.

> "Vacation Rambles" † is the title of a volume composed of bright, entertaining letters written by Thomas Hughes for a London periodical while he was traveling in Europe and America, of extracts from home letters written during his first visit to the United States, in 1870, and an address delivered in Boston at that time. These letters cover a period of thirty years, and the descriptions of places and people are enlivened by piquant anecdotes and observations - a style which fascinates the eager reader.

"Greenland Icefields and Life in the North Atlantic" t is an admirable combination of geographical, geological, and botanical science, with interesting descriptions of the people of the far North, their . habits and their customs. It contains several fullpage maps of places visited by the excursion party which sailed for Greenland in 1894, on which trip the facts were gathered which form the basis of this book, and the large number of excellent illustrations are from photographs taken at the same time.

Most appropriately suggestive of the tropics is the cover of a book called "Cruising Among the Caribbees" || with its brilliant decoration of orange fruit and leaves. A pleasant trip among the islands

^{*}The Story of the Plants. By Grant Allen. With Many Illustrations. 213 pp. 40 cts. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

^{*} Among the Pueblo Indians. By Carl Eickemeyer and Lilian Westcott Eickemeyer. Illustrated with Photographs Taken by the Authors. 195 pp. \$1.75. New York: The Merriam Company.

[†] Vacation Rambles. By Thomas Hughes, Q. C., Author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays." 415 pp. \$1.75. New York:

[‡] Greenland Icefields and Life in the North Atlantic, with a New Discussion of the Causes of the Ice Age. By G. Frederick Wright, D.D., LL.D., F.G.S.A., and Warner Upham, A.M., F.G.S.A. 428 pp. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

^{||} Cruising Among the Caribbees: Summer Days in Winter Months. By Charles Augustus Stoddard. Illustrated. 200 pp-New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

northern winter is the theme by which the author, the editor of a New York paper, shows himself to be a keen observer of men and things and a ready, facile writer. The illustrator has added much to the beauty and attractiveness of the volume.

A most instructive book dealing with life and missionary labor on the "Beautiful Isle" is entitled "From Far Formosa." The literary material furnished by Dr. Mackay, a missionary for twenty years in the island, which enables us to study the formation of the island and the peculiar beliefs and superstitions of its inhabitants, has been admirably edited by the Rev. J. A. Macdonald. The geological and botanical maps were prepared specially for this volume, and a missionary map shows the location of mission stations in northern Formosa. Numerous characteristic illustrations adorn its pages. and the "cover design represents the flower of the rice-plant, the rice in the ear, and the method of rice harvesting."

A volume which increases our interest in the empire in the sea and which makes us feel acquainted with its people is "Rambles in Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun.† The author, a naturalist, gives a pleasing variety to his sketch by descriptions of the flora and fauna of the country, and his bright delineations of the picturesque scenery are made more realistic by the large number of excellent illustrations from the sketches and photographs by Edward Whymper.

The Rev. Thomas H. Stacy has published an account of his missionary tour under the title "In the Path of Light Around the World." ‡ The tour consumed six months, during which time Japan, China, India, Egypt, and the Holy Land were visited. The incidents of the journey are minutely detailed and scenes in the Orient graphically described. The volume, profusely illustrated by photographs and sketches made by the author, throws much light on missionary work as well as on the manners and customs of the people visited.

Moral reformers, particularly "white-History and ribboners," will be delighted and helped by the highly appreciative biography of Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, | written by her friend and pastor the Rev. A. M. Hills. The volume includes some of her best addresses in the

of the West Indies during the cold weather of the cause of temperance and for the uplifting of humanity, and owing to her relation to the W. C. T. U. of Ohio it necessarily shows the progress of the temperance movement in the state. By the two chapters devoted to estimates of the character of this noble woman, written by her sister reformers, and to press tributes which her death called forth, the author saves himself from the criticism of exaggeration in his eulogy.

The life and labors of Andrew Gregg Curtin,* the war governor of Pennsylvania, as portrayed by some dozen or more prominent men who were intimately associated with him during his public career, teach lessons of justice, humility, and fearless patriotism. Among the illustrations in the volume are the portraits of all who have contributed a chapter tothis unique biography, among which are those of Pennsylvania's governor, several ex-governors, and noted statesmen.

Articles printed in an English periodical form the basis of an interesting work entitled "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign."† The achievements of the cavalry during this decisive period in the world's history are carefully described by the author, and. the illustrative maps showing the position of the the different divisions of the mounted troops aid in presenting a vivid picture of the military operations. during the entire campaign.

As a history and work of literary art Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"t are well known to students of historical literature. The first of seven volumes of an edition edited by J. B. Bury, M. A., gives an account of the ancient Roman Empire from the age of the Antonines to the reunion of the empire under Constantine. The splendid introduction by the editor is a valuable criticism and expose of the purpose and spirit which dominated the historian, and while it explains the effect of recent discoveries on the value of the work as an authority it also shows the progress made in historical research. The footnotes found on almost every page, the additional notes in the form of appendices, and the very complete index are other excellent featuresof the volume.

"The Growth of British Policy," by Sir J. R.. Seeley, is an historical essay which treats of the policy of Great Britain during the period beginning with the accession of Queen Elizabeth and extending to the reign of William III. In this essay com-

^{*} From Far Formosa: The Island, Its People, and Missions. By George Leslie Mackay. D.D. Edited by the Rev. J. A. Macdonald. Illustrated. 350 pp. \$2.00.—† Rambles in Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun. By H. B. Tristram, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Illustrated by Edward Whymper. --- In the Path of Light Around the World. A Missionary Tour. By Rev. Thomas H. Stacy. Illustrated. 248 pp. Chicago and New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

[|] Life and Labors of Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge. By Rev. A. M. Hills. With an Introduction by Frances E. Willard. 401 pp. Ravenna, Ohio: F. W. Woodbridge.

^{*} Andrew Gregg Curtin. His Life and Services. Edited by William H. Egle, M. D. 521 pp. Philadelphia: Avil Printing Company.

[†] Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign. By General Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., etc. 215 pp. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers. ‡ The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon. Edited by J. B. Bury, M. A., Hon. Litt. D., of Durham. In Seven Volumes. Vol. I. 532 pp. \$2.00. | The Growth of British Policy. By Sir J. R. Seeley, Litt. D., K. C. M. G. Two vols. 460-403 pp. \$3.50. New York: Macmillan and Co.

prising two volumes the author has discussed in a concise, lucid style the causes which produced the policy of that period, which the author believes to have been the beginning of that followed by the "modern Great Power." Those continental events which have had their influence on the development are carefully presented and reveal in a measure the policy of France, Spain, and Austria. A careful perusal of these interesting and instructive volumes will aid the reader to comprehend the methods by which the affairs of this great nation are administered.

In "An Advanced History of England" is given a most complete and full narrative of the events which have occurred since this island was first visited by civilized man down to the resignation of Lord Roseberry in 1895. The author has recognized the importance of biography and character sketches, while to the literature of the country, except where it is necessary for a correct presentation of the political history, very little space is given. The utility of the excellent maps necessary in a work of this kind is enhanced by the insertion of only such names as are absolutely required to explain the text. The side heads on each page, and the tables preceding each period, which give the names of the rulers with the date of their accession, make this a history admirably fitted to supply the needs of the general reader as well as those of the student in advanced schools and colleges.

To obtain a comprehensive idea of the transformation and the progress of the Japanese since the middle of the present century one should read the journals of Townsend Harris, written while representing the United States in Japan. These, with other matter of a biographical nature, have been published in a single volumet of several hundred pages, and while they portray the manners and customs of the people among whom he lived for a few years they also reveal the marked ability and character of America's first envoy to this once hermit nation.

The methods used by Charles F. Barnard to ameliorate the condition of the poor and degraded of Boston, which were heartily disapproved by the narrow-minded and bigoted people of sixty years ago, time has proved to be only natural and rational. A sketch of his life and work,‡ by Francis Tiffany, fully explains these methods and vividly portrays the noble, self-sacrificing spirit which actuated him in his labor and the good accomplished through the Warren Street Chapel.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, NEW YORK. Snaith, J. C. Mistress Dorothy Marvin. 50 cts. Falkner, J. M. The Lost Stradivarius. 50 cts. Bloundelle-Burton, John. In the Day of Adversity: A Romance. 50 cts.
Gerard, Dorothea. The Wrong Man: A Novel. 50 cts.

THE AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Quinn, Rev. D. A. Stenotypy: or Shorthand by the Type-writer. Cloth, plain edge, \$1.50; gilt edge, \$1.75.

THE ARTS AND LETTRES CO., NEW YORK. Bryan, John. Fables and Essays. Volume I.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO.

Coy, E. W., Ph.D. Latin Lessons for Beginners. \$1.00.
Knapp, Charles, Ph.D. Stories from Aulus Gellius. 30 cts.
Lindsay, Thomas B., Ph.D. The Lives of Cornelius Nepos.
With notes, exercises, and vocabulary. \$1.10.
Gleason, Clarence W., A. M. and Atherton, Caroline Stone,
A. M. The First Greek Book. \$1.00.
Seldel, Heinrich, Herr Omnia. Edited for School Use by J.
Matthewann. 25 cts.

Matthewman.

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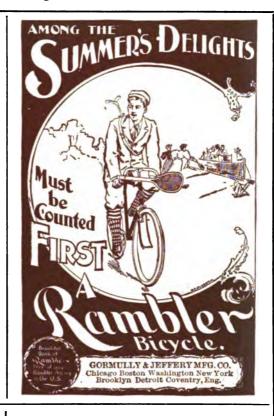
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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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BEETHOVEN IN HIS STUDY.

See page 337.

ÍAUTAUQUAN

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JUNE, 1896.

No. 3.

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REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

CIVILIZING THE AMERICAN INDIAN.*

BY RUTH SHAFFNER.

been recognized as the Indian problem has such, train him for his place and then let never had a just cause for existing at all.

The Indian massed in tribes is the prob- ing the Indian.

S the years pass and we come to know The atom of the tribe must be made the inthe Indian as an individual, we are dividual of the nation. To recognize the convinced that what has so long man as a unit and hold him responsible as him occupy it, is the true method of civiliz-



GIRLS' CAMPUS, INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

The Indian with individual opportunity away from the tribe is no problem.

The Notes on the Required Reading in The Chautauquan will be found following those on the books of the course, in the C. L. S. C. Department of the magazine.

Any government capable of annually assimilating half a million foreigners, many of whom have come from the dregs of European countries, should in the course of a

ican nation will be destroyed in a decade. to and are inherent in citizenship. Use the immigrant method of distribution, dian, and a decade need not pass until they policy got its foothold. become a real part of our country's life-

blood. Any policy would be recognized with serious apprehension that compelled all Germans coming here to locate in a small district by themselves, all the Swedes in another, all the Poles in another, and all the Russians in still another. Very soon we should have within our borders a German empire, a Swedish kingdom, a Polish principality, and a Russian monarchy.

Such results are made impossible from the fact that each is free to locate where he

CAPT. H. R. PRATT, TENTH U. S. CAVALRY. Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School.

the German, the Swede, the Pole, and the them firmly to the United States." Later Russian become lost in the influences sur- he urges Congress "to give their most serirounding him and he becomes American be- ous labors to render tranquillity with the cause perforce he speaks the English lan- savages permanent by creating ties of interguage, observes American customs, and est." Jefferson upheld the same idea. In submits to American laws. The Indian is his first message he announced a spirit of not a foreigner: the tribe is not a foreign peace and friendship among the Indians nation, notwithstanding we have treated and evident sense of, and desire to secure,

few years digest two hundred and sixty with it as such. The Indian is, in point of thousand Indians. What prevents? We fact, a member of this nation, and as such answer, methods; nothing but methods, should be amenable to its laws, subject to Use the Indian method of isolation and seg- its jurisdiction and authority, and entitled to regation with the immigrant, and the Amer- the privileges and prerogatives which belong

A glance at our national history will. show association, and opportunity with the In- how gradually and insidiously the present

Washington advocated the plan of allow-

ing the Indian to imbibe and absorb the vital principles of our civilization by remaining among us. Had his plan been closely followed doubtless we should never have known the perplexities of an Indian problem. In his third annual message he recommends the continuance of "overtures of peace to the wayward tribes in order that in our future relations there may be no need of coercion and that an intimate intercourse may succeed, calculated to advance the hap-

chooses, with the natural consequence that piness of the Indians and to attach

the advantages of civilized life, remarking settle there with inducements that might be the wise declaration that

"In truth the ultimate point of rest and happiness for them is to let our settlements and theirs meet and blend together, to intermix and become one people. Incorporating themselves with us as citizens of the United States is what the natural progress of things will bring on. It is better for them to be identified with us . . . than to be exposed to the dangers of being a separate people. . . . The attachment of the Indian tribes is gaining strength daily, is extending from the nearer to the more remote bands, and will pay us for the justice and friendship practiced towards them."

Madison continued the same policy with the happiest results. December 5, 1810, he says:

"The peace and friendship of the Indian tribes of the United States are found to be so desirable that the general disposition to pursue both continues to gain strength."

Monroe acknowledges that "Many of the Indian tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life, .. " but expresses impatience with the small amount of success attendant upon the scheme of reciprocity advocated by his predeces-



CHAUNCEY YELLOW ROBE (SIOUX). On entering and on leaving the Carlisle Indian School.

that "the continued efforts to introduce successful. Doubtless it was his intention among them the implements and practices to do only the fullest justice to the red of husbandry and of the household arts have man, in fact, he so declares, yet it was the not been without success; they are becom- beginning of a system of pauperization the ing more and more sensible of the superi- conditions for which were carried to comority of this dependence for clothing and pletion in the two following administrations. subsistence over the precarious resources of John Quincy Adams suggests the ration hunting and fishing." He concludes with system because "In appropriating to ourselves their hunting-grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence." Andrew Jackson, in the hope of preventing further unfair dealings with the Indians, assigns regions in the West for their permanent residence, whence all the tribes then east of the Mississippi were to be transplanted and where it was expected they would forever live beyond the worry of civilization.

> But as the wave of settlement rolled its way farther and farther west the lands were needed and the Indians were soon brought to recognize other limits to their dominion than the Father of Waters. Vast tracts have from time to time been secured to ourselves, and the natives have been

> > crowded within the narrow confines of the present reservations. As these reservations are frequently the poorer parts of the land it is not surprising that the Indians . soon dwindled into a helpless mass. Ignorant of agriculture and the ordinary arts of

sors, and as a short cut to the end of life, the limited amount of game soon extirthis bothersome matter suggests that the pated, but one of two courses was open to lands of the great West should be divided them: either to starve or break away from among the tribes and that they be invited to their limitations and go elsewhere. To preIndians:



SEWING ROOM, CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

If you will consent to be pent up within of an Indian reservation. these reservations, in consideration that we ets to wear. trinkets. You will have an agent to watch removed from labor. over you so that it will be impossible for such we will treat with you through commissioners.

opposed to the development of capable No government can afford to create and Indian is so long in becoming a part of our discontent, anarchy, and general lawlessnational life. It is as if we had bound his ness, which in turn calls for sterner measankles together with heavy chains and then ures by the government in order to quell express surprise that he has not learned to rebellion. Frequent outbreaks are liable to run. We candidly ask if any other people occur, entailing loss of life and the expendiunder the sun could reasonably be expected ture of millions of money. The wiser to evolve from native savagery into civiliza- course is to remove the cause of the tion under similar restrictions. On the trouble.

vent the latter the government inaugurated other hand, take a body of civilized people, the ration system with its train of attending place them under like restrictions (were it evils, whereby it virtually said to the possible to so restrict enlightened beings), render it impossible for them to provide

> against their own necessities, feed and clothe them, compel them to live apart from all elevating influences, give them large sums of money for which they have not labored, set a premium upon idleness, make it difficult for them to observe the simplest hygienic laws, set an agent over them who sees that they do not get away, and in a few years they would degenerate to exactly the conditions

Emerson said that humanity is as lazy as have got the greater part of your land, it dare be. It was a merciful decree that we will issue to you beef to eat and blank- man should earn his bread by the sweat of In addition we will make his brow else the world never would have to you annual payments of money. We progressed very far. The lash of necessity will allow unscrupulous white men to settle drives us to action. Deprived of the incennear you so that you can readily exchange tive to work we lose the art. Idleness soon your money for our fire-water and worthless becomes chronic when the premium is

These are fundamental laws of our being you to escape our bounty. You shall be and if disregarded we cannot expect the amenable to a bureau at Washington to the intervention of a miracle to prevent natural extent that its consent must be obtained consequences. Yet it is right here that the before you leave the spot, even so much as great fault lies with the Indian policy. It for a visit. We recognize in you a people pays more in dollars and cents for many separate and distinct from ourselves and as Indians to remain idle, unprogressive, dependent attachés of a tribe than to become self-supporting, thrifty, independent These conditions are all diametrically citizens. These things ought not so to be. Americans, and yet we wonder that the foster paupers. The inevitable result is troublesome while they remained among the whole situation. Any policy omitting the whites. Suppose they were a little to recognize this as the fundamental idea slow to forsake savagery and assume civil- is sure to meet with failure. Experience

ized habits. Suppose they did prefer to live apart by themselves. If for no other than purely economical reasons they should have been obliged to develop with the country and become an integral part of our national life. We have spent five hundred million dollars in Indian wars and to maintain police supervision, to enforce submission and in money payments to the Indians to purchase

their consent to our debasing reserva- should have taught us this long ago. tion plan, besides the appalling loss of It remained for Captain R. H. Pratt, life among both whites and Indians, and Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., to demonstrate what has it done toward solving the real the fact that the best way to get civilization difficulty? Nothing. On the contrary, the into the Indian is to get the Indian into relations between the two races constantly civilization, and that the best way to keep grew more complicated until many thought him civilized is to let him stay. that nothing but the utter extermination of The great Indian Industrial School our natives would ever put an end to the located at Carlisle, Pa., is his conception trouble. Of the inhumanity of such a and clearly shows how readily our Indian course most people have long been con-population may be absorbed with comparavinced. For some years past it has been tively little cost or trouble to the country. agreed generally that the evil must be His convictions were the outgrowth of eight remedied. How this is to be done is a years' service in the regular army against question that has called forth widely the Indians in the territory, most of which different opinions. Schemes of every va- time he was on some Indian duty and comriety of conception have been evolved. Of manded Indian scouts. During the Indian educational devices there has been the War of 1874-75 he had charge of hundreds treaty agency school, district day school, of Indian prisoners at Fort Sill. Seventyagency boarding school, contract school, four of the worst of these were sent in his purely mission school, and finally the gov- charge to the old Spanish fort in St. ernment training school. As a sweeping Augustine, Florida, in April, 1875. They attempt at the question of land settlement remained there three years, during which we have had the Lands in Severalty Act or time, through the many kindly influences he the Dawes Bill.

any appreciable extent, and in so far as thought of civilization. the Indians en masse, they are positively influences. When they were released

Suppose the Indians were somewhat pernicious. Disintegration is the key to



INTERIOR OF PRINTING OFFICE, CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

brought to bear upon them, they were All of these measures possess some merit, greatly advanced in the knowledge of the but none of them relieve the situation to English language and the habits and they tend to perpetuate the tribe and hold younger ones were continually under school

twenty-two of the young men had gained times attended the school, from a period such a desire for more education that they varying from a few months to twelve years. offered to remain East three years longer if The present enrollment numbers 444 boys they could go to school. The government and 306 girls, representing 60 different tribes.



As they arrived at Carlisle Indian School from Fort Marion, Fla.

refused to provide the means. Their wants taken by private individuals. students from the Sioux tribes.

former prisoners from Hampton the school ers, seamstresses, etc. was opened November 1, 1879. Since then

The aim of the school from the beginning were made known to those friendly to Cap- has been to teach English and give a primary tain Pratt's views and one by one the education in connection with some practical expenses of their education were under- industry and means of self-support among Seventeen civilized people. To this end regular shops were sent to Hampton Institute, Virginia, and two farms are provided where the pracand when General Armstrong discovered tical mechanical arts and farming are taught their adaptability he at once asked the the boys, and after this training a number Interior Department for fifty more, both have profitably located away from the tribes boys and girls. Captain Pratt was detailed in civilized communities. Suitable rooms at Hampton and brought in fifty-nine new and appliances are arranged where the girls are taught cooking, sewing, laundry, and He soon felt that it was not wise to combine housework. After preparation in the school the two race problems and suggested to hospital, ten young women have entered the Secretary Shurtz that a purely Indian school best training schools for nurses in Philadelbe established at the old barracks at Car- phia, New York, Boston, New Haven, and lisle, Pa. His suggestion was accepted and Hartford. Six of these are now practicing the Carlisle school was authorized. He im- their profession and receive from ten to mediately proceeded to Dakota and the South- twenty-five dollars per week in white famwest and collected one hundred and thirty- ilies in competition with white nurses. Many six Indians; with these and eleven of the others are holding good positions as teach-

One half-day work and one half-day study three thousand students have at different has been the rule of the school from the

beginning. ments are organized with two sets of pupils, small weekly, with a circulation of ten thoualternating the sets between the school and sand, besides doing a large quantity of misworkroom each half-day. ners generally have an imperfect knowledge of the English language and must twelve schoolrooms and nine grades and two of necessity acquire knowledge and skill other rooms known as the normal departby observation and practice. Shoemaking ment, containing about seventy of the smallis taught by making shoes, tinning by mak- est children belonging to the first and second ing tinware, carpentry by building, tailor- grades. These are taught by a number of ing by making clothes, and so on through pupil-teachers under the superintendence of all the departments. The lowest intellect a skilled teacher. In addition to the practice derives satisfaction and encouragement work in teaching they receive special infrom being able to produce a tin cup, struction in pedagogy. shoe, or a table. As a consequence, the grammar school grade, as this point may be pupils become at once productive. They easily reached by an average pupil at the make the shoes needed for the school, do expiration of two periods of five years each. the repairing, make their own clothing; and Through the kindly interest of friends, arfor the government, quantities of tinware, rangements are provided to go beyond this harness, and wagons; do all the steam fit- into the schools and colleges of the land,

All school and work depart- three thousand, and The Indian Helper, a Pupils as begin- cellaneous school printing.

The academic department comprises The graduating a pair of shoes, a set of harness, a horse-limit for the school is fixed at the end of the ting and pipe-work of the premises; care for where they can measure themselves with the steam boilers, and farm three hundred their white brothers and sisters, thus mak-



APACHES FROM FORT MARION. FLA. Some time after entering Carlisle Indian School.

ways been a most valuable department of prizes of life. the school, and publishes two papers—The standard size, with a circulation of about particular denomination. About one half of

acres of land. The printing office has al- ing ready to compete with them for the

The tendencies of the school are preëmi-Red Man, an eight-page quarto, monthly, nently Christian with no favoritism for any bers is maintained among the boys. These societies are incorporated in the state and earning a large amount of pocket money. national organizations and send delegates to their conventions.

during the winter and discuss a variety of live questions. This gives opportunity for intellectual contest and to acquire a knowledge of parliamentary usage.

The discipline of the ·school is semi-military. The pupils are formed into companies which are under immediate control of officers and noncommissioned offi-

the students are members of the different pils of both sexes, sufficiently advanced, and churches in the town of Carlisle. Over two who can be spared from necessary school hundred of the girls are actively engaged in work, are sent out into families and shops the work of the King's Daughters, and a vig- and on farms as laborers, and thus learn to orous Y. M. C. A. of over one hundred mem- apply practically the lessons more or less theoretically taught at the school, besides

During the first vacation (1880) places were secured for six girls and twelve boys. Three literary societies, two among the The number has steadily increased until now boys and one among the girls, meet weekly during one year it reaches 652-404 boys

> and 248 girls. Requests were received for 692 boys and 591 girls so that the supply covered only half the number asked for. At the close of the vacation. if satisfactory conditions exist, arrangements are made and pupils are encouraged to remain out through the winter and attend public schools. Each year about two hundred are so out. Each





PARTY OF PUBBLOS AS THEY ARRIVED AT CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL FROM NEW MEXICO.

GROUP OF SMALL INDIAN GIRLS, CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

cers selected from among the most trust- pupil when not attending school receives worthy of their own numbers.

is an excellent band of thirty pieces, under years past have been \$22,000. the leadership of a young man of exceptional amounts belong to the individuals earning natural musical ability, an Oneida Indian them. A large proportion is saved and and a graduate of the school.

The strong right arm of the school is what is known as the "Outing System," than which appreciated as a labor element and suggest

pay according to his or her ability. Their One of the pleasing features of the school aggregate annual earnings for several bears interest at six per cent.

Such facts show how young Indians are no other measure is as effectual in building that through labor and public school lines the Indian away from the tribe into citizen- the whole Indian population may become ship. During vacation of each year, all pu- disintegrated from tribal life and brought



ROSE WHITE THUNDER.

Upon entering Carlisle Indian School.

into the nation and self-support. Great care is exercised in selecting homes for the students where the influences are pure and wholesome and where they become a part of the family life.

No pupil is sent out except on his or her own request. A triple contract is then signed by the pupil, the patron, and the superintendent of the school, thus providing against unfavorable conditions which might otherwise arise to the disadvantage of any of the three concerned. A visiting agent is sent out from the school twice a year whose business is to examine into and carefully report upon the relations as they exist between patron and pupil, the kind of work required, the degree of efficiency attained, and the general character of the surroundings. When conditions are found to be unfavorable the pupil is withdrawn and the patron's name is stricken from the list.. Thus the best results are assured and the highest good accrues to the student. Furthermore their fears of the white man and of associating and competing with him are removed. The pupils are brought into daily contact with the best of our self-supporting population and are placed in a position to acquire such knowledge of our civilized life and institutions as will best fit him to become a part of our body politic. This knowledge can be acquired in no other way. Captain Pratt says:

"I have never known an Indian capable of meeting and competing with the whites in civilized business and industries who did not acquire such ability in actual association and competition with the whites.

"The education of Indians in purely Indian schools will not bring the Indians into harmony with the other people of the United States, but is rather calculated to make them stronger to hold out and contend as a separate class. Especially is this the result in schools where children of but one tribe are brought together. The tribal pride and tribal interest are simply rendered more powerful by such a system. I am convinced, therefore, that it is bad policy, and wrong to those who will come after us, to bear the burdens of government, to expend money in the establishment of tribal schools."

Without further delay, Captain Pratt would break up the tribe, abolish the ration system, make education compulsory, throw the reservations open to settlement, and allow the Indians as individuals to become absorbed in our civilization.

Break our treaties! By no means. It is not breaking a promise to go far beyond it and grant a thousand-fold more than was at first specified. One is justified in recalling what was given in good faith when a gift of rarer value is tendered instead. To be a free man in the enjoyment of life is vastly better than to be bound to an ignorant tribe, even if thereby is guaranteed a meager support "until such time as the Indians can support themselves," which means, until they are obliged to do so.



ROSE WHITE THUNDER.

After entering Carlisle Indian School.

The Indian has the capacity to meet the cation. common schools of the country by two or dian education.

schoolhouse built for exclusive Indian edu-tion of the Indian.

Pennsylvania has about 22,000 issues of civilized life at once. All Indian schools, and there are about 250,000 schools youth may readily be prepared to enter the in the United States. If all the Indian youth of the country were distributed among the three years' course in government schools schools of Pennsylvania there would not be established for the special purpose of bring- two Indian pupils for each school. If dising them to this condition of fitness; and tributed among the schools of the country having once entered the public schools the there would not be an Indian for each six way is open for them to remain and go up schools. In either case the process would ac-Such schools and all our higher complish the civilization of the Indian a hunschools are now and always have been open dred times faster than government or mission to the Indians. Harvard and Dartmouth schools or both, for the reason that he is Colleges were started in the interests of In- trained by daily contact with the very conditions and individuals that later, as a man, The door of education has never been he will have to compete with. We do the closed to the Indian. The whole 40,000 or Indian no kindness by holding him away 50,000 Indian youth may now, if they will, from this competition, for it is this very exdistribute themselves among the schools perience that is to develop him. Without it of the country. There need not be another we shall never accomplish the emancipa-





ABOUT 600 STUDENTS OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL BATTALION.

GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN.

BY PROFESSOR BYRON D. HALSTED, SC.D.

OF RUTGERS COLLEGE.

handsome and interesting plants, and one by one, as they come along. Many of blooms affectionately from daffodil days to her plants are of the kind known as hardy the time when the dahlias are done. Along perennials, that is, they grow on year after the side of the house, in beds bordered by year. A good share of these are shrubs or stones, whitewashed possibly to be in keep- small trees. Of the latter some are grown ing with the prevailing neatness of the whole for their blossoms, while others hold their place, there are plants and posies for all place because of the attractive fruit, and times and seasons. Then there is the walk some for both. Her flowering cherry is for leading from the front stoop down to the ornament only. gate, opening into the road, upon either side aglow with bloom, but bears no fruit. This of which are rows of box, kept trimmed short sterility follows because all the organs for with an annual shearing and making a neat fruit and seed production have become evergreen border to the bed brimming full petals, thus adding greatly to the showiness of roots, and some shrubs of the smaller of the blossoms at the loss of fruitfulness. of the "pineys" (Paonias), which come up mother gives it a place in her garden because and hang heavy with their giant blooms. cess of blossoms. and help to make the mowing of the door- ducing seed. yard grass a piece of skilled labor that grandmother only wishes she might always many of these trees and shrubs as space do herself.

served to train the sweet peas and morning When a success has been obtained the clithere to gather added purity from the day's time comes for it to be transplanted. exposure to the sun.

keep up her garden? In the first place, she for their best health and looks. loves her plants and makes them a part of of course needs to be enriched from time to

ARANDMOTHER'S garden is famil- her own life. Paying but little attention to T iar to many a reader of The Chau- the styles of human dress, she has ample TAUQUAN. It contains a long list of time to attend to the duties of the garden, For a few days it is all Here and there are the big clusters In short, it is beautifully barren, and grandfrom the strong roots like asparagus shoots of its willingness to devote itself to an ex-The snowball in the These do not take the place of roses, for same way is a plant the flowers of which are bush sorts of the latter, of yellow, white, large and neutral—that is, without the and all shades of red, hang over the fence stamens and pistils, and not capable of pro-

The old-fashioned garden contains as will permit. They take care of themselves There are the snowball bushes the size of in large part, for the cold of winter does not trees, with their branches interlocking with kill them, and they make new plants for the roses and the lilacs and the bush honey- new places, if they are needed, by parts Trimmings from the apple or- being taken from the old one-often to chard are placed over the seed beds to keep please a neighbor. A fair share of the talk the troublesome brood of chickens out of during a call upon grandmother is over the harm's way, while the larger branches are regarden, or literally over the garden fence. glory vines which furnish both shade and max of pleasure is reached by providing the beauty upon one side of the stoop or lean-to, visitor with a root or a slip of the favorite, near the rows of spotless milk pans placed or the promise of a plant when the proper

With these shrubs and small ornamental But some one asks, How does grandma trees there are really few things to be done ply of manure put near them in the early chromatics, and there are roses galore. spring. It does not harm the whole surface the place assigned to the flowers. spring large loads of compost were spread upon the former, while the latter received propagation, and a wonderfully large one, nothing, and even the peach and cherry to be touched upon only as it relates to the trees in the dooryard failed to do well be- cases in hand. cause of this spirit of "economy," or down- are two methods of plant increase: one by right neglect. While the beets and cab- the vital units to remain as parts of the bage grew well upon one side of the garden plant producing them, and the other with fence, the flowers languished upon the similar units designated to fall away and other. There was no grandmother at that become new centers of growth. The above house. She had been there, but now all statement savors of the lecture room or the through the year there were vanishing book, and the attempt is here made to put signs among the grass of her former years the same idea in the language of the flower of work among the pinks and poppies, garden. In short, plants propagate by buds Passers-by would remark that the place was and seeds. The geranium (Pelargonium) running down, grass was creeping into the plant as seen in the window in mid-winter walk, the border had coarse weeds over- is made up of stems and leaves. With a shadowing the more tender plants, and those stem cut off and held in the hand it will be who formerly saw grandmother in her spot- seen that the leaves come from the stem, less sunbonnet giving an encouraging turn one at a place and in regular order. From to a debating tip of a vine here, or check- the stem and in the angle that the leaf ing by a judicious pinch the too rapid makes with the stem above it (axil) a small growth of a stem there, now could see much bud may be seen. This bud is the starting that told of the orphanage and suffering of point of a new stem. In short, a bud is an garden pets when left to shift for themselves undeveloped stem, and one is at the end of in a cruel, weed-cursed world. A single every branch. Out-of-door plants in winter spray of bleeding heart, dwarfed and disconhave these terminal buds large, due to many solate, struggled at great odds in the grass. scales for protection, but, while growing,

the plants which come up from the roots, as mon good of all. the "ragged sailors," or bachelor's buttons, the giant hollyhocks, hard by are some beds more of these buds, or vital units, from the

time, and usually it will be found that they of geraniums and verbenas, of all the colors are dug about occasionally and a good sup- granted to these flowers by the laws of

Just here the interested reader, and would of the garden to receive a good layer of that his (or her) name was legion, asks how well-rotted compost from time to time. such a bed can be produced, home spun, Some put it on in the late fall and others without being dependent upon the itinerant add it in the early spring. The time does florist or the catalogue of the seed store, not matter so much as the fact of making both, as some think, designed to ensnare the application. The writer calls to mind and deceive. In other words, can granda case of striking contrast between the care mother make her own geranium plants, as the vegetable garden received and that of well as the bed, in which they are so at-Each tractive a feature?

This introduces the whole subject of plant Speaking generally, there Let us make a turn in the road and we these covers are lacking, and the bud is obsoon come out upon a yard that speaks of scured by many young leaves that are uncare on every side. The weeds are making folding and overtopping it. The seats of a poor fight for supremacy, and a whole host vitality are the buds and may be regarded of merry faces, pansies and primroses, are as the units of life. With this idea in mind, signaling a hearty welcome and Godspeed the geranium plant is a community of into every one who comes their way. Besides dividuals all working together for the com-

Propagation by buds, or, in other words, a standing favorite in the old gardens, and by cuttings, consists in removing one or tions under which they will grow by them- to variety by grafting, otherwise we would selves. Now, if the geranium plant consisted have no constancy of sorts. Budding, which of a hundred buds with the stems supporting is essentially the same as grafting, in that it them, it is possible to cut out a dozen or is the introduction of a vital unit, the bud, twenty of these units and continue their with but little of the near-lying substance of growth elsewhere, and not destroy the plant the stem, into the twig of another plant, is that has been divided. These units are the the general way of propagating peaches. cuttings, or slips, and consist of portions of ment stored in it and is close enough to the grafts and budding. which it gets material to supply the loss of lives. food that would otherwise slowly become exhausted. bottom end down, in moist sand, kept warm, and in time the new plant is produced, with its roots grown out from the bottom of the cutting and its branches developed from the original bud upon the slip. In this way the plants may be made for the geranium bed. The hundred plants in a bed may be slips from a single plant, and therefore all the foliage and bloom in the bed be alike.

Had the cuttings been taken in equal numbers from three different varieties of geranium and the plants thus produced arranged according to a plan, the result would have been a figure or design, as a cross, star, letter, etc. The point to be impressed here is that by bud propagation, that is, by division of the mother plant, the offspring possess the same characteristics as the parent. In up which would otherwise be lost.

some other plant closely related to the one a weed of no small consequence. bearing the cuttings—in this case called

plant community, and giving them condi- grown from cuttings. Apples are kept true

But we have strayed away from the atthe stem, each bearing at least one bud. tractive old-fashioned garden in the en-The leaf may or may not be left upon the deavor to show how plants may be propa-The stem has a considerable nourish- gated; and slips and cuttings led us off to Grandmother knew bud so that it will not lack sustenance. But much about these methods and was anxious the slip will soon dry out and die unless to get slips of any tender plants in her garplaced where it can absorb moisture and at den before the frosts had swept over them the same time send out roots by means of like a cloud and snuffed out their precious

> The hardy perennial herbs she propagates The cutting is at once placed, by cutting up the clump of roots and making a dozen out of one, by spade, trowel, and knife. Thus the increase was quickly made with the humble, shade-loving, fragrant lily-of-the-valley-sweet to grandmother, for she wore a large bunch of the sprays of white bells long years ago upon her wedding day. She knows that it is a personal gain to be generous with roots, for the soil gets too full of some sorts, and it is a healthful process for her own plants that, for example, the live-for-ever clumps are broken up and spread throughout the neighborhood.

There is quite a little list of "escapes" around an old place. The myrtle, it may be, gets out of bounds and runs down the slope under the evergreen trees, and covers the ground with its shiny foliage and stars of blue blossoms in early spring. Not unshort, it is in this way that a large number like it is the moneywort, and there may be of the varieties of cultivated plants are kept some reason for complaint on the part of the neatest farmers that the "butter and Instead of setting the cuttings in sand or eggs," or "toad flax," has reached with its soil they are often placed in the wood of roots beyond the flower garden and become

The chapter lengthens and the second scions—and the transfer is called grafting. form of plant propagation needs a passing Grafting is the method adopted with plants word. It is the one most familiar to all, that are generally more woody than the namely, by seeds, and therefore requires geranium; however, cuttings, or slips, are less attention. Seeds are buds, when connot confined to soft stems, for grapes, cur-sidered carefully; but are produced difrants, roses, and a long list of plants are ferently than ordinary ones, and designed for the spreading as well as the propagation of the kind. All plants which run somewhat obscure, but at the same time very through their whole course in a single season important field of cross-breeding of plants need to have a harvest as well as a seeding Here again grandmother is well informed, and if her sweet peas are to her liking she saves the seed and plants them the next spring. Should certain plants be more to her fancy than others she gathers the seed of such with more than her usual Long ago she learned the art of developing new sorts, and she knows that they cannot be planned for with certainty, but are apt to come by varying the conditions under which the plants thrive. But, best of all, she realizes that she must be on the watch and save the seed of any sort that varies toward a standard of excellence she has set up. It is this new strain of pea or poppy that interests her more than anything else, because it brings her close to nature's heart, and she becomes an agent in the introduction to the world of something that has not been before. She is a co-worker with the Power that would have progress if not perfection in living things.

Grandmother has learned from her garden of the bulb-growers. that while slips and cuttings are the means contrariwise often endowed with a fondness for digression. She has reasoned upon the subject and finds back of the cutting but one parent, and in the seed the mingled currents of two previous lives. In short, plants do breed and cross and combine, and in this operation new forms of leaf, habits of stem, colors of flower, etc., may arise. She has found out and practiced the methods by which wild plants have been changed into cultivated sorts, or, more accurately, the kinds now under cultivation have come out of the wild species. The way they have originated has been various, but chiefly by natural changes due to new surroundings, and these modifications preserved by selection become the basis for further variations.

It is not for us here to enter into the deep, and the production of hybrids that combine the qualities of two long lines of well-established ancestors. In passing it can only be said that by the removal of the stamens from the flowers of pinks and bringing to them a few days later the pollen from another sort a cross is brought about, the parentage of which is known. It might have taken place haphazard, through the agency of insects. Thus grandmother's phlox grown from seed have all sorts of colors to the blooms. and the seed is known as mixed. Her beds of deeply rooted perennial phlox were probably all alike and represent the descent of one and the same plant, and will remain constant so long as the roots continue to live.

Would you get a striking view of the variations an old garden favorite may undergo, please glance at the modern gladiolus. In a bed of these there may be the blood, so to speak, of several species, of all shades of color and intensity. It is a dazzling result of the art of the hybridizer and the patience

Along with these many new sorts due to of preserving sorts true to name, seeds are crossing and selecting, there has gone on, slowly of course, the process of doubling, and this merits a word in connection with grandmother's garden. The old-fashioned hollyhock was termed single, but now it is too often replaced by double sorts. color may be of almost any shade; but in place of the open bell the bloom is like a full-blown modern rose. This whole process of doubling, while essentially simple, is a result brought about by culture and rarely met with in nature. It is a replacement of the stamens by petals; of pollen-bearing organs with those that are more showy. It is a retrograde movement, or triumph of the vegetative over the reproductive processes.

Plants in the garden and greenhouse, under the stimulus of culture, are less in-Following upon this is the whole system of clined to produce seed and more apt to plant breeding which has for its foundation form "leaves in the flower" than stamens. the combining, by means of the flower, of This tendency is encouraged and the speed the qualities most desired in two sorts, and of doubling is increased by the gardener's selecting the best that the crosses produce. selective art. As a result, we have nearly

everything doubled, often at the expense garden that the flowers were so generally of real beauty, frequently to sterility, when single, and therefore perfect botanically, propagation must then be by cuttings, and and from the standpoint of the lover of with the gain of a novelty if not a mon- nature. Respectable imitations of double strosity in its full sense. There are poppies flowers can be made out of tinted paper, but that may easily be mistaken for peonies, it takes a born artist to deceive one with several inches across, quite in the modern single blooms. spirit that places first in the flower show the biggest chrysanthemum, one to a plant, and the eye with a stripe of crimson, then a row a foot in diameter. If the richest ball of of orange and another of blue. The florred, the modern hot-house rose, exceeds the ist sets out a number of plants already in delicate tints and fragrance of the wild form, bloom, which are to be trimmed to a given and the doubled poppy or petunia the single height and width and be looked at from a sorts, the writer will still cherish the hope distance. Grandmother's garden, like Topsy, that the stamens of Easter lilies will main- "just growed," a product of the elements, tain their present form and number, even soil, sunshine, seed, and rain, and a rare love though the anthers, with their profusion of in the heart of the one who supplied the conchocolate colored pollen, are considered a ditions for the products that unfolded the nuisance by many.

It was one of the charms of grandmother's watchful and keenly appreciative eye.

Modern flower gardens are made to strike whole season through under the keeper's

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

AN ANATOMY OF SUICIDE. June 7.

value of life, especially in their judgment of the death-flood of the Ganges, or in a suicide.

Savages are careless of life, ferocious in gate of his judge. battle, pitiless to prisoners, indifferent to the except in the rites of superstition. Their cause every man was pledged by fearful ordinary conditions of living, to say nothing oaths to commit suicide if robbed, whereon bearable by civilized man; yet these do not and village, until all were destroyed. rouse in the dull brain of primitive man a of vitality.

among the higher-typed orientals, but it is whoever gave the causal offense, and premainly of a social or religious impulse. sumes him to be such whose threshold is Max Müller tells us that the Hindoos re- defiled with blood. gard this life as "a prison whose walls may be broken in order to breathe the fresh, but religious, social, or judicial, obeyed in a C-June.

pure air of a higher life." Hence there is no scruple in a devotee to cast himself be-HERE is an obvious contrast between fore the crushing car of his idol, or in a Christianity and other religions in philosopher who has exhausted the wisdom their estimate of the meaning and of this world and longs for nirvana to seek wronged suitor to starve himself at the

The caste of carriers in India formerly wounded, the unfortunate, the invalid, the conveyed valuables by a solitary messenger aged: but they do not practice felo de se,1 more safely than a squad of police, beof frequent and unmitigated calamities in his clan would prosecute a remorseless war, pestilence, and famine, would be un- vendetta against the thief, his family, friends,

The Chinese secure revenge or exact tribreaction sufficient to countervail the instinct ute for their heirs by self-slaughter at the gate of an enemy, or of an opulent neigh-Self-immolation is frightfully prevalent bor, because the law holds for the crime

In these cases the motive is not selfish,

self-preservation which appears only in a piteous command. high stage of intellectuality, sophisticated by artificiality.

Thus the ancients of Greece and Rome. fairest flowers of un-Christian civilization, approved, with barely an exception, the the miseries of this, and the happiness of practice of suicide. They held that in cer- that other life, to precipitate themselves, for tain events it was not only justifiable but example's sake first leading the way." highly honorable, and rose from the cate-Zeno and Epicurus, although founders of man's life is absolutely his own to be disschools with quite oppugnant ideas of life, posed of at his will. the writers of history Tacitus and Plutarch, the students of nature Aristotle and Pliny, the models of virtue Cato and Marcus "voluntary departure." Seneca, perhaps the difference is diametric. the "noblest Roman of them all," says: Pliny says, "God cannot end his own life with supreme authority. though he wish, but he has given to mortals this best of boons."

more who flung themselves untimely and structure of the spiritual life. nes, Themistocles, Mithridates, Cato, Han- his Maker. Atticus, Lucretius, Petronius, Diodorus, the Lord." and Zeno. The last hanged himself besuccessor, Cleanthes,4 fell ill, and by the a ceaseless evolution of powers.

method perverse and maladroit. In fact, it put in a warm bath, but this stimulant failseems that suicide, pure and simple, arises ing, he drank a cup of poison. It acted from a vitiation of the natural instinct of slowly, and at last he was suffocated at his

> Quaint, pedantic Burton tells us that "Theombrotus Ambraciotes persuaded I don't know how many hundreds of his auditors, by a luculent oration he made of

All this is explicable as the logical result gory of crime to that of valorous virtue. of the ruling opinion, which none of these The moralists Plato and Socrates, besides "lovers of wisdom" questioned, that a

June 14.

Between this and the theory of Christian-Aurelius, and even many poets commend a ity as to life and the obligations of living

Whatever interpretation we apply to the "Does one suffer hardship? If thou dost narrative of creation in Genesis, the phrase not wish to fight it is proper to flee. Who "The Lord God breathed into his nostrils withholds thee reluctant? . . . He is a the breath of life and man became a living coward who dies without reason, but a fool soul" suggests that life is an emanation who lives in distress. . . . Any way is from the self-existent source of all being. permissible that leads to liberty. . . . "In him we live and move and have our Let us give God thanks that no man is being." It is therefore sacred and inviocompelled to live against his will." And lable. The Creator alone is "Lord of life,"

Moreover it is, in this world, the basis of character, destiny, and our eternal condi-As said, so done; for among the eminent tion. For the natural life is the groundof those times were these and countless work on which is edified the marvelous unbidden into eternity: Lycurgus, Aris- only all a man now is, but all he may be totle, Chrysippus, Empedocles, Demosthe- and may do constitute his responsibility to "Whether we live, we live nibal, Cleopatra, Brutus, Crassus, Plancus, unto the Lord; whether we die, we die unto

It is the divine purpose that "we should cause he had put a finger out of joint. His have life and have it more abundantly," in advice of his physician abstained from food days are in his hands who "holds the keys until a perfect recovery, when he decided of death," and self-murder is rebellion that having gone so far on his last journey it against God's law of our life—a desperate was folly to retrace his steps, and so starved attempt to thwart his purpose, a denial of to death. Seneca, calling his friends around his merciful design, a negation of our dehim, opened his veins, but the scant and slug- velopment, a contempt of his sacred gift, a gish blood of age refused to flow. He was refusal of all obligations. It is the sum of

It assumes the prerogative of God.

fore affirmed by all the ruling ideas of Scrip- praises to God; while the keeper, probably ture as to the origin, nature, and value of a Roman veteran, wakened from sleep at possession, but a privilege. present uses only, but for immeasurable leaving him to answer for them with his life. growths in eternity. It is not self-centered, universe.

record, without a trace of didacticism to de- And when Paul shouted out of the darkness tract from the pungency of the narrative, to the jailer, "Do thyself no harm," he was career of moral disintegration, proceeding in every man. a disregard of the higher meanings of life, destruction. And who can forget the words Rome as the cross itself, was apparent in of the Master about the traitor-suicide, the earliest patristic teaching. The verdict been born"? Better never to have existed summed up in the words of Burton: "These than to have so lived as thus to die, having are false and pagan positions, profane, perverted and belied all the promise of life.

Hence the proper posture of the soul, in the worst distresses, is that of the old-world saint whose wife, pagan in spirit that she until my change cometh."

Still must it not be forgotten that Christianity inculcates self-sacrifice to the point of "laying down one's life for the brethren." In a word, we are taught that life has a validity and sacredness higher than any conceivable selfish consideration; yet far above these in turn are the claims of humanity, of native land, of liberty, of faith, for which one may, and ofttimes must, adventure his life.

himself," yet was incapable of the moral of Christianity." No sooner did it gain conweakness which issues in suicide. He had trol than its abhorrence of suicide was exa desire to "depart and be with Christ," pressed in canon and civil laws of great se-

all sins in thus dissolving the very founda- yet was willing to remain while God kept tions of duty, faith, hope, patience, disci- him at his post. This is the Christian attipline, piety—all that is noble. It abrogates tude. Its antithesis to that of paganism is all relations, and is the apotheosis of self-pointed in the incident at the jail of Philippi. The apostles, fast in the stocks of a dun-The edict "Thou shalt not kill" is theregeon and liable to death, yet cheerily sang It is not self-evolved but divinely be- midnight by the earthquake, drew his sword It is not a gift, but a trust; not a with intent of suicide, because he feared his It is not for captives had fled through the open gates,

Yes, these ancients, with all their boasted independent, irresponsible, but part of a valor, really lacked the courage to bear the wise and merciful design which includes the ills of life with patience and dignity; while the followers of Jesus have taught the world The examples of suicide in Scripture how to "endure all hardness, as good solaffirm all this in the reverse order. In the diers," with a serenity, steadfastness, and uncases of Samson, Saul, and Ahithophel, the selfishness, which was a new form of virtue. points, like the finger of fate, to a previous voicing the admonition of the Gospel to

The influence of these ideas, which were and issuing in the doom of unpitied self- as novel and as foolish to Athens and to "good were it for that man if he had never of the church fathers on the pagans may be stoical paradoxes, wicked examples. It boots not what heathen philosophers determine in this kind, they are impious, abominable, and upon a wrong ground. . . . God and all was, bade him "curse God and die"-"All good men are against it. He that stabs the days of mine appointed time will I wait another can kill his body, but he that stabs himself kills his own soul. these hard censures of those who offer violence to their own persons are to be mitigated, as in such as are mad and know not what they do, deprived of reason, as a ship void of a pilot."

The effect of Christian teaching is thus stated by Lecky: "Suicide during many centuries almost absolutely ceased in all the civilized, active, and progressive part of mankind." He adds that it was "a complete revo-St. Paul "counted not his life dear unto lution effected in this space by the influence of life measures the power of the restraint.

June 21.

to the neopaganism⁵ of the eighteenth century. Classicism revived not only in art, architecture, literature, costume, and custom, but in the passion for death. guillotine was as bloody as ever the Coliseum on a Roman holiday, and multitudes sought death, shamelessly blasphemous, drunkenly ribald, or whimpering in maudlin self-pity.

It is a singular contributory proof of this is only the long for "Quien sabe?" assertion that wherever men have been strongly infected by the classic spirit, to the atrophy of the Christian spirit, either single the general condition of society, and the inscholars, or classes and cults, there is apology for suicide. Thus Sir Thomas More, Voltaire, Rousseau, Gibbon, Hume, Dr. Donne, Montaigne, Montesquieu,6 and others not a advocates.

crease may be questioned, in the absence of summa summarum, to insanity. forty-four, in Italy forty-nine, in England came. seventy-four, and in three New England States ninety-nine. It would appear that physical agony so far as either is con-

f, which, with their sustaining reasons climate is not a determining factor, for the astilled throughout the body of Christian rate is high in snowy Sweden and sunny men, abolished the crime. It was well-nigh France, but low in both Scotland and Italy; an unknown offense in the Middle Ages. while the last group, most papal and most To be sure, men did not then need to seek Protestant of countries, proves that the type far or wait long for death, but the very dolor of religion is nothing, while potent religious convictions are everything in the matter. is the highest in dense populations, where the strife of living is fiercest; yet poverty The renaissance of suicide is chargeable alone does not promote it, for in the scale of wealth Scotland is poor, Italy is poorer, and Ireland poorest.

The soldiers, in all armies, exceed enor-It was accom- mously other classes in their proportion, owpanied by a repudiation of the Christian idea ing doubtless to the unnaturalness and moral of life. It was most conspicuous in France, unwholesomeness of their lives. Next to where, says Lecky, "for a brief period, and them, at a considerable distance, come innin this one country, the action of Christian- keepers and "those having constant access ity appeared suspended." It was one mark to alcohol"; and then chemists, druggists, of the amazing similarity between this pe- and medical men. In fact, the educated, exriod, culminating in the French Revolution, cept clergymen, whose rate is astonishingly and that of the decadence of Roman auster- low, far surpass the illiterate. To be sure, ity. There was the same levity of respect, these are European statements, and proband contempt for life. The square of the ably do not exactly apply to American conditions.

> As to the causes of this moral malady in our times, some social scientists are satisfied with saying, "It is a minute and rather obscure disease of the social organism"; which Buckle is hardly more explicit when he says, "No doubt suicide is merely the product of dividual only carries into effect the necessary consequences of preceding circumstances"; correct, may be, but vague.

The popular estimate errs in the opposite few of the modern pagans, have been its direction of positive assertion that it is due to intolerable suffering from disease, or to But in our most Christian century suicide despair at failure in love, in business, in amcontinues. The assertion of its steady in- bition, or to hard conditions of living, or, adequate statistics. Such as we have, how- matter of fact few flee into the grave to esever, reveal some suggestive facts. In 1882 cape a mortal malady or a martyrdom of anthere were suicides to the million of popula- guish. General Grant was one of many who, tion as follows: in Saxony three hundred if ever it were justifiable, might have sought and seventy-one, the highest, and in Ireland euthanasia, and yet he stood to his post, twenty-one, the lowest rate; in Scotland though it was a forlorn hope, until the order

Suicide is due rather to mental than to

tributory; yet chagrin of failure, or suf- selves, until the alarmed magistrates issued ferance of "the slings and arrows of outra- an edict that the bodies should be exposed geous fortune," while oft the occasions are in the market place, when a sentiment of womnot the deepest causes. For multitudes drown- anly modesty allayed the passion for death. ing in a sea of troubles rise again to buffet It is probable, though not recorded, that this the waves until they gain a footing; and it is counsel came from some classicist who rethe slack-twisted, the moral degenerates, the called an analogous case in Spartan Miletus. disgruntled pretenders and aspirants, the remorseful who have not only sorrow but sin and shame to bear, and the despairing that depths.

not suicides.

sane than that all the insane have the suicidal bittered soul he flings himself out of life and conclusive evidence of dementia probably such it is an act of colossal self-esteem. arises from the unreasoned feeling that so un- his vitiated will yields to the strain of misery, natural a deed is impossible for a sane will, instead of rallying all its powers for resistand from the influence of the traditional ver- ance, and at last it breaks in an act of base dict, "temporary aberration of mind," which cowardice. came into vogue at first from a desire to avert the cruel penalties of the English law When one trusts only in earthly good, and though not as applied by benevolently per- and run the risk of finding the waters of facts echo, No! The sufficiency of motive, asunder. The skeptical spirit is universally the ingenuity of preparation, the delibera- deteriorating to the character. It is ever-

Mr. Wesley records several instances of courage of despair. meetings, converted, and "lived happily faculties—is but a living corpse. [and sanely] ever afterward." And there are some historical examples of the arrest of country, anybody, anything, better than himepidemics of suicide which evidence at once self will never heed the sneering, subtle social contagion and amenability to reason, devil who whispers in his ear the advice to Once Napoleon stayed such a frenzy in his "sneak into an unearned grave." army by appeals to the sense of honor that and at Lyons many women drowned them- deterrent.

[June 28.]

In short, the causes are chiefly moral. For have lost self-respect, who sink into the except in the comparatively few cases of diseased brain, the immediate, apparent con-Again, mere hardship hardens the fiber of straining motive is preceded by a long course Nowhere are the conditions nar- of moral degeneration. The suicide is usurower, severer, more stringent than on the ally of intense selfishness or inordinate vanfrontiers of civilization, and yet settlers are ity. He resents his position as though fate had wronged him and the world failed to ap-It is no more true that all suicides are in- preciate him, and so with perverted and em-The general belief that the act is petulantly slams the door behind him.

But, before all, its primal source is unbelief. upon the body and estate of a felo de se. that fails him, what is left? "Without God Against this, however, medical jurisprudence and without hope in the world," it is not says, No! The law as interpreted by courts, surprising that he should long for oblivion, jured juries, adds, No! and some speaking Lethe beyond the veil which he rudely tears tion and declaration of purpose, the clear lastingly unsatisfied. It detects only evil reason of some restored to consciousness in everything. It can find no ground for after the act, and the deterring effects of cer- faith or love in anything. Without loyalty, tain considerations, all point the same way. ideality, enthusiasm, it can have only the No wonder that it persons on their way to make an end of surely breeds both anarchy and suicide. To miserable lives who were arrested by the lose God is to part with hope, and, hopeless, singing or preaching of Methodist open-air the man is already dead in all the higher

He who loves God, loves home, loves

The cure of the deadly impulse, as indiwould be violated by the desertion of suicide; cated by the causes, is twofold, remedial and

Public scorn of the deed, stripped of its masquerade of heroism and romance, will act with force on the very temper most liable to yield. Our press narrates the horrors of suicide with ghastly realism, but that provokes in morbid minds a desire for similar posthumous notoriety. This would be incredible were it not commonplace. our oracles of the modern tripod would make odious and ridiculous this climax of weakness, vanity, and selfishness they would help to scourge suicide along the descensus Averni, whither chivalry and the duello have plunged.

It has been said that Cervantes laughed chivalry out of Spain, its last stronghold in Europe. It may be more exact to say that "villainous saltpeter" blew it out of existence, and yet the armor of its pretense was pierced by the gleaming rapier of the satirist, as well as by the blunderbuss of the peasant made equal thereby to the mailed knight.

This also killed the duello, for the ruffling. homilies. bully was hooted from the stage when his so-called code of honor was satirized. no mere preaching availed to discredit it, siderate, and God-fearing. impious fear to be ludicrous. A frontier the curse at its birth. of heavy caliber, draw at sight, advance at storm. will, and fire with prompt consecutiveness act:

"By which ingenious law, If any two shall quarrel, They may not fight With falchions bright (Which seemed to him immoral), But each a card shall draw, And he who draws the lowest Shall (so 'twas said) Be thenceforth dead-In fact a legal 'ghoest.'

"When off the loser's popped The winner must adopt The loser's poor relations, Discharge his debts, Pay all his bets, And take his obligations."

Satire, caustic but curative, and ridicule, such as Thackeray distilled to physic folly, have no place indeed at the grave of a suicide, but may cry out in the highway against the morbidness, the conceit, the egotism which urge men to it. And their voice will be heard in the Vanity Fairs which heed no

The remedial measures must begin far That back of the act in a tonic ethicism which will practice was at once murder and suicide, yet lead men to be brave, patient, moderate, con-And what is because the pulpiteer had not its votaries that but Christian faith? Whatever prounder his sounding-board. When the press motes love of home, moderation of desires, reset men laughing at its mask of courage, its gard for others, hearty interest in useful work, opera bouffe tragedy, and its usually lame integrity of moral fiber, and contentment and impotent conclusions, it shrank under based on love of the highest and purest a mortal wound. For many who dare to be things which are free privileges, will choke The convictions of duel, spontaneous, vivacious, effective, when faith and the discipline of religion—these two men with self-cocking seven-shooters, are the anchor and cable of life, sure in any

When all is said, for the shattered in brain until one has fallen—this has a sincere sig- who slay themselves, the tenderest pity! nificance which makes it tragical. But when and for the rest-still pity!-duly mixed two apprehensive gentlemen timidly and with blame, not to stamp with shame those politely prick at each other with "bare bod- who have gone to another tribunal than kins"—so ineffectual that no one would en- man's, but to warn, to exhort, to terrify the trust such weapons with the defense of his tempted who still linger this side of the gulf. life in a serious encounter—until by a happy As wise old Burton saith, "Seneca well adchance a scratch oozes adequate blood to viseth, Irascere interfectori, sed miserere interwipe off all dishonor, and the combatants fecti. 11 . . . Who knows how he may be fall into each other's arms and drive home tempted? We ought not to be so rash and to breakfast, then indeed it is time for a rigorous in our censures as some are; char-Sullivan to sing of a Prince who passed an ity will judge and hope the best; God be merciful to us all !"—A. M. Courtenay, D.D.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

BY SYDNEY A. DUNHAM, M. D.

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IX.

CITY VERSUS COUNTRY AIR. HERE are many things to contaminate and few things to purify the air of a large city, however perfect the sanitation may be. There are few things in the country to render air impure and the natural means for improving the atmosphere seldom meet with any interference. The air of a city may be cool, dry, and appear pure, but in this instance things are not what they seem; for if we examine it by the microscope, which aids most in making this adage true, we find the particles of air, like the drops of water, containing innumerable bodies, living and dead—the various forms of bacteria, remnants of feathers and hairs, epithelial cells from various animals, carbon and sand from the soil, and pollen and spores of fungi from the vegetable world.

Chemistry reveals a variety of noxious gases, such as come from the manufacture of sugar, glue, and soap; those from fertilizing and asphalt works; carbonic acid gas, from the combustion of carbon, as coal, gas, oil, and wood; also the many foreign and poisonous gases, defined and undefined; emanations from cesspools, stagnant water, sewers, garbage, closets, and stables. These latter the air which come from a dense population with many factories and workshops. Overcrowding in our large cities will always bring with it certain diseases, and for this reason the mortality will thus always be greater.

In some parts of New York City the population is as high as two hundred and ninety thousand to the square mile. We find in our large cities such diseases as rickets, chorea, and cholera infantum among the tendance in the city; but by going a short children, and consumption, malaria, and distance into the country, where they can nervous exhaustion among those who have obtain a few weeks of farm life and living, passed from childhood to adolescence. of them can be alleviated, and most of them cases the relief has been almost immediate,

cured, by removal to the country. realized many of these evils when he wrote,

"As one who long in populous city pent,

Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air," and Cowper well said,

"God made the country, and man made the town."

We found that by the industries of man the atmosphere of the city has been altered in every constituent by the manner of living, as well as by trades. Leave the noisy, dusty city for a day or a night, and your whole being has imbibed new vigor and that feeling of weight and lethargy has departed. In the country air we notice important qualities and more of the life-giving properties than in the city. There is more ozone, more oxygen, more vegetation to deodorize and purify the air, more light and sunshine, fewer microörganisms, with greater freedom from dust and noxious gases. The absence of pure country air not only impairs the development of man's physical being but is the cause of many chronic diseases.

Many people of the city are unable to realize their weakness until they have noticed the benefits which come from a few weeks in the country. "In those vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenare some of the forms of contamination of ness against nature not to go out and see her richness and partake in her rejoicing with heaven and earth."

> The majority of people working in offices, whether as clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, or typewriters, suffer greatly from nervous irritability, with faintness, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness, and indigestion. They have found it difficult to be comfortable with the best medical at-All they recover without medicine.

country life nor the lack of exercise in the as the air itself. city that produces the change; because, with the same physical surroundings-except atmosphere—in the two places, we find recovery in the country and decline in the city.

trades, others by germs and bad water, so impair the health but to produce active there are some produced by bad air. Some disease. The more sensitive the nervous diseases can best be prevented and cured system of the individual the more easily it by change of air. Children suffering from is influenced by noise. People believe in rickets, for instance, or a failure of nutri-rules for regulating the construction of buildtion, with a lack of nervous, muscular, and ings, for the disposal of garbage and sewage bony strength, which is most evident by the of their manufactories, for limiting the hours twisted limbs or ill-shaped head, with the of work and the speed of driving and runsame amount of food, exercise, and personal ning cars in towns and cities; but they feel hygiene do poorly in the city but recover in that any attempt at limiting the amount of the country. Cholera infantum—that most noise they produce is unnecessary and dreaded disease among bottle-fed children- absurd. Our modern cities are noisy ones or the so-called "summer diarrheas" are not only during the working hours but durchiefly due to heat and bad air. This is ing the night, when the majority of mannoticeable in the diminishing death rate of kind needs that rest which only comes from our large cities where there have been good peaceful sleep. Where the physiological fresh-air missions established, which are the effects of noise end and the pathological greatest of all missions for children.

Medicine and surgery have made rapid stood; but the effects of bad air as a pre- only within certain distances. disposing cause to disease have not, as yet, these and what is at present known in me- organs. teorology, yet we are at a loss to know why

even when the symptoms were apparently of is probable that the idiosyncrasies of the a serious nature. It is not the rest of the patient have as much to do with the change

X.

NOISE AS A SANITARY NUISANCE.

Noise, like some of the other minor and variable agents of the atmosphere, may be As we found some diseases produced by increased to such an extent as not only to begin is difficult to decide.

This is a noisy world. Sound is a mode progress in the last century, but many dis- of motion and may or may not reach the eases arising from the customs of our mod- nerve of hearing. The vibrations of any ern cities and the artificial mode of life, material body are carried by aërial waves with the tendency to greater centralization, the same as odors radiate in all directions. are still much in advance of medical prog- Sound waves beat upon the ear drum and Diseases are much more successfully the branches of the auditory nerve the same treated, operations more safely performed, as the waves of water from the ocean beat deformities more easily corrected, and the upon the shore. This motion of the unicause and course of disease better under- verse is constant and recognized by man

When the eve is unable to adapt itself to been thoroughly investigated. The cause the rays of light which enter, we say that it and cure of diseases by climate are not as is a case of eye strain and proper glasses yet on a scientific basis. We have the ap- are needed to correct the defect. We find paratus, the equipment for the work, but the many nervous disturbances which are conoperator is wanting. There is the ther- tinued until this cause is removed. So we mometer, barometer, anemometer, hydrom- may have ear strain to-day on account of the eter,2 and sunshine recorder; but with all continued effect of noises upon our auditory

Many people are insensible to eye strain one climate is stimulating in one disease and will not believe that there is any diffiand in another sedative; why it cures asthma culty with their eyes until many nervous in one case and aggravates it in another. It symptoms, local and general, disappear

nerve of hearing has no convenient way of the chief one of the special senses receives modifying the wave impulse pressing upon the least attention and protection. Rest and it. All instruments applied to the ear at quiet are much needed and sought for by the present are intended to increase the inten- nervous American, and the great disturber of sity of sound waves and thus improve the them both is noise. The noises which disturb hearing when it is impaired. There are the sick and the well are the electric bell, times when the sound is too intense for the the steam whistle, and the human yell, which sense of hearing, and instruments for modi- occur at all times of the night. fying them are quite as necessary in assist- bell we can endure a while yet. ing the organs of hearing as those which nance in regard to limiting and controlling are used to aid the sense of sight. The the noise nuisance is as much needed as an nervous system sometimes becomes abnor- ordinance for keeping the streets clean, and mally sensitive and it is under these condi-preventing the contamination of the air by tions that we find it so susceptible to external smoke. influences. There are circumstances when the nerves are so altered in function that the slightest breeze or change of temperature causes sneezing, as in hay fever. Many reflex manner produce general disturbances the sun's rays, whence all colors come. the loud and continued noises of the ham- long life. mer.

their power to respond to impulses by being of carbonic acid gas and the giving off of continually exposed to overwork or over- oxygen. At night this exchange of gases in stimulation we conclude that whenever these the vegetable cells is not only retarded but nerves are weakened they suffer greater dan-reversed. It is now demonstrated that aniger from those influences which in health mals give off carbonic acid gas in the light produce disease. When we are prostrated more than in the dark, therefore the waste by disease, not only the senses of taste, sight, product of the metabolism of animal cells is smell, and feeling are disturbed but the sense increased by the light. This would at once of hearing becomes so sensitive that the tick prove injurious to their growth or welfare if

when proper glasses are adjusted. The of a clock is painful. In these conditions A city ordi-

XI.

LIGHT VERSUS DARKNESS.

LIGHT stimulates and facilitates the nutrihave experienced the flushed face or the tion and growth of animal as well as vegeperspiration of the body that follows slight table life. Sunlight has the same effect upon mental excitement. Any one of the special the child as upon the plant; both become senses may become hypersensitive and in a vigorous and of good color when exposed to of the system. The sense of hearing is pro- kept in the dark, they become pale, weak, and duced through the most delicate and com- useless. Every one has noticed how house plicated structures within the body. Every plants and vegetables in a dark cellar invibration within hearing distance causes the cline toward the light; so it was with a little membrana tympani to vibrate and this im- boy who was so nearly blind that the light pulse is transferred to a plexus of nerves could enter only one eye at a point about the through which it reaches the brain. Sound size of a pin's head; this child at the age of waves coming to the ear are stored up in the two years would seek a window through nerve cells as molecular energy, the same as which the sun shone brightly and remain a piece of iron holds within its molecules there an hour at a time. It was hardly the energy which is brought to it from the intelligence on the part of the boy to seek repeated blows of a hammer. These mole- the light, but rather it was one of nature's cules become heated when the blows of the hidden powers; the same that inclined the hammer are frequent and severe enough. plant toward the light—that force by which Boiler makers become permanently deaf, from nature always endeavors to protect and pro-

In the daytime the digestion of the plant Whenever we find healthy nerves losing is most active, and consists in the taking in

product of the vegetable cells should be in- remedy. Persons with bald heads are just creased at the same time and in sufficient learning to take off their hats to the sun, quantity to equalize these two most impor- and when this practice is faithfully followed tant gases of the atmosphere. While the the hair grows as do the energies. vegetable gives off more oxygen in the light, cient solarium is as good and as much needed it at the same time stores up within its cells to-day as in the past. In a dwelling, the more of the carbon from the carbonic acid room for a sun bath is as desirable as that gas. We find that the plant as well as other for the water bath. They could be comthings was made for man, and he is depend- bined with great advantage. ent upon it for life and growth. Light increases oxygenation of the tissues by stimu- in purifying the atmosphere as we found it lating both respiration and circulation. Tis- to be for water, buildings should be so consue exchange is more active and the body structed in large cities as to let the sunlight temperature of man is a little higher during into every yard, alley, and corner. the day than night. This is due not only to should have larger windows and more of exercise, as some will say, but to the stimu- them in our dwellings; more glass and less lating action of light. The body tempera- brick and stone and wood in their constructure of man runs a little lower in the early tion. The sunshine must come into your morning than in the afternoon, as every home, and the draperies and furniture that physician has observed in sickness where the are injured by its rays should never be used patient was surrounded by the same quiet- as an excuse for closing the blinds and shutness for the entire twenty-four hours. This ting out the life-giving properties of the sun. change of bodily heat can only be accounted By exposing yourself to an abundance of sunfor by the stimulating action of light and the shine your digestion is better, your disposisedative action of darkness. Darkness lessens and prevents the higher nutrition of most kinds of organic life. In arctic expeditions Dr. Kane says darkness is the worst enemy are a chief cause of enervation and of physto be contended with. Many animals would ical and mental weaknesses, and persons sicken and die from its weakening effects.

Excitable, nervous patients are quieted by darkening the room, and the sedative action of medicine is greatly aided by the absence of light. Convalescence can be greatly hastened by the addition of sunlight.

The application of the foregoing principles to everyday life is readily seen. When tired and depressed, with slow digestion and feeble nutrition, nervous energy lacking, with a general decline of physical force, we need plenty of pure air enlivened with bright sunshine. If the plant depends upon the sunlight for its chlorophyll, which gives it such beautiful color or colors, man depends upon it for his hemoglobin³ to give him his complexion. Weak plants taken from the shade put on color and get strength in the sunlight. Persons working in a dark office or shop, with pale, sallow skin, loss of appetite, with pend upon tanned and sunburned faces. little ambition and every function impaired,

it had not been well ordained that the waste should look for air, light, and exercise as a

If the sun is just as powerful and needful tion better, your inclination stronger, and your mind clearer.

Dark living-rooms, offices, and workshops spending their lives in them will always find themselves victims to a great variety of ailments, which are only remedied by removing the cause.

Trudeau and others have demonstrated that a rabbit injected with the germ of tuberculosis and kept in a damp, cold, dark place rapidly succumbs to the disease; but another, injected with some of the same material and let go free, lives a long time and ultimately may recover.

Mothers of the present generation would do better if they would allow their children to become tanned by exposing them to the sunshine rather than keeping them pale by protecting them from it. Instead of calling their children away from the sun they should teach them to seek its rays. Good digestion depends upon a good appetite, and both de-

Recent therapeutics of sunlight are re-

corded in the following experiments by Büch- red. Although not so easily determined, the morning there was a maximum.

has been found more essential than drugs, and has been recommended by Finsen, who used red curtains as shades.

of light, has been practiced, and always with of equal value yet more obscure. great benefit. All of the active eruptive skin are milder and improve faster when light is excluded. The sun gives light and heat, but the great phenomena of usefulness lie in its chemical action.

By studying the physical effects of a ray those effects which are at present unseen. When passing through a prism it gives us use is to bring rest after action. seven beautiful colors, ranging from violet to indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and

ner which show the benefits of sunlight upon why should we doubt that there is just as certain bacteria and upon the purification of great a variety in the usefulness, when aprivers. He found without doubt that there plied to human life, as there is in the color? was a day and night variation in the num. The violet may represent the one by which ber of germs in river water, dependent upon vitality is increased, as we have learned the sterilizing influence of light. In the that light is a stimulant, and that all metabearly evening there was a minimum, but in olism of the vegetable and the animal cells takes place more rapidly when exposed It has been found that sunlight is a pow- to its action. The indigo may stand for the erful agent in disinfecting the waters of lakes, manner by which indisposition is relieved ponds, and rivers containing bacteria, and when we spend some time in the open air. particularly those germs which produce ty- The blue, that by which buoyancy returns phoid fever, cholera, dysentery, and other when the bright sun shines forth after the affections of the digestive canal which come clouds of a rainy day have passed. The to man through the water he drinks. To green, that by which grandeur can be more prevent the pitting of smallpox a dark room fully appreciated after spending some time in dark rooms, tunnels, or caves. Yellow, that by which youth is sustained and developed, with the many powers of endurance. Inflammatory diseases of the skin are much The orange, that which organizes and resubdued by keeping the patient from the light. generates. The red, that which revitalizes, In cases of erysipelas, covering of the skin lends vigor, and rejuvenates. Besides these with cotton, to exclude the stimulating effect beautiful primary colors, there are others

So when applied to health, the rays of the diseases which cover the surface of the body sun have powers that are not easily determined. Light is life; it was the first thing made by the Creator, and the creation of all organic life depended upon it. When darkness was in the world there was no life; and God said, "Let there be light," and there of light we may be better able to understand was light, and with the light there came life.

Darkness is the enemy of life and its chief

"And 'tis my faith that every flower enjoys the air it breathes."

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN AUTHORS.

BY MAURICE THOMPSON.

all so nearly at the same time in our literary man, T. B. Aldrich, T. W. Higginson, W. history, was composed of men and women D. Howells, Henry James, Frank R. Stockwho, with the single exception of Poe, lived ton, and Edward Everett Hale as prominent full measure of production.

HE group of distinguished American group, with most, or at least many, of its authors which disappeared when members still living and working beyond Holmes, Whittier, and Lowell died, middle life, has R. H. Stoddard, E. C. Stedto old age, each giving to the world the figures, all having passed fifty-five, and most A younger of them under seventy years of age.

first mention among the living and active ive writers as Thomas Nelson literature, thought, and manners with forma- well Edwards. tive influence. Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard, of literary importance. longed in this notable group of writers.

Imogen Guiney, Gertrude Hall, and Mrs. humor is delicate and his style attractive. Ella Wheeler Wilcox have written poetry of a high order. It may not be out of the way lyrics, and bright vers de societé, Dr. Samuel to mention, in passing, the interesting group Minturn Peck, whose welcome has been of young Canadian poets, among whom are generous and well deserved. We have al-Charles G. D. Roberts, Bliss Carman, and ready named Madison Cowein; but among Archibald Lampman, William Wilfred Camp- southern poets his is a distinct voice; and bell, Duncan Campbell Scott, and George in command of a rich color vocabulary he Frederick Cameron.

of distinction have dealt almost exclusively has captivated the public with simple and with novels and stories of a realistic cast. homely melodies. William H. Hayne, son of One romancer of remarkable power has in the late Paul Hamilton Hayne, writes sweetly, recent years, however, achieved almost un- and often with a certain epigrammatic crispparalleled success. "Ben Hur" and "The ness which sets him well apart as a distinct Prince of India," by General Lew Wallace, and original poet. Joel Chandler Harris, are books which have been immensely although not a writer of verse, is a poet, and popular all over the civilized world. Gen- in the creation of "Uncle Remus" has added eral Wallace's first romance, entitled "The to our literature a figure as striking and per-Fair God," is perhaps his best; but it has haps as enduring as any to be found in art. not attracted as much attention as have the William Wallace Harney, of Florida, is a other two. George W. Cable in his creole poet who has written too little for any safe romance, "The Grandissimes," gave evi- criticism to be made of his gifts; but some dence of splendid imagination, a glowing of his short pieces are peculiarly attractive. style, and fine descriptive and dramatic vigor. This book is, indeed, one of the tains, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, Mrs. Ella masterpieces of American romance. It is of Higginson, Mary Hallock Foote, Ambrose

It would be prudent not to discuss ages value, moreover, as a landmark in our literwhen speaking of our women writers. Mrs. ary history, since it marks the beginning of Stowe's noble work is done. Mrs. Julia genuine art in the prose fiction of the South. Ward Howe may be accorded the honor of It opened the way for such able and attractwomen who have impressed American Richard Malcolm Johnston, and Harry Still-

West of the Allegheny Mountains we have Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Ward, Harriet Pres- had a group of writers whose work has atcott Spofford, Frances Hodgson Burnett tracted wide attention. General Wallace, (born in England), and Margaret Deland James Whitcomb Riley, and Eugene Field may be mentioned together, without refer- have been already spoken of, and space will ence to age, as representative American permit no more than mere mention of Mr. fiction writers whose novels and stories are Hamlin Garland, Henry B. Fuller, John Mrs. Stoddard, Vance Cheney, Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, moreover, is a poet of striking originality. Meredith Nicholson, Mrs. Reginald De The late Constance Fenimore Woolson be- Koven, Lilian Bell, Mrs. Ella Higginson, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and Miss Har-Our later poets are many, and some of riet Monroe. Mr. Riley's dialect verse has them remarkable; among them are H. C. made him famous on account of its fine Bunner, Edgar Fawcett, J. H. Boner, J. W. touches of human nature and its rich musi-Riley, Richard Watson Gilder, Madison cal qualities. Mr. Fuller's novels are well Cowein, and Eugene Field (lately deceased). written and abound in striking passages of Miss Edith M. Thomas, Helen Gray Cone, descriptive and literary ornamentation. His

Farther south we have a writer of songs, stands a master. Frank L. Staunton, of In fiction, contemporary American writers Georgia, is another poet who, like Riley,

In the far West, beyond the Rocky Moun-

Bierce, and quite a long list of writers well ful of novelty; but its style is crude, slangy, and florid.

sketch like this, to do more than offer quick means, the states and sections are as clearly aid to the student in search of a general a part of American life as they ever were. knowledge of living American authors. Let The result of literature has been specializait be understood that the present writer does tion, mostly of a self-conscious and predeternot attempt to compare one American writer mined sort. We have the "Hoosier poet," with another, or to determine the relative the "creole romancer," the "New England standing of any. Where one fails another story-writer," the "negro-dialect writer" and may show strength, and vice versa. Suffice what not. Who stands for the whole of it for our purpose that we look directly at America in prose or poetry? our subject and say what seems to be true, without considering the interests or the ambi- der, a novelist be exceedingly strong, withtions of individuals. Mention of one au- out filling the measure of national signifithor's merits must not be taken as implying cance. Possibly it is better for us that our demerits in those authors not mentioned. singers, our romancers, and our novelists call attention to our literary army in the field, ners of observation, experience, and expreswithout assuming to point out its leaders.

what the nation really is. Whenever this country. appears not to be true it will be found that the nation has no poets of the first order. sketches of Californian characters and con-By this standard of measurement America ditions, the western pictures by Riley, Field, has never had a truly great poet, in the and Nye, the southern studies of Cable, sense that we use the word to distinguish Frank L. Staunton, and Joel Chandler Har-Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Burns. ris, and the international comparisons of But by the same criterion Great Britain has Henry James and W. D. Howells, if grasped had but one great poet during Victoria's all at once and made to give up a composite reign. Alfred Tennyson's poetry is much of significance, like the fragrance from a potit truly national in the highest and broadest pourri, might satisfy the most skeptical mind meaning of the word. Whittier, Emerson, that, as a people, we are not without a suffi-Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes were New cient gift of self-expression. England poets. Even in Lowell's admirable "Biglow Papers" the New Englander out- Mitchell, Richard Hovey, James Lane Allen, runs the American. Our great Pacific gold Amélie Rives (Princess Troubetskoi), Miss coast and the magnificent state of Texas are Grace King, and Mrs. Burton Harrison are a tremendous criticism of the Whig dialect among the writers who have recently atclassic.

It may be made plain by future historians worthy of honorable mention, have added that the original nature of our government, much to the sum of our national literature. with its sovereign states and its central core Bret Harte has, indeed, rarely been equaled of union, or its sovereign union and its sepaas a dramatic story-teller, and his style, while rate, self-governed states, was inimical to not an English model, is vivid and fasci- the early formation of a truly national feelnating. Joaquin Miller's poetry is vigorous, ing. Patriotism was easy enough; but the highly colored, dashing in spirit, and brim- sense of unity did not commonly pass beyond the state line or the periphery of a section. And even now, after our great war and It would be impossible, in a mere running the full settlement of what the word Union

Happily a poet may be of a very high or-And the particular object of this paper is to have been forced into special nooks and corsion. At all events, no literature of the past Poetry is the result of the highest and or present is as rich in what may be called purest art known to men, and in its best de- local reflection as ours, and perhaps the sum velopment has always been the surest index of all our special work gives a literature more of civilization. A nation's poets represent strikingly national than that of any modern

Lowell's Yankee studies, Bret Harte's

George E. Woodberry, Langdon Elwyn tracted marked public attention. Mr. Woodberry's labors, in connection with Mr. Sted- ton Mabie, Henry Van Dyke, Frank Bolles, poetry.

short stories, American authors have ex- fresh air add their fascination to genuine celled even the French (save the one point, literature. This group has been recently style, where the French short-story writers reinforced by the appearance of Mr. G. H. are unapproachable) and have produced Ellwanger as a writer of strikingly pictursome of the most brilliantly picturesque work esque essays. The only English writer to that the world has yet seen. Bret Harte, be classed with these is Mr. Andrew Lang, Harry Stillwell Edwards, Sarah Orne Jewett, when he turns himself loose in the country Mary E. Wilkins, Thomas Nelson Page, and and forgets to burden himself with a bundle Thomas Bailey Aldrich come to mind at of books to review. As an essayist pure once as having, in very different styles, and simple, and in the lightest vein, Miss shown the short story at its best. In brief Agnes Repplier has recently won pleasant sketches depicting contemporary social pe- distinction. culiarities, Edgar Fawcett, H. C. Bunner, Blackburn Harte's essays have been appear-James have, from various points of view, the public. Miss Edith M. Thomas and done exceedingly artistic work. nation and a firm grasp of romantic and and with a style in which to say it; and one melodramatic materials.

tricities render them quite unclassifiable. Howells, and Charles Eliot Norton. Walt Whitman was of this number, and after made a distinct impression upon the reading literators, and actors. public. It is full of imaginative vigor and rude strength of description. The method untrained student of contemporary literature course of a battle. Edgar Saltus has chosen the books that he needs. American authors way the effect of French influence.

man, in editing the works of Edgar Allan and Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller may be Poe have distinguished him as much as his grouped together, not for comparison, as writers of charming sketches in which out-In one field of literary art, the writing of of-doors nature and the wholesomeness of In a different style Walter Richard Harding Davis, and, notably, Henry ing with flattering welcome from critics and Julian Miss Imogen Guiney should also be men-Hawthorne's short stories show fine imagi- tioned as essayists with something to say would have to go far and search diligently Any study of American letters must be in- for better equipped or more cunning craftscomplete if it shall miss careful considera- men in the essay than Henry James, T. W. tion of those writers whose refractory eccen- Higginson, Charles Dudley Warner, W. D.

Historians are not lacking among our lithim the most interesting figure was the late erators. John Fiske, Edward Eggleston, Miss Emily Dickinson, whose poetry seems T. W. Higginson, John Bach McMaster, to gain a certain power from halting rhythms Theodore Roosevelt, and H. H. Bancroft and incomplete rhymes. Stephen Crane have done a large amount of extremely valuand Hamlin Garland have attempted to write able historical work. In biography William poetry without regard to form. The former Winter, John Bigelow, George E. Woodberry, has also written a story entitled "The Red Francis H. Underwood (lately deceased), Badge of Courage," which, with scarcely any and many others have written memoirs of claim to consideration as literature, has distinguished American poets, statesmen,

One of the chief difficulties met by the of treatment resembles Tolston's, especially is want of means to reach the subject. In the analyses of a soldier's sensations in the other words, he does not know how to get at disagreeable subjects and has attempted to scatter their works, some of them having as introduce into our literature the spirit of many as a half-dozen publishers for the same decadent French fiction and poetry. He number of books. The student does well has a rich vocabulary, of which he is not who collects publishers' catalogues and keeps sparing, and his style shows in a curious them on file. By careful examination of these a good knowledge of names and titles John Burroughs, Bradford Torrey, Hamil- is soon acquired, which greatly facilitates

mind the examination of Edgar Fawcett's works, he found that he had to apply to several different publishers in widely separated cities.

No rigid plan for the study of contemporary writers can be formulated, nor would it be at all tolerable for any person to assume the task of saying, with thought of authority, who among our living writers are the best. Here and there an individual author seems to stand, in one way or another, for a secdistinction does not settle the right of preeminence. Least of all can mere popularity be taken as competent evidence of value. The alliterative warning, "Beware of a boom," is well worth heeding. Most of the enduring things in art have grown slowly ten it will be found artistically worthless. Still it is quite unsafe for the student to ignore popular currents as they run, and he will do best to aim at such critical discretion afford.

adding from time to time other names as they come to mind. With such a list in hand for himself just what it is worth. work in a public library will be greatly facilitated. In making the list western writers might be grouped together, then southern writers, New England writers, and so on, so that reference would be without confusion.

mistake to pass Mark Twain by as a mere the same time.

the choice of books needed when pursuing humorist, albeit his popularity rests almost any particular line of study. As an instance solely upon the fun he has made for the of the difficulty in collecting American world. Still he is a great artist and much books, a student lately told that, having in of his work is excellent literature. Mr. Edgar Fawcett is best known as a vigorous and popular novelist, but his poetry is far superior to his prose and ranks with the best of later American production. Mr. Howells' early volume of verse shows him to be a poet of charming sweetness and purity. A like remark would apply to a dozen other writers of wide fame, who, as in the notable case of Bret Harte, began as poets and soon stifled their muse in prose.

It is not true to say that "nobody reads tion, a class, or a locality; but even this poetry now"; but it may be not far from correct, as a general statement, to set it down plainly that poetry is no longer the source of popular influence it once was. Even James Whitcomb Riley's success as a poet has been due far more to his inimitable public readings and recitations of his delightful diainto the comprehension and esteem of the lect pieces than to the poems themselves. world. A book over which popular hysterics Wherever Mr. Riley has appeared his perare poured forth may be safely passed by for sonal magnetism and histrionic peculiarities a calm reading, when in nine cases out of have left behind him a market for his works. The public has reached that state of dissipation in which taste is no longer satisfied with anything short of novelty. Reputations go up like rockets and come down like sticks, as circumstances and his cooler judgment and the commercial spirit rules everywhere in literature. The only safe course for the An instructive course would be to take conscientious student is to read each book the names of authors mentioned in this with as little regard as possible for the mere hasty paper and list them for reference, reputation of its author or of the book itself, and with the controlling desire to find out cases to read the best book of an author will be sufficient to fix in mind all of the distinguishing qualities of his style. Twenty carefully chosen volumes would probably be enough to give a fairly intelligent mind a comprehensive impression of all that is new If advice might count for anything, it or particularly valuable in what may be propcould be offered here with confidence upon erly called contemporary American literaone point. Inexperienced readers are apt ture. Indeed, in any modern literature, the to attach too much importance to the fame number of original and lastingly influential of an author, which is often quite as mis- works of any half century will be found leading in its influence as it is falsely small as compared with the mass of intergrounded. For example, it would be a great esting yet ephemeral writings produced at

LABOR LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY HORACE G. WADLIN.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

The prosperity of the laborer and the pros- ive enactments. This principle, when once perity of the community in which he has embodied in English law, was easily acbecome a political factor are connected to a cepted here, although, as we shall see, degree quite unknown under the old régime, legislation has now proceeded much farther and measured by the perfect adjustment and than the application of this principle alone regular operation of complex industrial would warrant, and in the future is likely to forces. The isolated workman is no longer go forward on other grounds, which we may of industrial value.

From this, two things follow: first, the intervention.

It happens, therefore, that labor legislation follows the factory, and does not in general affect the relations of employer and employed in agricultural or domestic service, commerce.

merely because it promotes the personal advantage of the laborer, but because it advances the public welfare. If the one has domain of purely class legislation.

The first English factory law, introduced by Sir Robert Peel in 1802, had no broader the legislature can proceed under cover of purpose than the improvement of the condithe police power, and its acts, when ostentions under which apprenticed children were sibly taken on this ground, are always subemployed. When the introduction of steam ject to revision by the judiciary, and such rebrought the factory into the towns, and the vision sometimes abrogates the law. Under employment of free labor without restriction this power there is, however, much latitude, led to evils similar to those which the ap- and in states where factory employments prentice act had largely removed, the second have been long established this now seems step was easily taken, extending the restrict- to be generally recognized. ive legislation to all children, and eventually

LL mechanical employments are now to women, on the ground that such persons either directly or indirectly con- were, in a peculiar and obvious sense, wards ducted under the factory system. of the state and proper subjects of protectbriefly examine.

Freedom of contract between individuals worker, although possessing freedom of con- has always been subject to what is termed tract as a matter of legal theory, is rarely the police power of the state. In fact, many able to exercise it in making terms with his so-called labor laws are identical in characemployer; and, secondly, the community ter with statutes which aim to establish and has interests which must be conserved in maintain favorable moral and sanitary conmaintaining proper relations between both ditions in society. It is perfectly true that parties, and which, to that extent, justify its men cannot be legislated into health or happiness, but it is also true that the social conditions surrounding them have much to do with their mental, moral, and physical development. If it is proper to guard against nuisances which may endanger the health of and only to a limited extent in trade and the community, it would seem to be equally proper to guard against such industrial con-Such legislation finds its justification, not ditions as tend to illiteracy, physical degeneracy, crime, or pauperism; and a considerable body of labor legislation has no other object. Upon substantially these been achieved, it is because inseparable from grounds the court in Massachusetts long the other. It is, therefore, taken out of the ago sustained the ten-hour law for women and children.

It is always a question, of course, how far

The labor legislation of Massachusetts

exceeds in volume that of any other state, tion of the same hours in all industries. and yet no specific labor laws are found prior to 1831. In that year it was proposed fifty-five hours per week, and in Massachuto abolish imprisonment for debt where the amount involved was less than fifty dollars, and early legislation was practically confined to the education of factory children, to the subjects of imprisonment for debt and liens, and to various minor enactments designed to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of mechanics and to advance the state of the mechanic arts. The principal labor laws in Massachusetts, and indeed in minors under fourteen and women in manthe United States, are the work of years subsequent to 1874.

Among the more important statutes are factories. those restricting the hours of labor. In general, these apply only to women and minors, interference with the hours of adult men being confined to laws recently enacted in a few states limiting the daily working time of railroad employees, an employment in which the safety of the traveling public is involved, and a law in force in Georgia and South Carolina limiting the hours of labor in textile factories, which applies equally to men and women but which has not passed under the revision of the court upon the question of its constitutionality. Unless, as in Massachusetts, these statutes are held to be within the police power of the state, a contention which might under some circumstances be supported as to adult males, it is possible that the status of women with respect to them will undergo modification wherever women are brought into full citizenship, and become equal participants with men in its rights and privileges. This was practically the opinion of the court in Illinois, which has declared unconstitutional a law regulating the hours of labor of adult women.

The influence of the employment of women and minors, while perhaps tending to decrease wages, also tends, under the operation of laws restricting their working time, to shorten the daily working time for men. The textile industries, in which women and minors are largely employed, are obliged to conform the hours for all persons to those fixed for this particular class, and the tendency toward uniformity leads to the adop-D-June.

In New Jersey the limit is now placed at setts at fifty-eight per week for minors under eighteen and women in manufactories, and in the other eastern and northern manufacturing states generally, at sixty hours per week; in some confined to minors of certain specified ages, in others including women. In South Carolina eleven hours is fixed as the limit of a day's work in cotton and woolen mills, in Virginia ten hours for ufactories, and in Georgia sixty-six hours per week for general operatives in textile

It is impossible within the limits of this article to mention all the labor legislation of recent years. It may be roughly classified under three heads, although certain statutes partake of the characteristics of more than one such class. For convenience, however, we may place in the first class those statutes that have for their object the conservation of the health, education, and moral welfare of the worker; the second class may comprise statutes which provide for such conditions as shall insure his personal safety in the performance of his work; and, finally, in the third class we may include numerous other statutes which are more direct and personal in their nature, and which enforce duties and obligations between the employer and employed directly. These, of course, like the others, rest on considerations of the public welfare, but are nevertheless operative upon the personal complaint of the individuals immediately interested, and affect their personal interests in a more intimate and direct way than they affect the public interest.

Of statutes of the first class, certain sanitary provisions of the factory inspection acts are leading examples. The laws which require the schooling of children antecedent to their employment, and a peculiar and exceptional law recently enacted in Louisiana forbidding the employment of women in houses where liquor is sold at retail, should also be included in this class.

Nearly one half the states, including all

the older manufacturing centers, have prothat are exceptionally harmful.

attendance as a prerequisite to the employchildren between the ages of eight and four- the evils of the sweating system. teen, and this is enforced through the school and fourteen; New Hampshire, twelve weeks of the safety of employees. between fourteen and sixteen, and six months required under the age of fourteen.

Of laws of the second class, intended to visions intended to secure proper sanitation provide for the personal safety of the emof factories and workshops, and some have ployee while in service, we have all that part extended these to tenements. In some of of the factory inspection codes which relates the states these provisions are few and gen- to the guarding of dangerous machinery, the eral; while in others they are elaborate and construction of fire escapes, provisions redefinite and are enforced by inspectors act-quiring doors to open outwardly and preventing under state authority. A law origina- ing the locking of doors while the factory is ting in New York and now in force in seven- in operation, and other regulations of simteen states, which may be considered a sani- ilar character. Laws of this kind are of tary regulation, requires seats to be provided little effect unless accompanied by rigid infor female employees in industrial and mer- spection, and factory inspection is now maincantile establishments, and there are special tained in Connecticut, Maine, Massachustatutes in a few states intended to promote setts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nethe health of operatives in employments braska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wis-Laws requiring a certain amount of school consin, Illinois, and Tennessee.

The factory inspection act in Massachument of children are to be found in several setts may be taken to represent the extreme states, but vary widely in their provisions limit of legislation of this class in this counand with respect to the efficiency with which try. In this state and in a few others inthey are enforced. In Massachusetts thirty spection has now been extended to teneweeks' school attendance is required for all ment-house industries in order to mitigate

All the leading coal-mining states have committee in the various cities and towns, elaborate statutes, generally enforced under and by means of the inspectors of factories, inspection, regulating the operation of mines, a certificate of school attendance being re- and covering such points as the methods of quired before the child can be legally emingress and egress and the use of safety ployed. The limit of attendance thus fixed appliances, besides providing for proper sanis considerably in advance of other states, itation and prohibiting the employment of however. In Vermonttwenty weeks' attend- children. There is also a similar law of the ance during the year is required for chil- United States, applying to the territories, dren under fourteen; in Ohio twenty weeks' and requiring the appointment of mine inin the city and sixteen in the country for spectors by the president. Safety couplers those between eight and fourteen. New on freight cars are required by law in Con-York requires fourteen weeks' attendance necticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, under the age of fourteen; New Jersey and and New York, and on passenger cars in Rhode Island, twelve weeks under fifteen; Illinois. In some states inspection of rail-North Dakota, twelve weeks between eight road appliances is enforced in the interest

Besides these specific acts intended to prounder fourteen, while children under thirteen tect the workman during the prosecution of cannot be employed at all in mechanical his work, the legislatures in certain states occupations. In Louisiana and Michigan have considered the subject of extending the four months' schooling is required under the liability of the employer for accidents occurage of fourteen, and in Maine four months ring to his employees, thereby not only prounder the age of twelve, with three months viding for the assessment of damages in case between twelve and fifteen. In Colorado of accident, but indirectly leading to greater and Connecticut twelve weeks' schooling is care on the part of the employer to prevent such accidents. This is an exceedingly difficult and embarrassing subject. The plied only to corporations, which, being equal injustice requires careful considera-Massachusetts and Alabama have socalled "Employers' Liability Acts," extending and fixing the liability of employers in cases of injury caused by defects of machinery or plant, the negligence of superintendents or others in charge to whose orders the employees are bound to conform, so as to give employees the same remedy "as if they were strangers and not engaged in such service or employment." In a few states contracts made by employees waiving liability of employers in case of injury are void, and in a still larger number liability in case of injury to railway employees is not avoided because the injury may have occurred through the negligence of fellow employees.

may specify the statutes relating to the payrange. Provisions enabling the workman to collect payment for services by means of a has been expended are quite generally in under the trustee process, to secure payalso common. Claims for wages are preferred in many states in case of the insolence is given to amounts due as wages in ad-

injustice of applying certain established created by law, could be subjected to legal principles of law in instances arising under regulation without raising the question of the changed conditions of modern industry constitutionality. Thus in Connecticut, New may be easily shown, but to prevent this by Hampshire, and New York, a weekly paystatutory enactments which shall not work ment law is enforced as against corporations, while in Maine and Ohio corporations are required to pay wages fortnightly. In Massachusetts, however, the weekly payment plan originally applied to corporations was in 1895 extended to all private employers engaged in manufacturing and having twentyfive or more employees, the Supreme Court having first informed the legislature that such action would not in that state be unconstitutional, and during the legislative session of 1896 a bill has been reported, which is still pending, bringing under the law all contractors who employ twenty-five or more workmen. In some states the constitutionality of such a law with respect to private employers, and even as to corporations, has been passed upon and denied. Nevertheless, in Indiana, Pennsylvania, and West Of labor legislation of the third class we Virginia, all employers, whether corporate or private, are by the statute required to pay ment of wages. These cover quite a wide fortnightly, and in the state of Washington monthly payment is required.

In a number of states the payment of lien upon the property upon which his labor wages in store orders, commodities, or other things than money is expressly prohibited. force. Exemption of a certain amount of although such a law has in others been dewages from execution or from attachment clared unconstitutional. The practice which these laws seek to prohibit, familiarly known ment of debts incurred by the laborer, is as the "truck system," is open to grave abuses.

Strikes and the disorders accompanying vency of the employer, and in several preferthem have become the subject of legislation. Many states have laws preventing the intimministering the estates of deceased employ- idation of persons seeking to enter into or who ers. In some cases security for the payment desire to continue in employment, and some of wages as against contractors on public of these go so far as to restrain interference works is provided by means of a bond. In with or disturbance of the peaceable exerothers, stockholders in corporations, under cise of any lawful industry; that is to say, certain conditions, are made jointly and sev- neither employees nor employers may be inerally liable for wages due to operatives, timidated. The importation of men for po-Besides this, several states require wages to lice duty (known as the Pinkerton men) is be paid at certain fixed times or within cer- in a few states prohibited. In Pennsylvania, tain limited periods. Usually such statutes, and perhaps elsewhere, strikes, if peaceably being a direct and unmistakable limitation conducted, have by statute been declared lawupon the freedom of contract, have been ap- ful, or at least not conspiracies. In a number

ciple of voluntary arbitration of labor disputes has been recognized, and in Massachusetts, New York, California, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Wisconsin permanent state boards of arbitration have been established for the purpose of amicably adjusting differences in labor disputes and preventing strikes.

The economic effect of the employment of convicts upon free labor in similar industries has led to statutes intended to prevent injurious competition; bureaus of statistics of labor for the investigation of industrial problems have been established in thirtythree states and by the federal government; in a number of states a special holiday, or day of industrial rest, known as Labor Day, has been provided by law; and there are statutes intended to protect the laborer from interference in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

The subjects with which labor legislation deals are not as a rule within the province There is, for example, of federal control. no national law limiting hours of labor, or relating to the schooling of children before their employment, or providing for factory inspection. Such laws usually originate in a single state, either through the efforts of organized labor, the pressure of public sentiment, or both, and are gradually extended But legislation upon industrial matters, while confined to a single state, may work injury to enterprises which must meet tile factories were fixed at sixty-six per week. competition arising in other states, wherein different conditions prevail. In such cases it is not capital alone, nor chiefly, that suf-The mobility of capital is to-day in

of states and in federal legislation the prin- Therefore, aside from theories as to whether or not restrictions upon the employment of labor are properly within the province of legislation, the subject is one which must be carefully considered.

> It is true, however, that although interstate competition may be injuriously felt in the older manufacturing states as against those in which the factory system is recently established, nevertheless the inevitable influence of the introduction of factory industries, the growth of factory towns, and the consequent concentration of the workers result in efforts toward the improvement of the conditions under which the work is performed in the new field. This finally brings uniformity of legislation in the competing states. Practically, legislation is now uniform in the northern manufacturing states, so far as relates to the hours of labor, and the introduction of the textile industries in the South has already been followed by a material reduction in working time, a movement which, once begun, is not likely to stop until uniformity with other textile centers is secured. The rapidity of progress can be measured in Georgia. The first statute appears in 1885, fixing the labor of minors in manufacturing establishments, in which it is provided that the hours shall extend from sunrise to sunset, with the usual and customary time allowance for meals. 1889, only four years having passed, the hours of labor of all general operatives in tex-

The modern industrial world is so closely bound together that the common welfare depends in no slight degree upon the similarity of conditions under which production is excess of the mobility of labor. If diverted carried on in different communities, and from Massachusetts, for example, it may find while it may be temporarily inexpedient to ready employment in the South and West, take such action in one state as may place In certain branches of the cotton industry it at a disadvantage with others, it is well this competition is severely felt, and Massa- that the principles involved are now finding chusetts' capital is even now going elsewhere. acceptance in all progressive countries.

A ROMANCE OF THE STARS.*

BY MARY PROCTOR.

CHAPTER XII.

about Mars?" ingenuously inquired Lydia Ferris.

"Rather an imaginative account is given of it in 'Uranie,' by the poet astronomer Camille Flammarion," replied the professor, "and if you will kindly bring me the book, which you will find in the library, Miss Ferris, I will read part of the description to which I I remember that it impressed me as refer. being very beautiful, and I think it may possibly increase your interest in the subject if your imagination is thus appealed to, although in reality we cannot know whether the planet is inhabited or not."

When Miss Ferris had returned with the book the professor opened it and read as follows:

"'I seated myself, overcome with the heat of a July day, in the shade of a clump of oak trees, and soon fell fast asleep. I was greatly surprised on awakening to find myself, after what had seemed a moment's doze, in the midst of unfamiliar surroundings. The trees that grew close beside me, the river which flowed at the foot of the hill, the undulating meadow, losing itself in the distance, were no longer to be seen. The air vibrated with harmonious sounds, unknown on earth, and insects large as birds flew about among leafless trees, which were covered with enormous red flowers.'

"In this way," remarked the professor, "Flammarion tries to account for the ruddy hue of the planet as seen from our earth. He imagines that there are vast forests of these trees, covered with red flowers, and that a mass of such trees viewed from earth would produce this glowing effect."

He then continued reading:

"'I rose to my feet, but with a bound, as if moved by a spring, for I felt of an extraordinary lightness. I took a few steps and found that half the weight of my body had, as it were, evaporated during sleep.'

"Here," said the professor, "he refers to the scientific fact that the force of gravity on Mars is such that everything weighs much less than on our earth."

"Do you mean that if we were suddenly AS any one written any romances transported to Mars," asked Marion Cleveland, "we would weigh less than we do here?"

> "Certainly," replied the professor. man weighing one hundred and fifty pounds on the earth would weigh but thirtyeight pounds on Mars. But to return to 'Uranie'—

> "'The day-star had just sunk into the bosom of a distant lake, and the rosy glow of the sunset floated in the depths of the heavens like a vanishing vision of light. Two moons shone in the sky; the one, a crescent, hung over the lake into whose bosom the sun had just sunk, the other, in her first quarter, was higher up in the east. Both moons were diminutive, bearing slight resemblance to the great torch that lights our terrestrial nights. It seemed as if they gave their light, bright but scant, reluctantly. I gazed at each in turn with wonder. The strangest thing of all, perhaps, in this strange spectacle was that the western moon (which was about three times as large as her companion of the east, although but one fifth the size of our terrestrial moon) moved with a velocity that could be perceived by the eye, hurrying from the right to the left, as if hastening on to join her heavenly sister in the east.'

> "Can you tell me the names of these two moons, Miss Ferris?" inquired the professor.

> "They are known as Deimos, the outermost, which is six miles in diameter," replied Lydia, "and Phobos, the inner one, which is seven miles in diameter."

> "Our traveler on Mars thus continues to relate his observations:

> "'There could also be distinguished in the fading light of sunset a third moon, or rather a brilliant star, smaller than either of the two satellites. She presented to the view no perceptible disk, but her light was dazzling. She shone in the evening sky like Venus, the "shepherd's star," when, in her fullest splendor, she rules the languorous nights of spring and inspires their tender dreams. Already the most brilliant of the stars were shining in the heavens. Arcturus with his golden rays, Vega, pure and white, the Seven Stars, and many of the constellations of the zodiac were visible. The evening star, the new Hesperus, glittered in the constellation of Pisces. Taking into consideration my

^{*} Copyright, 1896, by Theodore L. Flood.

position in the sky, with reference to the constellation and the lightness of my body, I was convinced after a moment's reflection that I was on the planet Mars, and that this beautiful evening star was the earth.

"'I gazed long at the planet on which I was born, where so many varied emotions contend for the mastery during the changing events of life, and I thought, what a pity it was that none of all the multitudes of human beings with which that little globe swarmed should know in what regions they dwell. It is beautiful, this diminutive earth, reflecting the sun's light, with its moon, still more diminutive, which seems like a point in space beside it. Borne into the invisible by the divine laws of attraction, an atom floating in the infinite harmony of the heavens, she has her place and floats on high in space like an angelic island. But her inhabitants are unaware of this fact.

"'The first night on Mars passed swiftly as a dream, for when day dawned I found myself still in the aërial car, discoursing with friends. What a scene did the rising sun disclose! Fruits, flowers, clouds of incense, fairy palaces rising in the midst of orange colored vegetation on islands, lakes like mirrors, and joyous ethereal beings, fluttering down on these enchanting shores.'

"On awakening from this dream, the traveler tells us—

"'All at once I found myself again alone in the woods on the side of the hill, at whose foot the Seine wound along. The sun had just set, and already the planet Mars, at the time very brilliant, glittered in the sky. "Ah," I cried, as a sudden recollection flashed through my mind, "I was there!" Moved by the same attraction the two neighboring planets look at each other across transparent space. May we not, in this celestial brotherhood, have a prefiguring of the eternal journey? The earth is no longer alone in the universe. The panoramas of the infinite begin to unfold themselves. Whether we dwell here or there, we are not the citizens of a country or of a world, but, in very truth, citizens of heaven.'

"Further on in the same book," said the professor, as he turned over the pages, "a few facts with regard to Mars are stated in an interesting way, which make one feel that we are reading about a planet very closely inhabitant continues: resembling our own. An inhabitant of Mars days and nights there last twenty-four hours, thirty-nine minutes, and thirty-five seconds. He goes on to say:

"" As there are six hundred and sixty-eight of these days in the Martian year, we have more time than the people on earth for our labors, our researches, our studies, and our enjoyments. Our seasons, too, are almost twice as long as yours, but all sides by embanked streams, and by canals which

are otherwise the same. The climates are not very different from those of the earth. A country of Mars situated on the borders of the equatorial sea differs less in climate from France than Lapland differs from India. An inhabitant of the earth would not find himself there very much a stranger. The greatest dissimilarity between the two worlds consists in the great superiority of our humanity to yours. This superiority is due chiefly to the progress made in astronomical science, and to the general diffusion among the inhabitants of the planet of that science without a knowledge of which it is impossible to think clearly or to form any just conception of existence, of creation, or of destiny. We are as fortunate in the purity of our sky as we are in the acuteness of our senses.""

"But I thought you told us just now that Mars was not inhabited?" here remarked Marion Cleveland.

"You are quite right, Miss Cleveland," replied the professor. "I did say so, and many scientists agree with me in thinking so. But this is a point upon which we agree to differ, and Flammarion and others are inclined to think it may be inhabited. is his theory, but it has not been, and probably never can be, substantiated."

"Then the idea of signaling Mars is useless, if there are no inhabitants to see the signals," said Miss Ferris, "and the idea that people on Mars are signaling to us is out of the question?"

"Most decidedly," replied the professor; "for supposing it even possible to signal Mars, and that there were inhabitants who would observe the signals, the distance between Mars and our earth is so great that Professor Ball, astronomer royal for Ireland, tells us that a signal would have to be a flag as large as Ireland, and waving from a flagstaff five miles high, to attract even the smallest amount of attention on Mars.

"But to return to the theme, the Martian

"" There is much less water on the surface of Mars is represented as telling our traveler that the than on the earth, and the atmosphere is less cloudy. . . . The inhabitants on Mars avail themselves of the spring inundations for the irrigation of vast fields. They have altered the course of rivers-enlarged their beds and banked in their waters, and have constructed on the continents networks of immense canals. These continents are not like those of the terrestrial globe, bristling with Alpine or Himalayan heights, but are immense plains traversed on

put all the seas into communication with each other. us imagine that the rate at which the waters in our Formerly there was almost as much water, relatively to the size of the planet, on Mars as there is on the earth. Imperceptibly, however, for some ages past a part of the rains sunk into the deeper strata of the soil, and has not returned to the surface. It has become chemically combined with the rocks and cut off from the action of the atmosphere. For centuries, also, the rains, the snows, the winds, the frosts of winter, and the droughts of summer have been wearing away mountains and drying up rivers, carrying this débris to the bed of the seas, which they have been gradually filling up. There are no longer either large or deep bodies of water on this planet, but only inland seas; and many straits, gulfs, and lakes like the British Channel, the Red Sea, the Adriatic, the Baltic, and the Caspian.

"" The atmosphere on Mars being more rarified, the waters, which are shallow besides, evaporate more easily, and in condensing themselves anew instead of forming clouds they pass almost without change from the gaseous to the liquid state. We rarely have clouds or fogs. The study of astronomy is favored on our planet by the clearness of the sky. . . . The sun appears to us a little smaller than it does to the people on the earth, and we receive from it a slightly less degree of light and heat. . . . Scarcely any part of the planet but the polar regions (where you can see from earth the ice and snow melting in the spring) is uninhabited. The population of the temperate regions is very dense, but the equatorial regions are still more thickly populated, and especially on the seacoasts, notwithstanding the inundations, a great many cities are built almost on the water, suspended partly in the air above the reach of the inundations counted upon beforehand and prepared for."'

"As Flammarion tells us, there are not any large or deep bodies of water on the planet Mars," here remarked the professor, "and another writer has stated the facts of the case as follows:

"'The seas of Mars cover but one half of its surface. The water surface of our globe bears to that of land the proportion of seventy-two to twentyeight. In Mars, the two surfaces are equal. The conclusion seems to be that the older the planet the smaller the ocean. This seems startling at first, but is nevertheless true. Let us judge by our own earth. There is one change taking place on the earth, slowly but surely. It was shown long since by Sir Isaac Newton, and since confirmed by Saemann in Germany, Sterry Hunt in America, Frankland in England, and Meunier in France, that the seas and oceans of this earth must be all the time diminishing, though so slowly that in many generations no visible change of level can be perceived. It becomes more and more clear, as we study the earth's history, that it must be measured not by thousands of years but at the very least by millions of years. Now, let

seas and oceans is withdrawn into the interior of the earth is so slow that in a single year the sea level is reduced by an amount equal to about the thickness of a sheet of note paper. Then in a hundred years the depth of the sea would be diminished only a single inch. At this rate, in about six million four hundred thousand years, the sea level would be reduced a full mile, and in sixty millions of years every trace of water would have disappeared from the surface of the earth. In an old planet, thenthat is, a planet which has passed from the lifebearing stage in which our earth now is-the water surface is much less than in the time of mid-life. We should recognize a planet in this its period of decrepitude by the smaller extent of its water surface, and by the shape of its smaller seas. Meunier has found that when the water is withdrawn into the earth the ocean assumes a peculiar shape. You see in Mars these long, narrow inlets characteristic of that period. Nine of the seas of Mars have the peculiar shape described by Stanislaus and Meunier, as "bottle-necked.""

"Do the planets pass through different periods of planet-life?" asked Nellie Cameron-" or, rather, has a planet different lifeperiods?"

"There are five periods assigned to a planet," replied the professor, "the glowing, vaporous stage, as shown by the sun; the fiery stage, as shown by the planet Jupiter; the life-bearing stage, as presented by our planet earth; the period of planetary decrepitude, represented by Mars; and the period of death, as shown by the moon. Says one writer:

"'The glory of the sun and his fiery heat assure us, as with the clearest words, that he is in the infancy of his career as an orb in space. We know him to be made of the same materials as the earth, and we know those materials to be in the vaporous condition which only intense heat will produce, and we see that the whole of the sun's glowing mass is disturbed in such a way as to indicate that the greater part of that mass can be in no other than the vaporous state. Outside the sun we see the mighty flames which leap over his surface to a height of thirty, forty, fifty, sometimes even eighty or a hundred thousand miles, great masses of glowing gas shoot forth from his interior with velocities so great that compared with them all forms of motion with which we are acquainted seem absolutely at rest. Outside these again are the mystic streamers of the corona, extending to distances of two hundred to sometimes five hundred thousand, or even a million miles. All these features show that the sun is in

[&]quot; Mysteries of Time and Space," p. 65, by R. A. Proctor.-

reality an orb in the first stage of world-life, the glowing, vaporous stage, when the whole frame of an orb is instinct with fiery heat and aglow with intense luster. The second period is clearly shown by the planet Jupiter, the real surface being hidden beneath deep cloud-masses and subject to intense disturbances.' *

"Examined by a telescope, Jupiter shows all the signs of the most tremendous atmospheric disturbances. There are great bands of clouds all around him, which sometimes change so rapidly in shape as to show that great cloud-masses have been carried along with enormous rapidity by winds of hurricane the rate of these winds as certainly as one can tell the rate at which a terrestrial cloud is moving, by noting the rate of motion of piter?" asked Caroline Sturgis. its shadow. And these gradual motions of by what we know of the enormous size of Jupiter, have been found to indicate the existence of winds blowing at the rate of nearly two hundred miles per hour."

"The windstorms on Jupiter, then, are greater than the storms on our earth?" queried Marion Cleveland. "Because Sir John Herschel states that a windstorm blowing at the rate of ninety miles per hour is capable of overturning all but the most strongly built houses and of uprooting the stoutest forest trees. And every mile per hour added to the velocity of such a storm increases its destructive power in a marked degree."

"You are right, Miss Cleveland," replied the professor, "the windstorms on Jupiter are far greater than the storms on our earth. Imagine what would happen if a storm such as you described raged for a the earth, especially if the velocity of the Ferris. wind were twice as great as that of the most tremendous and destructive hurricanes known on our earth! No living creature known to us could survive such a storm, the strongest buildings men have erected would be destroyed by it in a few minutes, every region over which it raged would be deso-Yet such storms are not infrequent

on Jupiter. Our terrestrial storms rage sometimes for five or six days in succession, but this is very unusual. Ordinarily the fiercest storm blows itself out in less than three days. Now, Jovian hurricanes have been known to last for six or seven weeks. When this circumstance is considered in connection with the rate at which these storms blow it is impossible to resist the impression that Jupiter is little suited to be the abode of living creatures. Yet it is not wholly inconceivable that creatures more strongly framed and capable of building more solid edifices might It has been possible to determine live comfortably enough even where such tornadoes occurred from time to time."

"What causes the hurricanes upon Ju-

"They are caused by the intense heat cloud-masses on Jupiter, when interpreted which prevails upon the surface of the planet. To speak plainly, it would seem as though Jupiter were so tremendously hot that the waters on his surface continually throw up vast masses of water vapor, and when we remember the enormous quantity of water which must be present in his cloudbands, it would seem almost certain that the whole of those waters which would otherwise form oceans on his surface are converted into steam, which in the upper parts of his atmosphere condenses into the form of visible water vapor, or cloud. actually the condition of Jupiter, life can scarcely exist on his surface. A globe actually hot enough to turn enormous masses of water into steam could only be inhabited by creatures incapable of being injured by fire, and it is difficult for us to imagine that there can be such creatures."

"How can astronomers tell that the surcouple of months over the whole surface of face of Jupiter is so hot?" asked Lydia

> "That question is thus answered by Professor Proctor:

> "' From time to time, when the great white cloudbelt which surrounds the torrid regions on the planet has been dispersed, a strange fiery hue has been observed over this zone, which strongly suggests the idea of a glowing central globe. And when the light of Jupiter has been measured it has been found to exceed that which would be given by a globe of equal size simply reflecting the sun's light. The conclusion therefore is, that the planet not only borrows light from the sun, but is likewise self-lumi-

[&]quot; Mysteries of Time and Space," p. 75, by R. A. Proctor.-M. P.

nous. It would seem, then, that this noble planet, surpassing all the other planets together, as well in bulk as in mass, is not an inhabited world. But probably when its surface has cooled down until it has become solid, like the surface of our planet earth, it may then be better fitted as an abode for creatures specially adapted for life on this planet.'*

"' Passing over the third or middle stage, in which we know our earth to be, we come to Mars, which illustrates the fourth stage or the stage of planetary decrepitude. Lastly, we turn to the moon, which has arrived at the period of death. This planet should be in the state which the earth will reach two hundred millions of years hence, if our assumptions as to the duration of the various stages of the earth's existence are correct.' †

"The moon has no atmosphere, and we know this because in observing the moon passing over a star we see the star flash out suddenly as it reappears. If there were an atmosphere around the moon, the star would be seen precisely as our sun when sinking at sunset. The fact that the moon has no atmosphere is also proved by the blackness of the shadows of the lunar mountains, and their sharp, rugged outlines, without any of the soft blending in tints which we find in mountain scenery on our earth. Here we have certainly reached the last stage of a world's life, when every trace of water has disappeared from its surface."

"But I thought there were seas and oceans on the moon," said Nellie Cameron. "I remember reading about the Sea of Serenity, the Lake of Dreams, and the Ocean of Storms."

"You are right, in one way, Miss Cameron," replied the professor. "Some places on the moon were named seas and bays and ocean, but it was under the mistaken impression that such seas actually existed upon its surface, while in reality we have every proof that there is not a drop of water upon the surface of the moon. Waterless and airless, the moon must be regarded as a dead planet. No clouds could form, no rains fall, no changes take place, such as we observe on our earth, owing to the action of winds and storms. The moon tells the same story as the giant planets Jupiter and

-M. P.

Saturn, as the planet earth, and as the miniature earth Mars. The moon, having passed through all the stages of a world's history, has at last arrived at death. Thus we find in the solar system the five stages of a planet's history—the first, or glowing, vaporous stage; the second, or fiery stage; the stage of mid-life; old age; and finally death, when life can no longer exist on the planet's dry, desolate, and dead surface. Says Flammarion:

"'The time will come when our earth will pass through the periods of planetary decrepitude and death. It is no longer by years, or by centuries, that we must reckon, in order to describe the immeasurable time which nature has employed in the genesis of the world's system. Millions added to millions scarcely mark the seconds of the eternal clock. But our mind, which embraces time as well as space, henceforth sees new worlds being created, it sees them at first shining with a feeble, nebulous gleam, afterward resplendent like the sun; cooling. covered with spots, then with a solid crust; subject to upheavals and tremendous disasters, caused by the slippings of the crust into the fiery furnace beneath, later on marked by numerous scars, slowly gaining strength in cooling, to receive henceforth light and heat externally from the sun, to be later on peopled with living beings, and after having served as the abode of superior life and thought, slowly to lose its fertility, imperceptibly wear away, like living beings themselves, arrive at old age, at planetary decrepitude, and at death-to float henceforth like drifting tombs in the infinite ocean of boundless space. This is the perpetual evolution of worlds." *

"In the star-depths we see millions of stars, glowing suns, probably surrounded by families of planets, passing through all the stages of planet-life. So that if the heavens present to us a scene of multiplied life, they also present a scene of multiplied death. There is nothing more certain than that life has a limited period, a beginning and an end, and if at this moment all these worlds were inhabited by living creatures, we must look back to a period when life began, and the period in the future when life shall cease to have a limit, not in a small section of creation, but throughout the whole universe. It may be that we have eternal life now in one family, now in another family of worlds; thus, one after the other, all the worlds in space may be inhabited,

^{* &}quot;The Expanse of Heaven," pp. 75, 84, by R. A. Proctor.

^{† &}quot;Mysteries of Time and Space," p. 77, by R. A. Proctor.

[&]quot; Popular Astronomy," by C. Flammarion.-M. P.

and age after age they will live in glorious beauty, chanting the praises of the Almighty, the glorious epic of creation. If we knew the reality, instead of seeing a small part of the universe, we would find a meaning that could she mean? She was about to ask for would better agree with our ideas of an almighty power. It is not with less reverence, but with greater reverence for the universe, and for that power which works in and through the universe, that we must pursue our study of the heavens. Well may we exclaim, with the great apostle of the gentiles: 'Oh! the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out." *

CHAPTER XIII.

At this moment, the classroom door opened and Miss Inart appeared, showing by her face that something unusual had occurred.

"Young ladies," she said, as she took her place beside the professor's desk, "I regret to say that some one has disobeyed one of the strictest rules I have made with regard to the Grange. I have threatened to expel any one who attempted to visit the western wing of the Grange. My reason for making this rule was on account of the dilapidated condition of that part of the building, as it is positively dangerous for any one who is not acquainted with it to venture there. wish to find out who has disobeved me."

Marion Cleveland came forward and acknowledged frankly that she was the culprit.

"Marion Cleveland!" exclaimed Miss Inart, with consternation. "I can scarcely believe this is true. Surely you are trying to shield some one else? It cannot be you."

"Miss Inart," replied Marion, "I am indeed sorry to acknowledge that I have disobeyed you. I went to the west wing yesterday evening, although I was well aware of the rule, and I did so of my own free will."

"May I ask why?" requested Miss Inart gently. She was very fond of Marion, and she felt grieved to the heart that the girl should have brought this disgrace upon herself.

"I cannot tell you," said Marion quietly. "It is a secret and I have promised never to tell."

Miss Inart looked surprised. What an explanation when Caroline Sturgis, after whispering a few words to her companions, approached Miss Inart and asked for permission to speak.

"I shall be pleased to hear anything you may have to say in defense of Miss Cleveland," said Miss Inart kindly. "I am very fond of her, and I can see that her companions are also. I regret exceedingly if she is to blame in this instance."

"Miss Inart, we have a great secret in the senior class, which only the seniors know, and it is about a legend concerning the Grange. When Marion became a senior we initiated her into the club and told her the legend, and this had something to do with her visit to the west wing yesterday evening."

"Will you kindly tell me the legend?" asked Miss Inart, who was somewhat curious to know the motive which had prompted Marion to risk being expelled.

After a little hesitation Caroline related the account of Pamela Wentworth, and while she was telling it, unaided by the mysterious rites which usually accompanied the telling, it seemed rather a foolish little romance. Caroline realized this long before she reached the climax of her story. naturally felt somewhat embarrassed, and by the time she had finished her voice faltered, and she burst into tears. It was all their fault, she said, that Marion had disobeyed rules, and if she was expelled, they deserved to be expelled also.

Miss Inart's face was a study while the story was being told. It was quite a revelation to her, and at the description of the initiation ceremony she could scarcely repress a smile of amusement. It was such a schoolgirl romance, and she remembered the days of her own schoolgirl life when such legends would have strongly appealed to her imagination. Nevertheless, the legend did not exonerate Marion. Here was a matter requiring thought and judgment. Marion had been a pupil at the Grange for nearly

^{*} Richard A. Proctor, in his lecture, "Other Suns than Ours."

were made to be kept, and Marion had undoubtedly failed by disobeying one of them. Miss Inart was puzzled, and scarcely knew what decision to make in the case.

"Young ladies," she said, "I must have time to think over this matter. As Miss have an idea." Sturgis remarked just now, all the members of the senior class are equally to blame. This is a matter that cannot be judged hastily, and I intend to think it over for a day or so, and will let you know my decision. Miss Cleveland may take her place as usual with her companions. The class is now dismissed."

An unhappy looking group of girls filed out of the recitation room, and Caroline did her best to comfort Marion, who was crying as though her heart would break.

"It is a shame," said Caroline, "if you to happen. If you go, we shall go also. Do not cry like that, dearie, it is all our fault, and we cannot tell how sorry we are."

"What will mother say," sobbed Marion, "the disgrace will make her so unhappy. Why was I so foolish! Caroline, do you really think Miss Inart will expel me?"

"If she does, we shall all have to go," said Caroline, "because it would not be fair much to blame."

"It would have been worth while, perhaps, if you had seen the ghost of Pamela," suggested Nellie Cameron, "but to go in for you, you dearest and loveliest of girls!" search of the ghost and run the risk of being expelled, and then not to see the ghost and be expelled is a little too much."

"But I do not see why we cannot think of to save you?" some plan by which we may rescue the fair heroine from her tragic fate," exclaimed Lydia Ferris, in melodramatic tones. "Can we not storm the citadel of Miss Inart's study, present a petition to her, and beg for mercy for the brave young American girl, Marion Cleveland? Come, girls, put on your thinking-caps, and think as hard as you can."

"Well said," replied Nellie Cameron, "and, as Shakespeare says, 'by my troth, we will rescue yonder fair maiden, or, if needs Lydia, "and now to work. Caroline will

three years, and during all that time she had be, die in the attempt.' That is not exactly never willfully disobeyed a rule. Yet rules what he said, but it is an adaptation to fit the case."

> "What kind of a petition shall we write?" asked Caroline Sturgis, "and what good will it do when it is written?"

> "Girls," interrupted Nellie excitedly, "I

"Pardon me," said Lydia mockingly, "did I hear aright?"

"You did," said Nellie laughing, "I actually have an idea. To-morrow is Professor Douglas' birthday, and the custom usually is to ask a favor on the birthday of any of the members of the faculty, and it is always granted. Now I vote that we make out our petition, affix to it our names, ask Professor Douglas to sign his name, and present it to Miss Inart at recess to-morrow noon."

"'A second Daniel, a Daniel, Jew!" are expelled, Marion. We will not allow it said Lydia excitedly. "And now for the petition. Caroline you would better write that, as you always are a genius where writing is concerned."

> "Thanks, awfully!" said Caroline, bowing profoundly, "but in such a case, I shall need the combined assistance of talent from the other members of the Spirit Club. First of all, may we do this for you, Marion?"

"I scarcely know whether Miss Inart will to send only you away, when we are just as listen to you or not," said Marion, "but we can try at any rate. It is very kind of you to care so much."

> "Care so much! Why, of course we care said Caroline, kissing her rapturously. "Surely you do not think we would let Miss Inart expel you without making some effort

> "How would this do?" said Lydia Ferris. "Begin the petition with a quotation, such as: 'The quality of mercy is not strained.'"

> "That would not do at all," said Nellie Cameron abruptly. "This is a serious matter, girls, and this petition must be expressed in a dignified manner. We do not want any quotations and quixotic nonsense, but good plain common sense."

> "'Right again, O learned judge!" said

vice and criticism. Nellie can get Professor he read through carefully. Douglas to sign it, and perhaps we may persuade him to present it to Miss Inart."

"I would not mind doing anything for Marion's sake," said Nellie Cameron gently, "but I must confess I would not have the courage to approach Professor Douglas."

"Let us decide by votes," suggested Lydia, "and may good fortune smile on the one who is selected."

"Agreed," said the girls in chorus.

Slips of paper were prepared, and all were left blank but one, upon which was inscribed the one word, "Victim." The victim in this case happened to be Caroline Sturgis.

"I do not mind," said Caroline; "because I am fond enough of Marion to make the venture for her sake, but I must confess I would not do it for my own. I think the petition should be very simple and unpretentious, and as to-morrow is Professor Douglas' birthday, when we usually ask a favor, what do you say to this:

"Miss Inart, we, the undersigned, earnestly entreat you to grant us a favor to-day, as it is the birthday of Professor Douglas, who is one of the members of the faculty. Will you in place of granting the usual request, a half holiday, forgive Marion Cleveland? We feel that we are as much to blame as she is, and that if she is expelled we all deserve to be expelled."

"That is just right," said Nellie, "and now, if only we can get Professor Douglas to sign his name to it we shall do our best to for the very simple reason that it would not get Miss Inart to grant our request. When will you go to the professor, Caroline?"

"I think I would better go now," replied Caroline, "as he must be in the recitation room, preparing for his class in geology. I am a little afraid, but I shall make the venture, for nothing venture, nothing have !"

The petition was carefully written and the signatures of the girls added, and Caroline carried it to the recitation room. she found Professor Douglas arranging his books, and she approached him timidly and would help us, in Marion's behalf, however. asked him if he would be kind enough to sign a petition the senior girls had prepared for the pardon of Marion Cleveland. As she

write the petition, aided by our valuable ad- said this, she handed him the paper, which

"I quite understand the spirit in which this has been written," replied the professor kindly, "but I do not think it would be quite in keeping with my dignity, as a professor, to add my signature to it, nor do I think it will help Miss Cleveland in any way. Otherwise I would gladly grant your request."

"Please do," said Caroline coaxingly, and for the moment forgetting her timidity, "we are all so fond of Marion, and we shall feel so unhappy if she is expelled. Do sign your name, and we shall be so grateful."

The professor was thoughtful for a few moments, but he could not see the advantage in signing the paper. Possibly if he had not cared for Marion he would have signed it readily, but, as it was, he dared not show her any partiality. Besides that, it was scarcely dignified for him to do so. Caroline noticed his hesitation, and misinterpreting it, begged him again to sign the paper, but his mind was now made up. It would be a great mistake for him to betray his feelings in any way, and he felt that it was better to err on the side of being indifferent, rather than interested in Marion's fate.

"Miss Sturgis," he remarked, kindly but firmly, "I appreciate the good will that has prompted you and your companions to make this petition in favor of Miss Cleveland, and I wish you all success in so far as Miss Cleveland is concerned. But it would be utterly useless to sign my name to the paper, make the slightest particle of difference if I Besides," he continued smilingly, as did. he hurriedly glanced over the petition again, "if you will reread this petition, you will realize that my signature would be decidedly out of place after the last sentence, 'We feel that we are as much to blame as she is, and that if she is to be expelled we all deserve to be expelled."

"You are right," said Caroline laughing, "I had not noticed it before. I wish you We feel so sorry for her, because it was all our fault."

"I can understand how you would regret

losing her," said the professor, "but all I almost as impatiently as the girls did, only can do in this case is to tell Miss Inart to- he controlled his feelings more successfully. morrow that it is my birthday, and to say usual custom. with your petition."

"That is so kind of you!" said Caroline best way after all. I hope you will forgive me for disturbing you, but it was the only time I could see you to-day."

kindly, "and I wish you every success."

When Caroline returned to her companions and told them the result of her interview with the professor, they were somewhat disappointed at his refusing to sign the petition; but when Caroline pointed out Inart, who read it through carefully, and to them that the last sentence would not then returning it to her with a smile said: place him in a particularly flattering light, they were reconciled. After all, they con- from the responsibility of deciding in this cluded, it was very kind of him to interest case. Had I followed my own feelings, I himself at all. As for Marion, she was would certainly have pardoned Marion Cleverather pleased than otherwise that he had land, but at the risk of showing partiality. her decidedly unpopular in the school had precedent, which would greatly interfere he shown her any partiality, and she ad-hereafter with the observance of the rules I mired him for his discretion.

and Marion was naturally intensely excited. I shall make an exception. You are right in hour for dismissal the girls could scarcely gladly." repress their excitement any longer. Once or twice the professor glanced toward leniency in her case that she was half laughlook in her face, he experienced an over- her. In the excitement, the look of satiswhelming feeling of sympathy, but he was faction that passed over the face of the procompelled to remain silent. It was a trying fessor was unnoticed, and the next moment came, and when Caroline requested him to usual calm manner. She would have been he would miss Marion Cleveland from the she was quite unaware of the fact. class! However, it remained to be seen

When Miss Inart was informed that Prothat the young ladies have a request they fessor Douglas wished her to come to the would like to have granted, according to the recitation room, she was somewhat sur-Then you can come forward prised, and she was still more so on her arrival there.

"You sent for me, Professor Douglas," enthusiastically, "and I believe it is the she remarked, as she approached his desk, "I hope there has not been any trouble in the class?"

"No, indeed, Miss Inart," replied the pro-"That is all right," said the professor fessor, "but to-day is my birthday, and it is customary on this day to ask a favor. The usual request is for a half holiday, but the young ladies have another petition to present to you. Miss Sturgis will tell you."

Caroline Sturgis gave the petition to Miss

"I am glad that you have relieved me not signed the petition. It would have made Then, again, I would be establishing a bad have so strictly enforced. There are excep-The girls impatiently awaited the next day, tions, however, to every rule, and in this case It was not surprising, therefore, that the considering that you are all as much to blame astronomy lesson seemed tedious both to the as Miss Cleveland, and it would not be just professor and his pupils, but, like all things to expel her and not to expel her accomin this world, it had to end some time, and plices. Therefore, in pardoning her, I am when the hands of the clock pointed to the pardoning the entire class, and I do so

Marion was so overcome at Miss Inart's Marion, and when he saw the drawn, anxious ing and half crying as she tried to thank moment for him when the time for dismissal he was congratulating her with the rest in his allow her to go for Miss Inart. Suppos- greatly surprised had she known how deeply ing the petition should not be granted, how he had sympathized with her, but, as it was,

"And now, young ladies," said Miss Inwhether Miss Inart would temper "justice art, as the excitement gradually subsided, with mercy," and he awaited her arrival "I also have a secret to tell you concerning the very terrace where, as you have in- improved upon in the course of time. But some time it has been used as an observa- now dismissed." tory by Professor Douglas, and he has asked made to the observatory, so that it will not thought of having to expel you." be necessary for you to pass through the now in readiness, and we shall take our first what has happened to-day." ramble in starland next Friday evening. fancy the legend has been added to and had not a care in the world.

formed me, Pamela met her sad fate. For the hour is late, young ladies, and you are

"As for you, Marion," she said, as she me to allow you to have the use of his tele- put her hand on her shoulder and looked scope during one night in the week. This kindly into her eyes, "I cannot tell you how is to encourage you in your study of the pleased I was to have some excuse for par-I have had an outside passage doning you. I was very unhappy at the

"You have been very kind to me," said halls in the western wing. Everything is Marion gratefully, "and I can never forget

As the girls left the schoolroom, they Let us hope that in this way the fanciful gathered around Marion and congratulated ideas you have entertained about ghosts and her upon her fortunate escape, and when it haunted terraces will be quickly dispelled, was announced after recess that a half holiand let me assure you that although I have day was to be granted to the entire school, lived at the Grange for over fifteen years, in honor of Professor Douglas' birthday, the not a sign have I ever seen of the ill-fated girls were delighted. Marion was made the maiden, Pamela Wentworth. The legend heroine of the day, and her happy laughter may be partly true, for years ago the Grange could be heard, mingling with the gay was owned by the Wentworth family, but I chatter of her companions, as though she

(To be continued.)

CHILD-STUDY.

BY M. V. O'SHEA.

OF THE SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

those who have had the care of their up- and enthusiasm in this work. bringing, yet it is not until very recently that we have seen or heard the term "child- stood, in the broadest sense means more, study." The reason for this most probably too, than the study of the average normal is that hitherto childhood has not been re- child to find out general principles of physgarded as a suitable subject for systematic ical and intellectual development; it indistudy, but observations have been made in- cates also a marked tendency, and a necescidentally or even accidentally; while now sity on the part of teachers at least, always to there is an earnest effort to discover accord- consider and respect the individuality of ing to the methods of exact or inductive each child under supervision. There has science the true nature of the child and the arisen of late a pronounced feeling that chilmode of his normal growth and develop- dren cannot be classified very closely ac-

TITHIN the last decade there has ment. Few ever thought a half century crept into the common language ago of making the growth of children a matof parents and teachers a wholly ter for scientific observation in order to new word indicating a movement in our ascertain the laws according to which the midst of great extent and importance. While powers of the body normally develop and children have doubtless always been more the faculties of the mind unfold; but we are or less carefully observed and studied by now in the midst of the greatest activity

Child-study, as it is coming to be under-

class or group dealt with exactly in the same a personality unto himself and requires for his best training somewhat different treatment from all other personalities with whom he may be associated in the home or in the school.

Those who can recall the teaching in the average school of a quarter century ago can well remember that instruction was shaped for the mass or the class and not for the individual; but child-study is impressing upon there ought not to be such a thing as a class gation of mental phenomena. which is not composed of separate entities, each possessing personal characteristics has been passing through a biological era; which must always be taken into account by the teacher if instruction is to accomplish its and it is not alone in the study of children growth and development of childhood of all novel, of sociological psychology, and so on. ages, but it endeavors further to find a suit- We now have laboratories for the study of children's lives as they may have occasion the laboratories. to deal with them in any way.

their membership not only teachers but the systematic study of childhood. There ing of the home. is hardly an educational publication that popular newspapers and magazines seem Perez were specially interested in and with

cording to age, and all the members of a also to be giving the subject some attention.

The present great interest in child-study manner; but rather every particular child is seems to be one manifestation of the wellnigh universal scientific attitude toward the investigation of all phases of life and nature. The Baconian departure of a few centuries ago has stirred modern civilization to its very center. Bacon's inductive method for the study of natural phenomena has been gradually extended to the study of physical life by such men as Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, and others; and what may properly be called the biological method introduced by teachers, and parents as well, the fact that them has at last been applied to the investi-

For a quarter century or more the world now it has entered a psychological period, In this way modern child-study aims that this is manifesting itself, but we hear not only to discover the general laws of the much in these days also of the psychological able method for scientifically analyzing the psychology as we have long had them for inpersonality of individual children, so that vestigation in biology; and while a great each may be dealt with according to his deal of modern child-study is being successspecial needs; and it is believed that in this fully carried forward outside of special labway the parent and teacher may get into oratories, still particular phases of the study closest touch and sympathy with child-life of children require delicate apparatus and in general, and especially with particular other facilities which may be found only in

It is thoroughly believed by the majority The greatest enthusiasm is manifested of people to-day that there are universal everywhere in our own country now in the laws of mind-growth and development which pursuit of these two objects of child-study. are as invariable and reliable as those gov-A National Association for Child-Study was erning the physical world, and one imporformed at the International Congress of tant aim of child-study is to discover what Education at Chicago in 1803, and since these are, so that they may be duly observed that time almost every state in the Union in the training of children in the home and has organized separate associations, hav- in the school. The importance of this work ing the same general purposes as the national cannot be overestimated; and while perhaps society. These associations comprise in not much has yet been accomplished compared with what remains still to be done. parents and others, and many local societies yet beneficial results may already be seen in composed almost entirely of parents are begreat improvement in the work of the ing formed in various cities and towns for schools and perhaps somewhat in the train-

It is sometimes thought that child-study does not devote some portion of its space to must be concerned wholly with very young this scientific work in child-study, and the children, such, for example, as Preyer and whose books upon the subject doubtless and thirteen and in a boy's life between every one is familiar. Both these investiga- twelve and fourteen, while in the girl's tors observed and studied children during case the most rapid growth is between thirthe period of infancy only—during the time teen and fifteen and in the boy's between of beginnings when the senses are awaken- fourteen and sixteen. ing, language is beginning to develop, and slightly for children of different nationalithe child is coming to gain control over its ties, those coming from different kinds of body. But modern child-study extends its homes, and those living in different climates. observations far beyond this initial period— Boys are taller and heavier than girls until through the years of childhood, adolescence, the thirteenth or fourteenth year, after which and of youth indeed; and as careful and ex- the girls excel them for two or three years, tensive studies are now being made upon when they are again behind and remain so. children passing through all these stages as The children of American parents seem to were formerly made upon the period of in- have a better physical equipment than those fancy alone. The physical, intellectual, of any foreign parentage. emotional, and volitional aspects of childgrowth and development are all being care- one hundred thousand London children that fully investigated by many students, aided by the average schoolgirl is a healthier creature teachers and parents, and we may mention and can endure the work of the schoolroom here briefly some of the most important of better than the average schoolboy, probably

given to the subject of physical growth and girl. His studies were made upon children development, and many hundreds of thou- before the age of puberty, however, and it is sands of children have been systematically possible that different results would have weighed, measured, and tested in various been obtained had he secured statistics of ways and under manifold conditions by such all ages up to sixteen or seventeen; for it is men as Bowditch, Gilbert, Peckham, Boas, a well-recognized fact that many girls break Krohn, and others in our own country; by down before the age of sixteen, doubtless Key of Sweden; Mosso of Italy; Bürger- because there is little allowance made either stein of Germany; Warner of England, in the home or in the school for important and others, to discover at what ages children physical changes taking place in the girl's grow most rapidly, during what periods there life after the age of eleven. A very distinis marked retardation, and what influence guished authority recently declared that boys, rapid or retarded growth has upon the in- too, suffer greatly because parents and tellect and emotional activities.

dren meet with some accident they grow uni- which the period of adolescence requires. formly from birth to maturity; but it has Very interesting investigations have been been shown that there is no such regularity, made upon the intellectual, emotional, and but rather there are interrupted periods when volitional characteristics that make their nature requires all the physical energies for appearance during adolescence, but these inner changes instead of for continued may be spoken of here only to say that growth. Every mother knows that the period they are very frequently misunderstood and of teething is accompanied not only by dealt with unwisely in the home and in the physical but mental disturbances; and the school. period of adolescence is specially marked by changes and disturbances in body and mind. determine how tall the average normal child There is quite common agreement between should be at different ages, how much he all authorities that there is comparatively should weigh, what should be the muscular little growth in a girl's life between eleven development of all the prominent parts of

The ages differ

Dr. Warner concludes after the study of these studies and the results already reached. due to the greater patience with difficulties In the first place, great attention has been and less passionate explosiveness of the teachers fail to observe the necessary modi-It is commonly thought that unless chil-fications of school work and home duties

Comparative studies are being made to

the body, how life under different conditions, peat, is from movements of wholes, as the garten, in the ordinary schoolroom, in the movements of parts, these parts being upon homes of the rich and of the poor—how the the periphery of the body, as the fingers and child's growth and development are affected lips. If work requiring delicate coordinaby these varying conditions, and what in-tion be insisted upon too soon, disease fluence they have in forming the intellect of the nervous system ensues, which is and character. Enough data have not yet found very frequently in young children as been gained from these to make many serv- choreic tendencies, an extreme form of iceable generalizations, but it is believed which is known as St. Vitus' dance. Nathat much of value will be forthcoming in ture has evidently designed that the child the future.

tigation has aimed to ascertain the special parts as wholes; and only after these have periods of development of the different parts become thoroughly mastered should he be and organs of the body. It has already been led gradually to exert great control in the shown by modern psychology that all parts performance of exact, difficult duties of any of the physical body are under the control kind. and guidance of definite parts of the brain, commonly spoken of as brain centers; and these studies upon the physical characterit has further been amply proven that all these istics and conditions of children have been centers are not developed at birth but reach secured in directing the attention of parents maturity in a certain natural order. Every and teachers to the subject of fatigue in mother has noticed that while at birth a child childhood, pointing out its causes in home is possessed of certain movements which he and school, and suggesting remedies. can execute with great accuracy, still the tigue is generally thought to be simply a disgreater portion of those which the adult is agreeable physical condition resulting from master of are impossible to the infant. For overwork; and most people understand very instance, while an infant can breathe, cry, imperfectly the far more serious kind of fasneeze, and move the body as a whole tigue in children which is produced by overwith great freedom, yet it cannot control strain of the mind, or lack of proper nutrition the fingers or any part of the secondary or- of the nervous system. It is a thoroughly esgans or parts of the body. The reason for this tablished fact that all mental work requires has been shown to be that the brain centers the expenditure of nervous energy, and when controlling fundamental or large movements too severe demands have been made upon are very early developed, while those con- the brain there is liable to result a deficiency trolling the secondary or more delicate of nerve force revealed in various forms of movements develop much later.

The failure to recognize this fact has been the cause of much injurious treatment of young children in the home and in the school by requiring them very early to perform delicately coördinated movements, such as sewing, writing, sitting still for a long time, and tability, viciousness, or something similar. so on, which they are not at all ready for. Difficulties of speech are often established state of rest to careful scrutiny he would in childhood by insisting upon too fine articulations before the fundamental movements cells filled with a substance which, for want of breathing and vocalizing properly have of a better term, we may call nervous energy; become established.

E-June.

as in the city, in the country, in the kinder- entire body, the whole arm, and so on, to should at first have the greatest freedom to One of the most important lines of inves- employ the body as a whole, and all of its

> Perhaps the most important results of nervous disturbances, the most common of which is disinclination or inability to do anything, called in children stupidity; and in some people this fatigued condition shows itself in lack of perfect control either of body or mind, often named in children irri-

If one could subject a healthy brain in a probably behold an infinite number of small then if he could continue his observations The natural order of development, to re- while this same brain was engaged in menstage of emotional excitement he would no- mental restraint for long periods at a time, tice that these cells gradually became shriv- or induces in them a chronic state of fear. eled up, and that as one result there was a To give one example, many a child who worn-out product thrown into the blood, is thought to be stupid may be found to be showing that mental activity actually wears improperly nourished; and while this will away the material of the brain cells. Now be especially true of children in poorer when these cells become much depleted of homes, it is ofttimes found also in the homes their energy nature has doubtless intended of the rich where children partake only of that one should fall asleep, so as to afford those kinds of food that appeal to the palate opportunity for the nutritious elements in but are not adapted to supply the needs of the blood to replace the expended capital; a rapidly developing body and an extremely but if, for any reason, as in being required active mind. to prepare a lesson for an approaching recisoon be in a state of fatigue.

he has less steadiness of hand, speech, and room, or restlessness, or any similar condi- as to eliminate them. tion, is due to perversity of children's wills in the schoolroom but also to some extent stupid or perverse who have been rescued in the home, and is impressing upon parents from an ignominious life by the discovery this in all their dealings with children.

the home and in the school have been shown from their instruction in the classroom as to be insufficient or improper food, an un-most of their fellows. Certain defects of wholesome atmosphere, imperfect seating, vision entail great loss of nervous energy heating, and lighting of schoolrooms, the also, so that in such cases there is not only existence in individual children of acute or inability to respond to the same amount of chronic diseases of any kind that make de-stimuli from the external world as a person mands upon the physical energies, the marked possessing normal sight, but there is moredisturbances caused in many children by over a chronic state of fatigue induced by teething, the unusual physical changes occur- the continual strain to overcome the defect. ring during adolescence, and finally of course

tal effort of some kind or passing through a keeps young children under physical and

It is not infrequent further to find chiltation, one cannot obtain the required relax- dren who make little progress in their school ation and rest, he will in all probability work, or who give teachers and parents much trouble because of their restlessness and An adult may notice the symptoms and peevishness—it is not uncommon to find in conditions of fatigue when he is overworked such cases pathological conditions where the or overworried. He will likely observe that system does not assimilate those peculiar elements that are needed to keep the nervous body than usual; he is more irritable, more system in a state of health. The thing of easily angered or excited; perhaps he has importance here for parents and teachers is wakeful nights or troublous dreams, or he that whenever these physical defects or defeels very strongly an indisposition or inca-ficiencies exist, from whatever cause, they pacity to exert either body or mind. It is will soon show themselves in some undewell to remember here that no one has sirable manifestation of intellect or disposigreater demands made upon the nervous tion; and it follows that whenever mental system than a school child; and yet it is perversities are met with we should make ofttimes thought that dullness in the school- an earnest effort to discover the causes so

Finally, much attention has been given of rather than defective bodily conditions. Our late to the study of defective senses, esmodern child-study is calling attention to pecially sight and hearing; and the writer the great prevalence of fatigue particularly knows many children who have been reported and teachers the necessity of taking heed of that they were partially blind or deaf and consequently were not able to appropriate The most common sources of fatigue in as much from the world around them or

Studies made upon a large number of an excessive amount of work or worry, which children in our own country and abroad both in sight and hearing; and these inves- life. tigations have pointed out the necessity for since these latter are called into play con- home and in the school.

have shown a high per cent of defectives, tinuously in the classroom as well as in daily

It is not the purpose here to intimate that a careful examination of the senses of every 'the parent or teacher must supplant the child after the age of four or five years. It physician; but at the same time it must be is not enough that one thinks he sees or urged that any one who has to do with hears perfectly, for he is no judge of any shaping the intellect and character of chilkind of vision or hearing except that which he dren should appreciate the very great influpossesses and which of course seems perfect ence of physical defects and unhygienic con-Defects in other sense organs also ditions, and should know how to remedy very frequently exist, but they are not so im- these in their less serious and aggravated portant as in the two senses specially named, forms as they are revealed every day in the

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

BY MARCUS BENJAMIN, PH. D.

the advent of peace, and the air was redolent chusetts. with perfume from the blossoms of the fruit coming autumn to the home-goers.

The eight years of incessant struggle were at a close. Old comrades who had fought and bled side by side for the sacred cause of liberty during these long years were about to part. They had suffered hunger brance of this vast event as the mutual friendships and poverty, and now, not knowing if they should ever meet again, were soon to bid each other farewell. It was under such conditions that the officers of the American Army, who were then considered to be "the most renowned band of men that walked on the face of the globe," assembled in order to perpetuate these associations and to transmit them to coming generations.

In the archives of the Society of the Cincinnati there is preserved a paper on

TOWHERE in this country is there a General Knox, is the endorsement, "Rough spot more rich in historic interest Draft of a Society to be formed by the than West Point. The beauty of American Officers and to be called 'The its surroundings is famous, and especially Cincinnati." It is dated West Point, attractive must they have seemed to the sol- April 15, 1783. This fact together with the diers and officers of the American Army in assertion, "He makes me author and grand the springtime of 1783. The blue waters master of the Cincinnati; this is whipping of the mighty Hudson flowed unrestrained you over my shoulders," written by Baron to the ocean, happy in the joyousness of Steuben to Knox at a later date is taken as their freedom. The trees had put on the satisfactory evidence that the originator of full beauty of their new foliage to welcome the Cincinnati was Henry Knox of Massa-

It was on May 13, 1783, in the south trees that promised a rich harvest in the room of the quaint old Verplanck House, near Fishkill on the Hudson, then the headquarters of Baron Steuben, that the officers of the American Army adopted the following preamble:

> "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the rememwhich have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American Army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one Society of Friends to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their oldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

> The next clause is equally pertinent and therefore must be quoted in its entirety:

"The officers of the American Army having genwhich, in the well-known handwriting of erally been taken from the citizens of America, possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus; and being resolved to follow his example by returning to their citizenship, they think that they may with propriety denominate themselves 'The Society of the Cincinnati."

The principles that were given as the basis of the society are well worthy the consideration of every patriotic American. They do honor to our illustrious ancestors. are:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective states that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American em-

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers. This spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it."

Army who subscribed to this document.

sake of frequent communications that the America." In recent years the deep blue general society be divided into state soci- of the "riband" has become a light blue, on July 4, and that the general society should tion. The description of the medal is quite hold a meeting on the first Monday in May, elaborate. On the obverse are three sena-"at least once in every three years."

attained the standing of major-general were Cincinnatorum Institua A. D. 1783." reached; these contributed \$166 to the tributions have grown to handsome amounts credit is due for the plan of the city of

in many of the state societies. Thus at the last triennial meeting (held in 1893) the Massachusetts state society reported \$57,-000; Pennsylvania, \$41,850; New York, \$27,700; New Jersey, \$24,181; Maryland, \$7,000; South Carolina, \$5,500; and Rhode Island, \$5,377.

The original eligibility clause was as follows:

"All the officers of the American Army, as well as those who have resigned with honor after three years' service in the capacity of officers or who have been deranged by the resolutions of Congress upon the several reforms of the army as those who shall have continued to the end of the war, have the right to become parties to this institution. . . . And as a testimony of affection to the memory and the offspring of such officers as have died in the service, their eldest male branches shall have the same right of becoming members as the children of the actual members of the society. . . . Those officers who are foreigners, not resident in any of the states, will have their names enrolled by the secretarygeneral and are to be considered as members in the societies of any of the states in which they may happen to be."

Finally, at this same meeting the society Well may this country be proud of the decided upon an order "which," as the memory of the officers of the American records say, "shall be a medal of gold suspended by a deep blue riband edged with At this meeting it was provided for the white, descriptive of the union of France and eties, each of which should meet annually but apparently without any official authorizators presenting Cincinnatus with a sword It was further decided that "in order to and other military ensigns, while on a field form funds which may be respectable, and in the background is his wife standing at assist the unfortunate, each officer shall the door of their cottage, near which are a deliver to the treasurer of the state society plow and instruments of husbandry. Surone month's pay, which shall remain forever rounding these figures is the legend, to the use of the state society, the interest "Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam." On only of which, if necessary, to be appointed the reverse is the sun rising over a city with to the relief of the unfortunate." In com- open gates and vessels entering the port pliance with this rule those officers who held while Fame crowns Cincinnatus with a the rank of lieutenant paid into the treasury wreath inscribed, "Virtutis Pramium." Bethe sum of \$26.60, and those of higher low are joined hands with the motto "Esto grades greater amounts, until those who had perpetua," and around the whole, "Societas

Soon after, Major Pierre Charles L'En-By judicious investment these confant, of the Engineers Corps, to whom also dressed to "My general" certain objections tees that the members of the Cincinnati to a medal as the emblem of a military so- were unworthy of American citizenship and ciety and suggested instead "the bald the congress in Annapolis threatened to eagle," a bird "which is peculiar to this disfranchise them unless they abolished the continent and distinguished from that of hereditary feature of membership. other climates by its white head and tail." became the emblem of the society.

commanding officers of the Rhode Island line, lishment of their state societies.

At the meeting held on June 19, a resolution was passed requesting his "excellency, the commander-in-chief, to officiate as president-general until the first general meeting." At the same time Major-General McDougall was elected as treasurer-general and Major-General Knox as secretary-general.

During the year all of the thirteen state societies came into formal existence, beginning with Massachusetts and New York on June 9, 1783. Almost immediately the Cincinnati met with a bitter storm of opposition. Mr. Edward Graham Daves writes of this outburst as follows:

"Writers and orators proclaimed that a body existing by hereditary right would become a privileged aristocratic class, antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions and a dangerous element in a republican commonwealth."

it in a virulent pamphlet; Mirabeau echoed in a circular dated Philadelphia, May 15, his words from across the water; Jefferson 1784, and signed by George Washington. demanded that the order be annihilated; John Adams wrote from Paris that "the 1787, 1788, 1790, 1793, and 1796. At the formation of the society was the first step latter there was no quorum and a circular taken to deface the beauty of our temple of prepared by those present was issued. In it liberty"; and even the wise and conserva- attention is directed to the fact that tive Franklin was opposed to it. State after

Washington, pointed out in a letter ad- state declared through legislative commit-

In New York the opposition manifested The wisdom of this suggestion was apparent itself conspicuously by the formation of a and at a meeting held on June 19, 1783, society called the Columbian Order, which the eagle with the figure of the medal as had for its chief purpose the antagonizing of previously described displayed on its breast the so-called "aristocratic Society of the Cincinnati." Later, when it came into Meanwhile Major-General Heath was in- formal existence, it chose the name of structed to transmit copies of the institution "Tammany" from that of an Indian sachem to the commanding officer of the Southern who once lived within the boundaries of the Army, the senior officers in each state from present state of Delaware. Like the Cin-Pennsylvania to Georgia inclusive, and the cinnati, Tammany is ostensibly a charitable organization but membership in it is not requesting them to communicate the same hereditary and in that respect it is unlike to the officers under their several commands the Cincinnati. Of the badges of the two, and to take such measures as might appear somehow, methinks, there are still many who to them necessary for expediting the estab- would consider the eagle more honorable a decoration than the tiger's head.

> In December, 1783, Major L'Enfant wrote to Washington from Paris:

> "Here they are more ambitious to obtain the Order of the Cincinnati than to be decorated with the Cross of St. Louis. . . . This institution they consider as a monument erected to republican virtues, as the fundamental basis of a cordial union between the different states, and as a new tie which assures the duration of that reciprocal friendship which France has devoted to America."

> The first general meeting of the society convened in the State House in Philadelphia, in May, 1784. General Washington presided, and of the original thirteen state societies Rhode Island alone was unrepresented.

It was at this meeting in deference to public sentiment that the original institution was substituted by one in which the hereditary clause was eliminated. The revised Judge Burke, of South Carolina, attacked articles were submitted to the state societies

Meetings were held in Philadelphia in

"The objects of the triennial meetings of 1790

and 1793 and of the extra meetings of 1788 and 1791 have all failed from this unaccountable apathy [i. e., failure to send delegates] on the part of some of the state societies; and even the proposed alteration of the constitution which was deemed of sufficient importance to have claimed the immediate and animated attention of every state society, has shared the fate of other propositions and remains yet undecided."

This circular, although couched "in the language of complaint and remonstrance," failed to accomplish the desired result. unimportant meeting was held in 1799, and in 1800 the society met to adopt a "testimonial of respect to the memory of General Washington." Also a committee appointed to consider the status of the society reported to the following effect:

" From the silence which the state societies have observed, after the pressing circular letters of the general meeting, your committee are led to conclude that they do not accede to the proposed reform; and your committee conclude therefore that they are authorized to report

"'That the institution of the Society of the Cincinnati remain as it was originally proposed and adopted by the officers of the American Army at their cantonments on the banks of the Hudson River in 1783.'"

Thus the amendment abolishing the hereditary feature of the society failed, and the Cincinnati has always existed as originally organized.

Hamilton, of New York, was chosen presi- in 1793. dent-general, and Major-General Charles transacted.

to listen to an elaborate address."

A Society of the Cincinnati was organized

in France some time between the meeting held in 1783 on the banks of the Hudson and the meeting held in Philadelphia in 1784, presumably during the winter of 1783-4 at the time of the visit of Major L'Enfant to France, for its existence is recognized by the amended institution of May, 1784. This fact deserves special mention because foreign officers according to the original institution were "to be considered as members in the societies of any of the states in which they might happen to

The Cincinnati was held in high honor in France and membership was eagerly sought by officers who had served in America, as is shown by the mention of those who sought to have their names enrolled by the secretary-general at the early meetings of the general society. Among these were many who had served in the French Navy and they testified to their appreciation of the society by the presentation of a diamond badge to General Washington, which has since been retained by each president successively during his lifetime. Louis XVI. permitted his officers to wear this new decoration at court, a favor hitherto extended only to the possessors of the Golden Fleece. Unfortunately this custom was short-lived, At this meeting Major-General Alexander being broken up by the French Revolution

Soon interest in the Cincinnati began to Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, wane in our own country. In July, 1802, was chosen vice-president-general in the Delaware state society was dissolved by place made vacant by the elevation of Gen- a formal vote and the funds returned in due eral Hamilton. Meetings were held in 1802 proportions to those who had furnished in Washington, and in 1805, in 1811, and them. On December 13, 1803, the Vir-1812 in Philadelphia. General Pinckney ginia society voted to dissolve, and finally, was chosen to fill the chair of the president- on October 13, 1824, the permanent fund of general at the meeting in 1805, but this that society was deeded to Washington Coltime no business of special importance was lege, now Washington and Lee University. The amount now in possession of that in-It is said that "the early meetings of the stitution coming from this source is said to Cincinnati were conducted with much dig- be \$25,000, and its interest is applied to the nity and ceremony, the members assembling support of the Cincinnati professorship of in full uniform or in court dress and after the mathematics. At commencement that stutransaction of business marching in stately dent who has attained the highest general procession to some church or public hall scholarship delivers a so-called "Cincinnati Oration."

The Connecticut society dissolved in

Hartford on July 4, 1804, and distributed tering, or abrogating "the limitation with its funds. In Georgia, North Carolina, regard to the admission of members." At Rhode Island, and New Hampshire the the meeting held in New York in 1851 this state societies relapsed into a dormant con- committee declared "their entire unwillingdition but apparently did not go out of ex- ness to extend the right of membership in istence. Massachusetts, New York, New any succession whether lineal or collateral Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South beyond the descendants or other representa-Carolina are the only states in which socie- tives of the officers of the American Army ties have maintained a continuous existence.

From 1812 to 1825 no meetings of the much greater than at present; moreover, no August, 1824, an interest in matters permosity. Later the New York state society celebrated his birthday by a dinner to which he was invited, and in other states the members gathered to do him honor.

Army" and urging "a prompt decision" in forthcoming meeting of the general society. order "to smooth the passage to the grave of the remaining few."

consider the expediency of suspending, al- from certain of these will surely seek entrance

during the War of the Revolution."

In 1854 the Cincinnati met in Baltimore. general society were held. The original and at that convention Hamilton Fish, of members were advancing in years and in New York, was made president-general. He those days the difficulty of traveling was continued as such until his death in 1893, since when the office has remained vacant. It subject of paramount importance presented was also in 1854 that the last surviving itself for their consideration. With the ar- original member of the society-Major rival of Lafayette in New York City in Robert Burnett-passed away. There are still a very few (four in 1894, one of whom taining to the War of the Revolution was has since died) surviving own sons of the revived. Throughout his tour of the states original members. The resolution solicithis old comrades in arms turned out to wel- ing permission to resuscitate the societies of In Boston the members of the the Cincinnati in Rhode Island and Con-Massachusetts society were constant in their necticut was presented to the general soattendance on him and it was made the oc- ciety at its meeting held in 1872. Certain casion for Dr. William Eustis and Lieutenant- financial qualifications were demanded, and Colonel John Brooks to bury an old ani- these being complied with, the revived state society in Rhode Island was admitted to the general society in 1881, and Connecticut in 1893.

Since 1887 the revival of the society in These various gatherings imparted new France has been seriously considered. Allife to the Cincinnati, and a meeting was ready a number of persons have qualified for called for November 1, 1835, to take action membership and under the acting presion the vacancies caused by the death of the dency of M. le Marquis de Rochambeau an president-general, the vice-president-general, organization has been effected. It has been and the treasurer-general. As usual, the so-contended, especially by General John ciety met in Philadelphia, and besides elect- Cochrane, the venerable president of the ing Major-General Thomas Pinckney, of New York state society, that the original South Carolina, to the office of president- failed in every sense to extend the feature of general they drew up a memorial to Con-heredity to the French officers living abroad, gress, calling the attention of that body to Their status was simply that of honorary the fact "that up to the present time the membership and therefore a French society promised reward has not been realized by cannot be revived. But beyond doubt its the surviving officers of the Revolutionary claim for recognition will be presented at the

Agitation toward the revival of the state societies in New Hampshire, Delaware, The matter of succession became one of Virginia, and Georgia is being created. importance to the society and at the meeting Definite organizations have been formed in held in 1848 a committee was appointed to the first three states mentioned and delegates

to the general society at the meeting which will be held in Philadelphia in May, 1896.

At no time in the history of the Cincinnati has it been forgotten that a fund was established by the original members, the interest of which "is to be applied to the relief of the indigent widows and orphans of deceased members." Its charities have not been ostentatious, but they have been none the less effective. A glance at the reports of the state societies shows the number of beneficiaries provided for in each state.

To the present renaissance of American patriotism the Cincinnati has contributed its fair proportion. In the many centennial celebrations that have occurred in recent years the seat of honor has been accorded to the representatives of this most worthy and honorable organization. In its own way, too, The selecthe society has not been idle. tion of the names of the French officers for the subsidiary statues which adorn the beautiful monument erected in the city of Washington was referred to a commission of the They presented the names of Cincinnati. D'Estaing, De Rochambeau, De Grasse, and Du Portail as the most worthy of the colleagues of the illustrious Lafayette. their interest is also due the credit for the eagles of the Cincinnati that are borne upon the breasts of the five distinguished French-

Near the spot where the society came into existence is a stone pyramid, on which the New York society has placed an appropriate tablet telling the facts of its inception. ing 1895 the New Jersey society began its labor of marking all the historical points in their state that were rendered memorable during the War of the Revolution. 3 the society inaugurated this most valuable work by the placing of a bronze tablet "to commemorate the massacre of a portion of the legion commanded by Brigadier-General Casimir Pulaski of the Continental Army in the affair at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, October 15, 1778, in the Revolutionary War." A bronze tablet was placed on a gray granite boulder, near Trenton, on October 15. The inscription tells the story:

"This tablet is erected by the Society of the Cincinnati in the state of New Jersey, to commemorate the crossing of the Delaware River by General Washington and the Continental Army on Christmas night of seventeen hundred and seventy-six."

Of the equestrian statue of its first presidentgeneral—George Washington—which is to be unveiled in Philadelphia, it is as yet too early to say anything.

The prediction made some years ago by Hamilton Fish that the society would soon become extinct seemed at this time likely to prove true. More than 1,500 names were on the original rolls of the combined state societies. In 1883, when the Cincinnati celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its existence, only 315 hereditary members were More recently, largely owing to the interest manifested in our American patriotic societies, membership has increased, and at the triennial meeting held in Boston in 1893 the total number of members was given as 450, exclusive of honorary members.

The last named are entitled to a word of recognition. Early in its history the Cincinnati established a rule permitting the state societies to admit a number of honorary members, not to exceed the proportion of one to four "of the officers and their descendants." It is usual, therefore, to find the names of the presidents of the United States, the presidents of the French Republic, and high officers in the army and navy scattered among the lists of honorary members of the different state societies. Harrison has been so recognized in Pennsylvania, Cleveland in New York, Casimir-Périer in Rhode Island, and Schofield in New Jersey.

With the probable revival of the dormant state societies and the establishment of a society in France, there is good reason to hope that before the close of the century the Cincinnati may again have its full complement of state societies. Surely at no time in its long and honorable history has the future of the Society of the Cincinnati—the first hereditary patriotic society in the United States—seemed so rich in promises of continued prosperity.

LEGAL LUMINARIES OF ENGLAND.

BY S. PARKES CADMAN.

NLIKE many countries of civiliza- found and scholarly authority was eneasy task, seeing that the British jurispru- contemporary thought than any other book dence is governed by unwritten precedents of the generation. as much as by written documents. Speakmay be divided into two classes. First come ward its relations to modern ideas.

those springing from 'time immemorial, and sanctioned by innumerable judicial decisions, and secondly, those directly enacted by parliamentary legislation. The former are more deeply rooted in English life and reverence than are the latter. They presuppose upon the part of the judiciary a wide and intimate knowledge of the development of law from its simple and crude stage onward to its modern complex and manysided character.

tion, England has no code of laws, titled "Ancient Law," published in 1861, nor would such a codification be an and it probably had a wider influence on The proposal of Sir Henry's significant

ing broadly, the laws administered by the volume is to trace the connection of law legal luminaries of Her Majesty's empire with the early history of society and after-

> book did this, and it did more; it undermined what had been accepted as first principles by showing the history behind them and of which they were sequences; it gratified the intellectual sense by its discovery of identical legal ideas, however much these had been obscured by differences of time, place, and circumstance: and it set the attitude of the best legal minds, which regard a law, not as an isolated fact. but as the last link in an historical series.



LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR HALSBURY.

This presuppo-

sition has partly caused the formation in England of what may not improperly be torical law what Captain Mahan's have called a great school of historical jurists. proved themselves to be in the record of And by far the most considerable indinaval struggles, successes, and supremacy. vidual contribution to literature made by Both alike infused into their subject a corany member of this school has come recter philosophy, based upon a more able, from the pen of Sir Henry Maine. The just, and scientific interpretation of princifirst of a series of writings from this pro- ples, facts, and events.

Sir Henry Maine's books were to his-

F-June.

It would not be too much to say that Roman law and the English law of indigenous growth between them govern the legal relations of nearly the whole of the civilized Jeremy Bentham, the greatest of law reformers, the severest of practical critics, contends that all the law libraries of political states in Europe do not comprise a collection of cases equal in variety, in amplitude, in clearness of statement - in a word, in constructiveness—to that made by supreme legal official of the law of Great English reports of adjudged cases.

law courts situated in the Strand, London, the motion of the premier of the realm, and he may remember that they represent an changes office with his political party. He

The other venerable court, the Court of Chancery, is almost as old as the King's Bench. One thousand years after Alfred's accession the Judicature Act of 1871 destroyed the independence of these two courts and made them a part of five departments, the remaining three being the Common Pleas, the Exchequer, and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions.

At the head of these departments is the Britain and Ireland, the lord high chancel-When the reader enters the magnificent lor. He is appointed by the crown, upon



THE ENGLISH LAW COURTS, THE STRAND, LONDON.

older national institution than even the palace of St. Stephen, the Chambers of Parliament. For there were judges and exponents of law who slowly broadened down from precedent to precedent, long before enacted.

of the King's Bench. The great Alfred sat upon its seat of justice, and following monarchs copied his example until the busy was delegated to his representatives, the him. judges.

sits upon the woolsack, the presiding officer's chair in the House of Lords, and is also a member of the Privy Council and the chief judge of the appellate tribunals.

Next in rank is the lord chief justice of parliaments met or written statutes were England, who rules in the Queen's Bench Division, and after him comes the master of The most ancient court in England is that the rolls, who presides over the Court of Appeals. Lord Halsbury is the lord chancellor, Lord Russell, of Killowen, is the chief justice, and Lord Esher is the master functions of royalty usurped the judicial of the rolls, and he will be the last judge to duty of the reigning sovereign and his office hold that time-honored title: it dies with The president of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division is Sir Francis

Henry Jeune, who succeeded in that office one of the best and worthiest of English legalists, the late Sir James Hannen.

Any review of the personnel of these British jurists points to their great dignity, rank, wealth, and fame. Nothing is withheld which can enhance their prestige. popular clamor, nor even its voice of reason. can make or unmake them. They hold office



LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL.

towns are almost royal in the respect shown woolsack. For the second time Lord Halsby high and low alike to the representatives bury took the highest honors of the Engof the queen and the kingdom. The Eng- lish bar. He is by no means a great chanlish judges owe nothing to any man in the cellor, such as were Lords Eldon and exercise of their duties: they are the sworn Brougham, but he is a safe presiding offiliegemen of justice and law. The salaries cer and a man of judicial temperament paid to them are liberal; and titles are given and great dignity. in every case when an advocate obtains a judgeship. The lord chancellor is at the head of England's peerage, after the princes of the blood and the Archbishop of Canterbury; his salary is \$50,000 a year. The lords of appeal receive \$30,000 a year each; so does the master of the rolls. The chief justice has \$40,000 annually, the judges generally \$25,000 a year.

Strange though it may seem, many of these gentlemen are of a great age. They have no limit as to retirement and apparently desire none. Lord Esher, the master of the rolls, is eighty, and delivers marvelous charges at an age when most mortals lag superfluous on the stage. Justice Kay is seventy-three and Justice Lindley, sixtyseven. Justice Hawkins is seventy-eight. Baron Pollock is seventy-two, and Sir Richard Couch and Lord Hobhouse are seventy- never achieved first rank. His career has eight and seventy-six respectively. paper, The Christian Advocate, and with which took place beneath the present adhis usual accuracy and genius for results, he ministration, rumor had it that he would ob-

members of the English bar. The latter had no sympathy with the urgent plea for removal, and it was shown that the advantages connected with the retention of these Nestors of judgment far outweighed any perceivable disadvantages.

Lord Halsbury is an old and familiar friend of the Marquis of Salisbury and he was not forgotten when Lord Herschell, the Jewish chancellor

for life, and their public entries into assize of the late Liberal government, vacated the

Sir Henry James, like the chancellor,



THE LATE LORD JUSTICE BOWEN.

Dr. been one marked by considerable ability, Buckley recently quoted these facts in his and before his elevation to the peerage, watched how their statement affected the tain the chancellorship. In 1885, the year

wrenched himself away from his Gladston- Cockburn. Lord Russell has said that few ian colleagues and thus lost the same high judges could hope to equal Sir Alexander's position. The fates seem to have decided massive synthetical and analytical powers. against his having it now, for his health has But his elegant literary qualities, backed as

failed, and as a law lord he discharges the not onerous duties of an adviser of the government in the House of Lords. Sir Henry's or rather Lord James' singularly pure and lofty character is a subject of general acknowledgment. When Lord Chief Justice Coleridge died, in the early days of 1894, he made the middle figure of three surpassingly strong incumbents of that office. Sir Alexander Cockburn had preceded and Lord Russell has followed him. Cockburn, Cole-



THE LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE.

dations of rare scholarship and professional this country. attainment.

of the disruption of the Liberal party, he not so great a judge as Sir Alexander

they were by broad, sympathetic interpretations of law. have commended Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to posterity in too hearty a fashion for Disraeli's sarcasm to affect his standing reputation. As a raconteur Coleridge was surpassed by none, and his social influence was probably larger than that of any judge of his times. In ceremonial duties he was well known to the United States. In 1883 the late Sir James Hannen, Lord Bowen, Sir Horace Davey, Mr. James Bryce, and

ridge, and Russell, a trio of names repre- the present chief justice, Lord Russell, acsenting men who laid deep and wide foun- companied Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to

No body of distinguished men received Among the wearers of the judicial ermine, our characteristic hospitality with more unthe late Chief Justice Coleridge was con-feigned pleasure, and it is questionable spicuous for his liberal views, since liberal- whether a greater intellectual delegation was ism is not a prevalent creed with judges in ever welcomed here. To the lovely lanes England. His elocution, beautiful voice, of Lenox, Mass., Lord Coleridge gave prefand distinguished presence, his lucid ex- erence even before his beloved native Devon position, social brilliancy, and wide reading, combes, and declared to Mr. Parsons, his gave him a better title to fame than Dis- host, who afterward related it to me, that raeli, the past master of caustic phraseol- the Berkshire Hills excelled any scenery of ogy, was inclined to allow him. The latter their type which he knew. Lord Russell gentleman once spoke of him as "silver- succeeded Coleridge in 1894, taking oath tongued mediocrity." He was decidedly that he would "do right to all manner of

people after the laws and usages of this lugubrious warnings of the authorities foreill-will."

ble one for extended references to Russell tack upon his political opponents, he fully as a judge. He is known far better as Sir justified the "old parliamentary hand" Charles Russell, the great advocate, the which promoted him, and forced admiration prince of cross-examiners, the recipient of from all quarters, the opposition included. the largest income paid to any modern law- Mr. Asquith has recently married Miss Maryer before his judicial promotion, and, above all, as the grand inquisitor into the mixture of bigotry and "Pigottry" which collapsed beneath his touch like a snowflake, and left Mr. Parnell triumphant over the Times.

For once the "Thunderer" retired to hide its vanguished head, and had the Times been less historic or the British nation less conservative in its attachments, the permanent injury to the leading newspaper of the world would have been more serious.

Sir Charles, for it is hard to speak of him as Lord Russell of Killowen, was always good to his junior counsel. He had associated



SAMUEL DANKS WADDY, ESQ., Q. C.

with him in the Times case Mr. H. H. Asquith, who in five years from then had climbed to the high place of a cabinet minister in the late Liberal administration.

He became home secretary, an office which really makes him the supreme court of appeal in all death sentences. At the time Mr. Gladstone appointed him to this difficult secretary when Mr. Asquith was appointed, post, conservatism looked askance, and the but he became the president of the Local

realm, without fear or favor, affection or boded failure. Now Mr. Asquith triumphed. Acute, calm, critical, incisive, and always The present moment is not an advisa- cool, though often spontaneous in rapid at-



HENRY HENRY ASQUITH, Q. C.

got Tennant, a prominent lady in London society, who divides honors with her sister, Mrs. H. M. Stanley, as a woman lavishly gifted with grace, vivacity, and intellectual force.

This fragmentary survey of a man who had so compelled the gifts of men by the time he was forty can only be pardoned for its brevity by my reminding the reader that Mr. Asquith's future is still before him. A son of Nonconformity, with simple integrity, pronounced in his unselfishness, and superbly trained, this young man has been heard from already and that unmistakably. He will be heard from again, for one has no reason to doubt that when he comes once more into public life he will realize the highest anticipations.

Sir Henry Fowler was mentioned as home

layman and lawyer, the son of a great to be a marine lawyer of eminence. His

ways been enthusiastic in the Liberal camp. He afterward accepted the secretaryship for India, and by his conduct during the Chitral campaign earned the thanks of the nation.

Fancy the son of one of John Wesley's preachers becoming the virtual ruler of three hundred millions of people: "the Methodist Grand Mogul," as W. T. Stead termed Sir Henry. This shows what vast

responsibilities are centered at Downing the leader of the English bar. Street, Whitehall, London, and how much depends upon the legal acumen and states- criminal judge upon the bench. Though manlike ability of British ministers.

the bench and bar, one may surely introduce clean-cut, strong, and striking face during the genial Samuel Danks Waddy, Esq., the summer of '95 I felt it gave assurance of Q. C., who first won his spurs in breach of the man. Sir Henry has long been the terpromise cases and afterward sat as the re- ror of evil-doers in England, and when one corder of the town of Leeds, one of York- of the masonry of criminals hears that Sir shire's busiest centers for woolen manufac- 'Enry 'Awkins is coming to judgment his

tures. News comes as I write that he is promoted again to succeed Judge Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown Rugby." He is the son of Dr. Waddy, who was a preacher, a scholar, and a college president of first rank in British Methodism, presiding over the Wesleyan conference for his brief year with the exquisite humor and finely balanced quali-

ties of heart and mind which made him a leader his brethren delighted to honor.

Government Board instead. A Methodist of the Conservative government, is reputed preacher in Wesleyanism, Sir Henry has al- famous blunder in taking the brief of the



SIR EDWARD CLARKE.

Times against Mr. Parnell brought a stigma upon the engagement of the crown lawyers for private business. consequence was that a law was passed forbidding such engagements, and when Sir Charles Russell afterward followed Sir Richard as attorney-general he consented to sacrifice \$35,000 a year, that being the difference between the attorney-general's fee and that of

Sir Henry Hawkins is probably the ablest nearly eighty years old, his natural force While mentioning Nonconformist lights of remains unabated, and as I looked upon his

> language is generally more forcible than polite.

> The love of animals, especially horses and dogs, is one of Justice Hawkins' amiable features of character. He is a familiar figure on the race course and at the meetings of the Jockey Club, and these proclivities are rather commendable than dangerous in the opinion of many of his countrymen.



THE LATE MR. JUSTICE DENMAN

For incisive rhetoric commend me to this judge. Time and again I have entered his Sir Richard Webster, the attorney-general court and that of Lord Chief Justice Cole-



SIR RICHARD WEBSTER, Q. C., ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ridge during my student days in London, and I always came away feeling that if men training for my profession of the ministry were masters of such a style of address as these eminent men and their brethren exemplified, the pulpit would materially gain in power.

preparation to frequent the courts where which was made during the sitting of the great legal minds preside. How to sift and arrange the various kinds of evidence in its cumulative or diminishing forces—to do this and much more so as to make twelve ordinary citizens grasp knotty, intricate details, and discern where things begin to differ and adjust complicated relations where the issues are vital—these are processes which may be applied to the historical events of religion with the best possible results for an intelligent comprehension of the same.

Lord Justice Bowen was renowned in English courts of law for his accomplishments as a scholar. His pen was employed with the profounder side of many topics, and he gave promise of a great work as an authority, a litterateur, and a judge, which was defeated by his recent death at a comparatively early age.

Associated with him in the Court of Ap-

peals was the late Lord Justice Cotton, an encyclopædic mind, erudite to the last degree and devoted to the honorable career of discovering truth that he might right wrong.

Mr. Justice Denman is another of the English jurists of fame recently deceased.

Sir Francis H. Jeune succeeded Sir James Hannen as the "Great Unmarrier," viz., the president of the Divorce, Probate, and Admiralty Division. Sir James never recovered the strain laid upon him by the Paris Arbitration Tribunal concerning the seal fisheries dispute between the United States and England. In his own day Hannen was declared by many competent authorities to have been the first judge of the English bench. Sir Francis H. Jeune has ably succeeded him, and he possesses a talented wife, whose contributions to literature have made the name familiar to many readers of American and English magazines.

The last name to be mentioned here is Sir Edward Clarke, solicitor general for the late Conservative government, a shrewd and sturdy debater and a capital lawyer. There are many other names worthy of mention did space permit. And these presented are not here for any invidious comparisons between our own judicature and that of Britain. It is no small part of a public speaker's The trial of forensic skill and legal strength



SIR HENRY HAWKING

Bering Strait arbitration courts showed the nation exhibited at its rare occurrence dem-



SIR FRANCIS HENRY JEUNE.

both sides. Both countries are one in their inextinguishable love of right, and this basal principle has operated during nearly twenty centuries to the promotion and growth of just and equitable laws.

The judgeships are, as a rule, filled by men whose acquaintance with that principle is most profound and whose sympathy with it has prompted their devotion and zeal during many years of toil and research. Such a vocation of itself breeds dignity and breadth of character, and also the judicial faculty, which is capable of great cultivation.

It is a matter of congratulation that these eminent Englishmen and their compeers here are above suspicion. Seldom has the that outside the temples of God's Son there ermine been soiled, and the profound indig- is no ground on earth more holy.

characteristic qualities of the advocates on onstrated how unusual was the sight thus presented to the public gaze.

> Connected with this purity is the fact that the profession is more jealous for its existence than any one else could be. The protests against an unjust judge are loudest from the bar to his fellow judges, save where professional etiquette bids the latter speak but slightly of what they strenuously feel, and, heaven be thanked, these protests are very rarely necessary.

> As one enters the law courts of Washington and London, reminiscent of some of the loftiest and most august intellects given to our race, the reverence for an unbroken majesty of law's just administration compels the feeling that here is holy ground, and



THE LATE LORD JUSTICE COTTON.

LABOR UNIONS IN CHINA.

BY WALTER N. FONG.

NE theory of the origin of European the Americans, for in China members of guilds is that they sprang from old the same clan generally live together in a clan organizations, and it seems that group of villages or hamlets and the clan as the Chinese labor unions, if not springing a whole is held responsible for each of its directly from such organizations, are strongly members. The Chinese having been acinfluenced by them. The Chinese do not customed to their clan organizations at home seem to have individual independence like from time immemorial naturally incline to

unite themselves when they are abroad. If of tiles is better than to wear one of bamboo." the theory of the formation of these labor Thus when the members of the unions saw unions is true the unions have sprung up in that young men and boys came in large numthe following way:

our example, for Canton is the largest man- to learn one of the numerous trades, they ufacturing city in that province, from which saw the danger of their respective trades most of the Chinese come to this country. being flooded with an excessive number of In this city we find that almost every manual trade has a union of its own; the most they must find some means by which they important are the unions of the silk-weavers, could keep the non-union men out of their the mahogany and the rosewood furniture trades. makers, and the lapidaries.

the interior villages. When these craftsmen men. when torn from the arms of their parents. Having such feelings they endeavored to form friendships among strangers. As the workmen of a trade generally work together in the same building, they naturally associ-Thus later on from friendly associations trade unions grew. The exact date of their origin has not yet been ascertained. It is always somewhat difficult to find out the exact date of the origin of any of the old Chinese institutions, for the Chinese seem to pay very little attention to dates of organization in their records. Still we know this much, that as far back as history or tradition can trace them, these unions were as dressed or a strike follows. fully developed as they are to-day.

There are, besides social purposes, many other objects for organizing their unions; them in detail. one is to monopolize labor. As population increased in the interior agricultural dis- of the unions. When a member is out of tricts, the young men went out into the world to seek other occupations than that of cultivating their too limited area of rice-field. They found that they could more easily earn their living by learning a trade than by farming. They also found that manual labor did not need so much physical exertion as fieldwork, which required them to carry a hun- a poor man and the union takes action to dred and fifty pounds of land produce or give a certain sum of money for the support manure on their shoulders over the distance of his widow and children. The Chinese between the field and their home. Hence are always anxious that their bones should there is a Chinese axiom, "To wear a hat be taken care of by their posterity or rela-G-June.

bers from their villages into the city of Can-We will take the unions in Canton for ton and offered themselves as apprentices workmen. In order to avoid this danger

The next object of their union is to stand A great many, perhaps the majority, of the together as a body to prevent employers craftsmen in Canton have their homes in from abusing the rights of their fellow-crafts-Among the Chinese, as well as the first went away from home to enter into their Europeans, there are occasional controvertrades they felt much as little children do sies between the employers and the employed. The chief controversies between the two classes of producers among the Chinese are over wage questions or certain privileges of the employees.

They are always exact in regard to cusated themselves with these fellow-workmen, toms or traditions. For instance, the second and the sixteenth days of every month are partial festivals for all manufactories, stores, and shops. On these days the employees do not stop working but worship the gods in their shops and the employers are to give them an extra good meal. If this worship and this meal are neglected by the employers, the workmen regard it as a wrong to themselves. This wrong must be re-There are many more customs similiar to this but it would be too tedious to describe each of

> To render mutual help is another object work his fellow-members try to find him a place. If he should have no money, while waiting for an opportunity, the other members of the union either give or loan him some. In case of sickness or accident they are also ready to help with their service or money. Sometimes a member dies

tives. The unions always see to it that if morning until after midnight. If some of nearest relatives.

their trades from being flooded with an excessive number of workmen is the apprenticeship system. Though the term of apprenticeship in China is only three years infirst part of the term an apprentice is almost things very unpleasant for him. a slave to the master workmen of the fac-

will make things unpleasant for him. little too much rice for the meal, the work-So there would be a great formerly controlled them. than usual. quantity of rice left to be wasted. Of course not like to see his rice wasted and would re-tices in a factory at any one time. next time, then they will give the signal to to the number of workmen employed. eat a little more than usual. Those who eat slowly will not have enough or even if their interests is that of strikes. ever was good on the table is gone.

get up first in the morning and go to bed tomed to live on rice and vegetables, with last at night. In China, as well as in any very little fish or meat, they can in one way other country, every trade has its rushing or another easily support their families durseason at a certain time of the year. Dur- ing their strikes. The immobility of laborers ing the busy time of their trade it is not unis another thing in favor of the craftsmen

any member dies before he can get home the craftsmen in the factory do not like the his remains shall be shipped to his native apprentice, they scatter their tools about village and be placed in the hands of his more or do something else which will give him more work, so that he must get up early The method by which the unions protect and stay up late. Under the pressure of long hours' work and short hours' rest no mortal being can bear the fatigue and be bright all the time. But if he should do something not exactly right, or take a nap stead of seven, as in medieval England, yet when he has a moment of leisure, the workit is hard for the apprentices. During the men will seize the opportunity and make

There are several reasons why the apprentice should bear such a burden and not run When a boy first enters a factory as an away. In the first place, upon his entering apprentice he is the cook and janitor of the as apprentice he is required to deposit some place. "One person cannot please a hun-money with the employers on account of dred," is a Chinese axiom; it is equally dif- the idea that an apprentice makes no money ficult for an apprentice to please every man for them during the first part of his term. in the shop in all his doings. If he dis- Should he run away before his term is out please some of the workmen, the workmen they will take the deposit for his board and For other expenses. Some workmen treat the instance, if the apprentice should cook a apprentices badly with the idea of revenging themselves. That is, they want to treat men would give a certain signal among those who are under their control badly bethemselves that each should eat a little less cause they were badly treated by those who

In China, as in Europe, the unions allow the proprietor who supplies the food would the employers to have only so many apprenproachfully warn his apprentice not to do number of apprentices that can be connected that again. But if he should cook less the with the factory is generally in proportion

Another method the unions use to protect they all do have enough and none is left, their peculiar conditions the union men genthey will reprove him. Sometimes at the erally win their strikes. The condition of afbeginning of a meal some one of the workmen fairs in China differs much from that in this wishes to have something from a certain country; workmen on strike easily find somestore which is situated a mile or so from the thing else to do for a short time; they can factory. He sends the apprentice on the peddle or become coolies for the time being; errand and when the youth returns what-should the strike last long, they can go back to their villages and farms. Again, as the As janitor of the shop, an apprentice must common people in China have been accususual for the workmen to work from early in time of strikes. The Chinese are so bound

up with family ties and they are so clannish, between the members of different unions. try into another to work. Besides, since ference between the boastful members of there is no railroad in the country, trans- any two unions. Many of the disputes orighands from entering the factory.

nese labor unions; perhaps the most striking it. is the minute division of labor. Take for China, the only way by which a union can illustration the silk-weavers' unions. those who weave silk of a certain design force. Hostility between any two unions form a union by themselves and those who may arise in the same manner. weave silk of a different design form a dif- uncommon thing for each of the opposing ers have a union separate from the union of their battles, in order that their honor may the rosewood cabinet makers. Men who be maintained and their wrongs redressed. draw landscapes on the Chinese fans have a comes into market.

In China there are several holidays in the sponsible for the members of their clan.* year which people of all stations and classes observe. day of the fifth month, and the fifteenth day of the eighth month. The last of the three is for the worship or praise of the moon. After times rooms also, to their employed. The this day the busy season of the year for all workmen, of course, try to have as many tradesmen begins. From this time on until feasts as they possibly can, since their emthe New Year all craftsmen are expected to work later at night than during other seasons of the year and as a rule their wages are increased during this period. Besides these holidays each union has its own holidays; that is, the days of birth and death of the days as on any other day. supposed originator of its particular occupation. To celebrate the national holidays for some or all of the men, both employers the employers always prepare a feast for and employed, in their factory building. their employees. But when a union ob- China the buildings are generally one story. serves its own holidays, its members con- but they almost invariably construct a quasitribute some money and have a banquet in floor between the ceiling and the floor. This a restaurant or hotel.

During these holidays fights often occur in the Overland Monthly, May, 1894.

that it is absolutely impossible to induce These fights are generally for the settlement people to move from one part of the coun- of old disputes, or for the balance of the difportation becomes another difficulty in the inate from the trespassing of one union on way of getting men from abroad to fill the the field of another; for instance, when the places of those who have gone on strike. demand for a certain design of silk decreases Sometimes if the employers do succeed in the weavers of this particular design will getting non-union men to take their places, use some other design, the demand for which the union men use force to prevent the new is greater than the demand for their own. The union from whom the latter design is There are many peculiarities in the Chi-taken will do everything they can to hinder Since there is no patent law as such in All protect its own specialty is to use physical It is not an The mahogany cabinet mak- unions to hire a school of pugilists to fight

If any one be killed or fatally wounded in union different from that of those who draw these fights, the authorities will arrest the flowers and birds. In short, there is a union leaders of the hostile unions until the lives for each particular department of work, are paid for or a compromise is made. This Thus, a single article may have passed idea that the leader of the union is held rethrough the hands of many unions before it sponsible for its members is the same as that the titled scholars and elders are held re-

> It has been stated that the employers These are the New Year, the fifth sometimes give a feast to their employees. The fact is that the employers or the owners of the factory always furnish board, someployer has to pay for them. Thus, the second and the sixteenth days of every month are special days, in which they worship all the gods in their factory and have a good meal. They must, however, work on these

> > They always have the kitchen and rooms

^{*} See "The Chinese Six Companies," by Walter N. Fong.

put-up floor, which covers perhaps half the not use his privilege judiciously the workand storerooms.

should be mentioned here, and that is the request of the employees in such a case massing of the same industries in the same is generally granted because a strike means street. In China there is no very large a loss to the proprietor, for the reasons manufactory, most of them employing given in the foregoing pages. As among about thirty or fifty men each, and all the the Chinese laboring class rice, salt fish, manufactories producing the same commod- and vegetables, especially mustard greens, ity are located on the same street. This are considered to be substantial food, they gives rise to the custom of calling such can easily have their meals in their factories streets by the name of the commodity man- or workshops. Of course, the cook cannot ufactured there, instead of by their proper forget the rice, but sometimes when they names.

ticeship here than elsewere. But if he does or a banquet for all.

space of the room, is used both for lodgings men will soon say to his father: "You either send your son away from the place or we'll An interesting peculiarity of these unions take up our tools and leave you." And the have special meals, he may forget to have A most important result of these labor the salt fish or mustard greens on the table. unions is that under their peculiar conditions If so, some of the men may observe the aband with their strength the workmen gen- sence of these articles at the beginning of erally win their strikes. Sometimes a son of the meal, but they will not say anything. the employer wishes to learn a trade in his about it until the meal is over. For in such father's shop, thinking that it would be cases the proprietor or employer is subjected easier for him to serve the term of apprent to a fine of so many pounds of roasted pork

WATER AS FOOD AND DRINK.

BY PROFESSOR THOMAS GRANT ALLEN, M. A.

OF ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

into water everything returns. 5, tons are used annually. Such was the belief of that Greek whom we have been taught to regard as the Father of for personal and domestic purposes, we use Philosophy. Were the shade of Thales to about twenty gallons a day, and if we add to visit us to-day he would find that though we this the amount used in street cleaning, in have risen to a higher conception of the extinguishing fires, in manufacturing, for origin of things, we do not yield even to fountains, etc., from sixty to a hundred him in our estimation of water, though we gallons a day are required for each indivalue it from quite a different standpoint.

the germination and nourishment of all proper sanitary conditions, so conducive living things; that warmth is developed and so necessary to physical and mental from it, and that it seemed to be every-vigor, to a sound morality and a wholesome where and in everything. These are as religion, will be seen largely to depend true to-day as then, and were he to ask as upon a plentiful supply and an abundant to the place occupied by water in our use of pure water. We could show him modern economy we could show him that how we have harnessed the cataract and solid water or ice has become a very im- utilized its power to run our mills and

THE principle of all things is water; well-being and comfort; that in the United from water everything arises and States alone about twenty-five millions of

We would tell him that in the liquid form vidual. We could assure him, I think, He perceived that moisture is essential to that the time will soon come when the portant factor, almost a necessity to man's factories, drive our carriages, light our the world.

To Oceanus Homer ascribed the origin sidered a food. of things, but to our souls the boundless ocean is the type and the suggestion of cells which are aquatic in their habit. the infinite. We would agree that the cloud Unless surrounded by water their movevapor not only prevents escape of heat from ments and functions would cease. This the earth but that it does much to gratify explains why it is that between sixty and man's love for the beautiful, and that with- seventy per cent of the body-weight is out the presence of water vapor in the at- water. This proportion is maintained by mosphere the earth would be so cold as to the water in the food and drink taken, the be uninhabitable. He would, no doubt, be water bearing about the same ratio to the surprised to find that in its gaseous condi- total quantity of food and drink as does tion as steam, water does the greater part of the water in the body to the total bodyman's heavy work for him, that it has added weight. But in addition to the water supto his knowledge and his pleasures by the plied in this way, a small quantity (about opportunities it has given him for travel; a half pound a day) is formed from the dry that it has brought nations nearer each other materials of the food, or as a product of in knowledge, in love, and in sympathy; tissue change. and in so doing has brought nearer his emancipation from the barbarism of war.

While a study of these uses of water of water. would perhaps be interesting, we propose use as food and drink.

water, their sources, how they become con- must also be evolved. taminated by impurities, how these impurithemes for discussion.

present in tissue and which can be driven may be maintained. off by gentle heat, but I mean to say that

streets, and convey our whispers around If this is true water has a force-producing value and hence another claim to be con-

The human body is made up largely of

Let us discuss briefly some of the uses which the body makes of this large quantity

- 1. As we have seen, it is a food in to confine our attention to that personal use virtue of the fact that it is built up into of it, of paramount importance to man—its tissue entering into chemical composition with the proteins and carbohydrates. If The use which is made of water in the its elements combine with other substances body, its purity, the varieties of drinking to form new compounds heat and force
- 2. Water is the chief ingredient of all ties are removed or destroyed and the fluids of the body-79 per cent of water purified by nature or artificially, the blood, 80 per cent of bile, 88 per cent relation of water to the spread of disease, of pancreatic juice, 99 per cent of gastric and how to render harmless the disease- juice, and 96 per cent of lymph. When producing substances, are some of the from any cause, such as the taking of large quantities of salt or sugar, these fluids That water is a food is shown by the fact become concentrated, we know how soon that it is built up into tissue. I am not and how imperiously water is demanded in speaking now of the water which is always order that their proper degree of dilution
- 3. Water is the natural medium in this water which has become a part of the which the cells of the body live and move tissue can no longer be detected as water. and without which cell-life would soon be Sugar is starch to which water has been impossible. The elasticity of muscles, caradded and the union has been so complete tilages, tendons, and even bones, is largely and skilful that the sugar is perfectly dry due to the water which these tissues conand no water can be detected. This illust ain. Water moistens those surfaces which trates the way in which water is built up are in apposition and move over each other, into tissue. Again, it is believed that water thus preventing friction. It also relieves is sometimes separated into its elements the uncomfortable sensations of thirst by and that these unite with other compounds, moistening the free surfaces of the body,

- and lymph that the food is carried to removed.
- 5. It is through the agency of water that the heat generated in the body is dis- to consider a very few of the special dietetic tributed throughout its every portion, and it is by the evaporation and absorption of water that the temperature is regulated.
- eliminates its waste material, an abundance of water is a necessity. In other words, man keeps his interior as well as his exterior clean by a liberal use of water.

Urea, which is a product of the death of tissue or of chemical changes in the proteid portion of our food, and which would be extremely poisonous if left in the system, is completely separated from the blood by the kidneys only when the supply of water is abundant.

Carbon dioxide, which is the principal waste produced in those slow and gentle combustions described in a previous article, is eliminated from the blood by the water which we afterward breathe out with the carbon dioxide from our lungs.

7. Water aids digestion by diluting the contents of the stomach, as has already been explained.*

If the gastric digestion is slow and feeble, so that the whole process is unduly prolonged, half a pint of water, either cold or will materially hasten the process.

Should drinking water be cold or hot? To a person who has ordinary digestive ability I believe it makes very little difference. If drunk as it ordinarily is in small lower nor hot water raise the temperature of the stomach to any appreciable extent. body.

particularly the tongue, mouth, and throat. may delay digestion by lowering the local 4. It is through the water of the blood temperature and giving a shock to the gastric nerves. To a person of feeble remote parts of the body and the waste digestion the hot water may prove more stimulating.

> It may not be inappropriate at this point uses of water.

- 1. It is of considerable service in all those diseases which are due to, or aggra-6. In the processes by which the body vated by, the presence of waste material, such as rheumatism, gout, fevers, and infectious diseases. Thirst is relieved, the waste is diluted or washed out of the system, by large draughts of water and it is believed that in this way are lessened the powerful effects of the poisonous substances called toxines, produced by the germs of typhoid fever and other bacterial diseases.
 - Thirst can be relieved better by sipping the contents of a glass than by drinking all at once. Hot water is better for this purpose than cold. Ice may give immediate relief, but it often parches the lips.
 - 3. Water is highly useful in preventing or relieving constipation. A glass or two on rising in the morning cleanses the stomach wall, is quickly absorbed into the blood, and in this way both increases the peristaltic or worm-like action of the intestines and favors the increased secretion of fluid into the lower bowel.
- 4. This is true whether the water be hot, taken two hours or more after eating, cold or hot, but if there is gastric indigestion at the same time, hot water to which a pinch of salt has been added will be more efficient in removing the mucus from the stomach wall.
- 5. I cannot agree with the belief so quantities at a time, cold water cannot often expressed that the drinking of much water tends to obesity further than this, that in washing away the waste and promo-The large quantity of warm blood circula- ting tissue change, the conversion of food ting through the walls of the stomach soon into tissue goes on under the most favorable brings the temperature of the water, either conditions, and if an undue amount of fat is hot or cold, to the temperature of the formed it must generally be attributed to . overeating rather than to the free use of A large quantity of very cold water—two water. Those dietetic systems for the or three glasses drunk in quick succession- treatment of obesity which are held in most favor by the medical profession do not

^{*} See THE CHAUTAUQUAN for March.

fluid ingested.

To have an intelligent idea as to the purity of a water supply it is important that we ment, recently received, 3,500 deaths out of a The natural waters which can be used for ing 1895, are ascribed to typhoid fever and rain and mist and snow.

low the surface of this underground body we nearly quadrupled. obtain a well. When the surface of the land much of its supply from mountain springs. from eight to ten feet of soil.

A never-failing stream is an indication of Des Moines draw their supply.

water, and from these the cities of Philadel-

as supplies the city of Memphis. Cities situ- natural method. ated on the shores of our great inland lakes, supplies from these.

This matter of water supply is an exceed-bacteria-laden dust. this country thousands of lives are lost every from water running through lead pipes.

lessen but rather increase the quantity of year and many more thousands endangered by polluted drinking water.

In a report of the Chicago health departknow the source from which it is obtained. total of 24,300 (i. e., about one seventh), durdrinking are rain, river, lake, and ground acute intestinal diseases. That bad water was waters, but the source of all these is the rain the cause of all these, perhaps, cannot be which nature in her magnificent way distils proven; yet it is a significant fact that whenand condenses. From the sea and from the ever the water becomes contaminated the land the water is raised as a pure invisible daily death rate from these diseases is It forms the clouds, it descends as markedly increased. Thus the report shows that when the water averaged "usable" or The greater part of the rain sinks into the "good" last December the daily death rate earth and adds to the volume of that great from the diseases mentioned was below the underground ocean which is commonly called average, but when the water became bad the the ground water. When we dig down be- daily death rate from these diseases was

Of all the sources of water probably the sinks suddenly to or below the level of the worst, since most liable to be contaminated, ground water, a spring is the result. These, are the river, lake, and stored surface waters. the well and spring, are often the source of The best and purest are the springs and supply in many country places and of not artesian wells; and the next in purity is the The city of Denver draws ground water which has filtered through

How is it that rain water, containing a plentiful supply of ground water. From as it does not only much impurity from the such a source the cities of Columbus and air but a large amount of filth washed from the surface, becomes so completely puri-Rivers also are largely fed by ground fied by its passage through a few feet of soil?

The suspended matter is removed, some phia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis draw their of the impurities are oxidized by the ground air, the bacteria are entangled and secrete The ground water may work its way un- a slime which retains all the newcomers, and der impervious layers of clay or rock and together they are destroyed by feeding upon run to great distances from its source, con- the organic impurities. The water at the tinually getting farther from the surface as depth of eight or ten feet is entirely free the stratum of clay or rock runs deeper. If from bacteria and, being stored under sevnow an opening be made through the earth eral feet of this kind of filter, is not liable to down to and through the layer of impervious contamination. When a city filters its water, matter we shall have an artesian well, such the process is usually an imitation of this

Rain water collected toward the end of a Chicago, Cleveland, Toronto, draw their shower is usually pure, but the first portions may contain useless if not harmful gases and Organic impurities, ingly important one, as the purity and whole- lead from a lead roof, or zinc from a galvansomeness of water have much to do with the ized iron roof, may also be present. Both of preservation of health and the prolongation these metals, even in minute quantities, are of life. There is no doubt that throughout extremely poisonous. Poisoning has resulted

self is erroneous so far as many of the dis-precaution. ease germs are concerned, and these are the real danger.

Spring water, artesian and deep well water, ally a wholesome article. larly those which render the water hard.

very small portion of mineral matter. That Elbe, which soon after the outbreak was it is more wholesome for drinking, has teeming with the cholera bacillus. Altona greater cleansing power, and is better for filtered its water through a sand filter and known, as is also the fact that it does not ter, when, by removing some ice which had brane like hard water.

Distilled water is free from all solid im- was carried away. purities and mineral matters and is usually absolutely pure.

prepared in the ordinary household. It dif- ers are not, and even these must be boiled fers from the distilled water only in the fact every few days or bacteria will grow through that it contains some mineral matter. Like their pores. distilled water it contains no atmospheric if we drink only boiled water. The Chinese pints daily. suffer very little from typhoid fever and kindred diseases though their water supply is draw their drinking water from some of the very bad. The explanation offered is that better sources mentioned, you have little to their drink is an infusion of tea made with fear. boiling water.

to another in a pure atmosphere.

considerable expense in insuring our lives haps, have been saved.

River water may be quite wholesome if pro- against accident and then we use all due tected from pollution, but once polluted we caution to avoid the accidents, but I think I can never be sure of its being pure again am safe in saying that the deaths resulting although a chemical examination may show from the use of unboiled water outnumber nothing wrong. The generally accepted no- those from accident. It seems unreasonable, tion that polluted river water will purify it- therefore, that we should neglect this simple

Filtered water as obtained on the large scale in many of the European cities is usu-During the will if unmixed with surface water contain cholera epidemic in 1892, Hamburg and its no organic impurities and no bacteria, but suburb Altona furnished a valuable object they will contain mineral matters, particu- lesson to the world. They are practically one city, but each has a water supply of its Soft water is simply water containing a own, the source in each case being the river cooking purposes than hard water is well escaped the disease until the following winroughen or dry the skin and mucus mem- formed, a portion of the surface slime, which is the efficient agent in retaining the bacteria,

The ordinary household filters are usually a delusion and a snare. The Pasteur and Boiled water can be cheaply and easily Berkenfeldt filters are germ proof. All oth-

How much water shall we drink? From gases, so that were a fish placed in either it one third to two fifths as many ounces as there would drown. It is devoid of living bacteria are pounds in our weight. Thus a person and in this consists its real value. We are weighing 168 pounds would drink fifty-six to practically free from danger of typhoid fever sixty-four ounces, or three and a half to four.

In conclusion, let me say to those who Those who are ignorant or careless as to the source may perhaps be ready to vote Unless we are certain that our drinking me "a soul-disquieting nuisance," but if I water is uncontaminated we ought never to have been instrumental in arousing some of drink it raw. The only objections which the many thousands of people in this councan be urged against it are that its taste is try who are in danger to an intelligent apflat and that it is more or less trouble to preciation of that danger and a consequent prepare it. The taste can be improved by vigilance on their part in guarding against pouring it back and forth from one vessel it, I shall consider that the odium I endure is more than compensated by the knowledge It is some trouble, it is true, but not much that recruits have been gained to the cause considering the safety it secures. We go to of sanitary reform and that lives may, per-

THE LIFE OF AN ITALIAN OFFICER.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE FRENCH "REVUE BLEUE."

reaching hardly below the waist, and pearl military career. gray pantaloons, tight fitting as swaddling with intelligent eyes under the helmets or teen years old remains five years. ridicule in an Italian.

mitted that the question of self-interest

N Turin or in any other city in Italy, ment of a superior officer and even of a whether it be a capital like Rome or a general, though he has nothing but the cerdead city like Syracuse, the first object tificate of the school of technology or of the for eyes unaccustomed to Italian sights gymnasium, or has merely passed the examwould be, of course, the incredible number inations that separate the first and second of officers in luxurious uniform and of ex- years of a lyceum. The military schools traordinary bravery of manner. You seem to have been criticised because their results see nothing but gilded shoulder straps, daz- are rather questionable, but they remain the zling epaulets, splendid buttons, floating easiest and best means within the reach of scarfs of blue silk, close-fitting dolmans modern purses for preparing children for a

Organized and directed in a military way, clothes, proudly corded at the side with these military schools are like the French. gold, scarlet, or blue. Now as the faces The pupil entering at from twelve to fourcaps have something classic in the regular- course extends from syntax to equations of ity of their features and as, for the most part, the second degree of two unknown quantithese men have a less contracted anatomy ties. Among other branches are a superior than the people of the North, it will be study of French and a rather inferior study agreed that their profiles adorned in this of German. Education in these schools is style must be very attractive. At first sight, given for the purpose of strengthening however, one is surprised. These trimmings equally the body and the mind of the young for the parade do not harmonize with our men in such a way as to awaken and keep modern idea of war. More than one French alive in their souls the sentiment of honor . woman has surprised me with her irony at and personal dignity, of order and discipline a garb gotten up less for practical usefulness —in short, all the military and social virtues than for æsthetic beauty. It is true that to which an officer must constantly and sinthese lively colors and these brown plumes, cerely conform his conduct. Physical exerthese chevrons of silver and the shoulder cises occupy a great place: gymnastics, straps of gold, require the Italian sun and fencing, sword-fighting, and dancing, beminds more fond of bright colors than our sides military instruction. I observed with own. For they cause no such feeling of satisfaction that the professors are forbidden to speak extemporaneously. Most of the young men of rich families which it is judged necessary to supplement decide on the military career for reasons the text-books in use, they are to write out purely exterior; but in the lower middle their lessons and have them printed or classes, whose existence is more precarious copied so that the pupils may not be forced in Italy than in France, it must be ad- to write the lessons during hours of class.

The five years of military school being For it is a fact that of all passed, the young men over sixteen and less government careers, the military is the one than twenty-two years old have another which demands less effort and has the period at the academies, and this covers most advantage. It is the only one which from two to three years, according to the allows a man to obtain the rank and treat- career chosen. The most celebrated are the a thoroughly American free-and-easy style at Naples, where everything is much dearer, passing final examinations in these, the having taken advice of many officers: cavalry officers finally go to complete their instruction at the cavalry school of Pigne-They remain there about twelve months, busying themselves along with their technical courses with training horses, with cavalry drill, and all the maneuvers in general use, without ever being praised or blamed. Then when about twenty years old they enter the regiment and the active life of the garrison. After this the first men at every promotion attend a final school for cavalry for three months at the gates of Rome.

It is difficult to imagine the hard tasks that this school requires. Every morning at daybreak there are furious steeple chases for twenty or thirty minutes across the Roman country. The obstacles in the way are entirely unknown. By chance roads, across fields and swamps they madly gallop. Every day, of course, some one breaks his leg or collar bone.

But this is not the worst of garrison life. The unsuspecting learner will find himself in conflict with other difficulties. If he has an income he will hardly suspect these unless he commit some folly of youth or of love; but if he is compelled to live, as is often the case, on his pay, the balancing of his cash-book will become as problematical as that of the Italian finance. But judge for A second lieutenant mounted at \$34 a month; dismounted at \$28 a month. Three or four years after he will become lieutenant and will receive in the cavalry \$40; in the infantry \$36. Not until seven or in both clothing and pleasure; while an ofeight years later can he obtain the rank of ficer spurred with steel, with pearl gray captain with \$50 per month. It is his busi- trousers, and with frogs of gold, remains ness to pay for his lodging, his food, his first class whatever he does or wherever he orderly, his clothes, and for whatever lux- goes. So that the little hotels are forbidury the situation demands. towns, where living is extraordinarily cheap, are unbecoming to his uniform. if he limits himself to the things that are not imported, he may still by economy main- month he must also keep himself bright and

school at Turin and that at Modena, set up in tain himself; but in capitals, as at Rome or in the pompous and heavy structure for- where the temptations and invitations to merly built to serve as a residence for the du- spend are constant, I do not understand how cal family of D'Este. In this the courses it is possible for an officer to live on his pay. of study would allow us to expect results. Here is an attempt at a monthly balance better than those generally obtained. After sheet, made out very deliberately and after

Orderly	.\$ 1.00
Food	13.00
Room	5.00
Clothes	6.00
	
Total	.\$25.00

In the cavalry it is necessary to count besides:

Keeping of a second horse \$	3.00
Saddle	00.1
Extra gloves	00.1

Total, with above\$30.00

I will omit here the cost of purchasing the second horse and many other details, so that we arrive at the deplorable result of an officer having from two to three dollars pocket money per month. However, when I was ascertaining these figures, it was represented to me that \$30 in the hands of an officer were equal to \$60 in the hands of a civilian, on account of the reductions granted to the former by merchants. Besides this, the Military Union, a vast mercantile enterprise for selling in accordance with the cooperative system, agrees to favor the army and reduces ordinary living one fourth. And, finally, officers by taking to horsetraining and to selling horses realize a respectable increase in their incomes. We may add that tens of thousands of dry goods clerks, public officers, and private teachers receive not even as much, but these occupations are in the dim light of the side wings of society and permit an absolute economy In country den him, and in the theater the modest seats

For the rest, with his thirty dollars a

clean. If his cloak is not clean, if his closed; others run hastily to the Jew moneyshoulder straps are no longer shining, if lenders and make all sorts of promises. his trousers are threadbare from use, he will They sometimes end by paying three huntake on a slouchy manner which will injure dred per cent. his promotion. Finally, if for the sake of economy the coffee house, the theater, the money-lenders being hazardous, complicasports, without speaking of games of love or tions arise. The officer flies into a fit of of chance, remain inaccessible, how shall rage. The creditor writes to the colonel, he occupy his idle time? Consider that and many suicides have no other cause. The from ten o'clock until two he is free, and soldier prefers death to the loss of his epauexcept on the days of picket duty every two lets. Thus ended the officer of high family weeks and the rare cases of maneuvers or whose borrowings of his friends' grooms I special instruction he is free from half past have just related. His debts rose to about three on. He might, you think, continue \$4,000. Most of his comrades had signed his studies, learn a foreign language, develop his notes and they had to pay, for the colonel his intelligence; but besides the fact that demanded it. But his brother, likewise an violent exercises in the open air make labor officer, but an honest man living on his pay, in a close room very difficult, his early edu-refused to pay them back anything, saying cation was not sufficient to give him any that his mediocrity of means did not allow curiosity for superior things. We are told it; and the same colonel practically comthat it is the top of style in the barracks to mended it in a public letter, declaring that boast of never having opened a book since it would be unjust, in spite of the bond of leaving school at Modena.

of those destitute of fortune) are in contin- bor and of honor. ual need of money. They begin by making debts and this is not so easy as in France, white skin trousers and mottled vests of prothe tradespeople of the peninsula being dis-fessional jockeys. Some have acquired in trustful. Thanks to their uniform, however, this manner a deserving celebrity. In 1893 they do succeed in it. In their slang this is the Royal Derby of \$5,000 was won by called "driving nails." But debts are in- Lieutenant Polinski as a jockey. convenient in that there always comes a day their teeth, write letters, and make visits inexpensive. Of course they frequent the oftener than politeness demands. The notes, cafés and enjoy themselves there. Yet it endorsed many times, are renewed at greatly is very rare that an Italian officer drinks too increased interest; then when they fall due, much; at any rate, drunkenness is not cusas it is necessary to pay something on ac- tomary and those who might fall into it very count, the debtor borrows right and left, soon lose the esteem of their fellows. wherever he can. An officer of a high fam-their other pleasures, everything is admitted. ily, who was received in princely society, It is their youth. What could you expect? secretly borrowed of coachmen, domestics. Their eyes are too black and the sun is too and even of grooms in the houses where he bright. was invited. Some give themselves furiously to the game of baccarat, and, as I am blue and the air so mild that it becomes told, it sometimes happens that the cards painful to stay indoors, and these are days have little marks on them. But soon these of endless promenades with a friend, or even receipts are not enough. The end of every alone. An Italian is sufficient unto himself. month becomes maddening. The debtors How many hundreds of them I have met in avoid everybody; some suddenly fall sick the rosy walks in the National Villa at

But the relation between officers and blood, that faults of imprudence and dis-The Italian officers (and I speak, of course, order should compromise a whole past of la-

Many officers do not disdain to put on the

But the races are only an episode. Their when they must be paid. Creditors show tastes and their pastimes are far from being

Ten months out of twelve the sky is so and remain at home with doors and windows Naples and in the green walks of the Pincio at Rome, in the blue walks of the Caschines gossip, often in a very caustic manner. at Florence and everywhere else. Bright in clanking of their spurs and sabers.

of the wife of a lieutenant be \$4,000, and the risk of imprisonment or degradation. the wife of a captain \$8,000. Therefore, also a necessity.

In short, the life of Italian officers is, ac- tary schools. cording to the phrase of Jules Lemaitre, al-Juan. Their successes are immense, but it uniform for wear not for the theater. is not to the brilliancy of their intellectual have forgotten what they learned, and oc- tune has given an income. cupy themselves very little with superior truth. If ladies are present, an artificial should no longer be simple formalities and vivacity excites them. They repeat worn-out should precede promotion to the different compliments, tell stale stories and city grades.

On the whole, Italian officers are charmtheir uniforms, with a cigarette between their ing fellows, courageous, sufficiently civil, lips and a happy look on their faces, they and moderately intellectual. In case of war strolled along with careless step to the pretty their valor is marvelous; not that they are good at resisting, but their maddening The number of those who marry before charges to the cry, "Savoia!" are they are captains, that is, before they are generally victorious. In Africa, despite the thirty years old, is very small indeed. Liv- disaster at Adowa, they did not behave badly, ing is too costly, their pay insufficient. Those and in their barracks the laws of honor are who might have the means to set up an es- strictly observed. This means that duels tablishment hardly care to, and those who are frequent, fatal only by exception, and would perhaps like to have not the means; punishable only with ten or twelve days of especially as the law requires that the dowry arrest; but if it is a superior officer he runs

If we reflect that the armies do not aim there is a life of adventure of the most ro- at favoring idleness and ignorance, the nemantic and most incredible sort; for in cessity of serious reforms will be impressed Italy, in the country of mandolins, love con- upon our minds. The minister at Rome, tinues to be given. The Italian wishes to too, has taken account of this, and a few be loved for himself alone. It is one of his months ago the work began. His attention, claims, and with most of the officers it is it seems, has been directed to these points:

Suppression or transformation of the mili-

A change of the uniform in order to make most as well worth living as the life of Don it more practical and less expensive. A

Wages fixed according to a system yet qualities that we must attribute them. Ten to be discovered, so that the life may be times out of twenty their conversation is possible to all, or that the military career wretched. They hardly read at all; they may be opened only to those to whom for-

Finally, examinations in general culture

A NIGHT IN A METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

BY FRANKLIN MATTHEWS.

HERE seems to be a general belief affair in comparison. The spirit of exagthat a metropolitan newspaper office geration that unfortunately prevails in many at night resembles a boiler shop articles that appear in the newspapers in under full pressure of work, with a military their hunt for the Big, the Great, and the headquarters in time of war thrown in. So Stupendous, and which simply reflects one much has been written about the confusion of the characteristics of the American and excitement of getting a great newspaper people, has extended to the accounts that to press that one would think the departure have appeared from time to time as to the of an ocean steamer for Europe was a small way newspapers are conducted. There

have been many pictures of dashing mes-reporters would be seen at their desks, each senger boys; of feverish editors, now writing intently but deliberately, half a grasping at this item of news and now dozen editors, those who really edit the prancing after that; of wild-eyed and pant- copy for the newspaper and not the ing reporters rushing in with news; of editorial writers, would be seen carefully paragraphers writing editorial comment in going over every line that is printed later, a slap-dash style; of this man reaching over and there would seem to be a strict comto Constantinople after a bit of news and pliance with the suggestion of Mr. Charles that man leaping to the City of Mexico on a A. Dana who recently told some college similar errand; of one man thinking of students in an address that one of the finance and family rows, of religion and imperative rules of a successful newspaper race tracks, of political economy and prize is never to do anything in a hurry. fighters, all at the same time—and every There are three distinct grades of men other man and woman in the office in a in every newspaper office, the men who state of similar mental activity. All these write, the men who edit, and the men who pictures have led up to that threadbare neither write nor edit, but who direct. At story that the necessity of going to press the head of every metropolitan newspaper exactly on a certain second is so imperative is the editor. He directs the policy and that if the angel Gabriel should arrive on final responsibility rests on him for everythis earth the night editor would not and thing that appears in the paper. He has could not wait ten seconds to chronicle the under him the managing editor, who is the event.

fusion the better the newspaper. At times of the news and the manner in which it is it is true that there are evidences of con- prepared for publication. He has a city fusion and excitement in all of the great editor to collect the local news and fretwo. For the most part there is no more graphic news. The city editor has a corps confusion in one of these establishments of reporters under his charge and the chief than there is in a well-ordered schoolroom telegraphic news editor has a corps of corwith the pupils quietly working out some respondents in the various cities of improblem in arithmetic. The newspaper portance in the country under his charge. with which I am most familiar I have Only a few papers, however, have a man in known to be as quiet and deliberate on the direct charge of the telegraphic news, night of a Park Place disaster or a great because the great news associations of the naval review as when the usual midsummer country collect the news, and special reports lethargy was on and there seemed to be from the paper's own correspondents are nothing for editors and reporters to do but used only on occasions of importance. The to fold their arms and wait for some one to managing editor or the night editor in most stir up news. In this office the plan is offices looks after the collection of the telefollowed of having all the departments in graphic news. one large foom, and this by the very nature of things calls for the abolition of all noise. office in sending out reporters on the Messages are sent across the room by office customary news assignments of the day, in boys instead of being shouted out, and a reading articles submitted for the Sunday stranger coming in to the place when every newspaper, in writing editorial articles, in one was working at the highest tension looking over the mail, in culling from the would see no evidences that a matter of tre- exchanges material for reprint. This re-. mendous importance, requiring keen judg- quires a large force but the work is subment and the sharpest mental activity, was divided so that there is no rush. At six being handled in the place. Eight or ten o'clock in the evening a new force of men

chief executive officer of the establishment. The truth is the less excitement and con- This man has supervision of the collection newspapers but it lasts only a moment or quently another man to look after the tele-

The afternoon is spent regularly in the

of copy. The composing room begins work up he gives a little jump perhaps, but in ten at seven o'clock and the editors at once begin minutes he has his reporters out and the to prepare the copy that has been written routine of the office is going on again as if in the office during the afternoon or the it had never been disturbed. telegraphic news copy that has been sent to the afternoon. The managing editor goes home for three or four hours and the office falls at once into a routine.

the collection of local news and the editing States west of the Mississippi. of the reports from the courts, from the city ants. hall, the coroner's office, and the like. time to announce the result of the investimorning.

The night city editor has a most responsible place. He must be a man of keen face appears in the office. It is that of the judgment. He has little time for deliberation. When the news comes of some acci- work of the editors on proof, to catch all dent, some defalcation, some murder, the their errors, and to place every article in its sudden death of some prominent man, he proper place in the paper. He usually anmust not only judge instantly what is to be swers the telegraphic news queries and then done but must know where to send to get goes over the editorial articles first with great

arrives in the office. They are the editors a matter of startling importance does come

The telegraphic news editors in the office the morning papers as well as to those of of which I write especially number three men, and their work is divided geographically. They sit at one table where they can confer with one another. One man has the The night city editor is now in charge of cable news and that part of the United of copy in his department. He has five or has Washington and New York State news, six copy editors to assist him. As fast as and the third has all the rest of the country an article is prepared it is handed to him under his supervision. When any one is and he checks it off on his assignment especially rushed with work, as was the case sheet and either prepares the article for the during the great railroad strike in Chicago, printer himself or gives it over to one of his the others help him out. As a rule the geo-Two of these assistants read graphical distribution is an equal division of suburban copy and the remainder read the work, but in most offices another system strictly local copy. Then there are two or is followed. In those offices one man is in more editors for the sporting news. What charge of the telegraphic news, just as one is called "department matter" is usually man has charge of the city news, and he the first copy to be handled. This consists parcels out the copy as it comes to his assist-

It is a fact that every newspaper receives Reporters continue to come in from time to every night from two to five times the amount of matter it can print. Very little of it is gations to which they have been assigned written smoothly. Rarely is an article sent during the afternoon. Two reporters are to the composing room without change. The kept in reserve in the office every evening. large staff of editors is necessary to cull out One is the "short wait" man and the other what is printable, to avoid libelous matter, is the "long wait" man. They are held for to write the head lines, to condense, to verify emergencies. The short wait man goes off statements. As fast as each article is edduty at midnight and the long wait man re- ited it goes to the composing room, and in the mains until half past three o'clock in the course of half an hour on an average a proof is ready for examination.

About eight o'clock in the evening a new night editor. His business is to go over the the fullest information. The day city ed- care. It is important that the editor should itor has ample time to act, but at night not be made to say things that he did not inthere must be no delay. The night city tend to say. He then reads such proofs of editor is the one man in the office who has the news as have been made. One of his occasion to get excited, but he has been first duties is to get an estimate of the space trained to expect the unexpected, and when needed for the advertisements and then to get an idea as to the space each of the did we not print this article?" most important articles under consideration night editors in town would agree to leave and he allots to each department the amount of space it can reasonably expect. There is that can never find a place in the paper.

About ten o'clock the managing editor comes in again. He spends the evening in reading proofs for errors in judgment, in answering his correspondence, in settling matters of policy which are referred to him for final decision, and in preparing days ahead itor. There was considerable about the exfor news events which are of importance and the exact time of whose occurrence is known.

About twelve o'clock it is noticed that the night editor is unusually busy. It is time for him to send some of his pages to the stereotyper. He sees that the editorial articles are placed properly according to the feverish it is the night editor. At one o'clock he must send more pages away according to a careful time schedule. He must suproper place and page, keeping kindred matters together and skimming with the eye of a hawk through his proofs, which fairly rain down on him. He is the one man who is supposed never to make any mistakes and who must invariably catch the mistakes of His work is not only one of great responsibility but also of most delicate judg-He must make changes frequently, using his best news instincts instantly and without deliberation. He usually keeps back three pages to the last. What is left over from his first page, where the most impor- dential convention or a general election tant and most interesting news is placed, goes to the second page, and gradually, as his

will require. By a little figuring he can tell out certain news items it would be all right whether the paper will be unduly crowded but when one prints something of importance that another rejects there is usually trouble.

I have read many accounts of the details no sense in putting a lot of matter in type of newspaper work, but I have never seen the responsibility of the night editor set forth as fully as it should be. Even in two notable addresses on newspapers recently given before college students Mr. Charles A. Dana, the acknowledged head of the newspaper profession, said nothing about the night edchange reader and the city editor and reporters, and some reference to the copy editors, but the night editor was not mentioned, and yet next to the managing editor there is no place requiring greater executive ability on the staff of a metropolitan newspaper.

There are times in every newspaper office editor's schedule, fills up the chinks with such when naturally it is under a great strain. material as harmonizes with the page, and Some enormous parade, some yacht race, sends it off. The pages with the markets some appalling accident constitute these are next prepared and then there comes a occasions. Days in advance the city editor The proofs keep accumulating, how- has prepared for those that are foreseen. ever, and if any man has an excuse to get His reporters are deployed with the care of a general. At night the revision of the copy is usually entrusted to one man and in all well-regulated offices there is no conpervise the placing of every article in its fusion. It is at times of emergency that the greatest strain comes on the night editor. Some fire is sweeping through a block, with a heavy loss of life, and there is little time to get a connected story in the first edition of the paper. The reporters ask a few hurried questions as soon as they arrive on the scene and then rush for telephones. story they tell is hastily put in writing in the office and often it is an exciting race to get the news prepared within the limit of time set by the night editor.

In the telegraphic news possibly a presicauses the greatest strain. At conventions expert writers from the office are sent out, race against the clock goes on, he clears up men who know the peculiarities of the office. the type. One of his last duties is to decide They must file their matter in the telegraph what to leave out for lack of room. He must office page by page, as it is written, and be very careful in this. One of the most must give instructions on each page as to dreaded questions the next day is: "Why the proper place it is to occupy in the story.

every long article filed with them into sections, plays an important part in election estimates. known as "Letter A," "Letter B," and so There are dozens of counties from which no on. The editor in the home-office frequently full returns can be secured. From a minute gets "Letter G" before "Letter C" has be- comparison of the gains and losses in cities hand to eliminate objectionable matter, into account local causes that may affect keep the words in their proper order, and the result in certain places, it is possible to maintain a steady rate in sending the matter "snatch from the air," as Julian Ralph once to the composing room. At the last Demo-said, accurate returns of an election. morning. company house when an alarm comes in.

other the state table by counties and so without splutter or undue excitement.

The telegraph offices have a way of dividing on. Careful examination of percentages gun, and it takes a cool brain and a steady and towns that are accessible and taking cratic National Convention Mr. Cleveland the rule to come within a few hundred votes was not nominated until three o'clock in the of the actual result, and there is always The paper had to go to press as great pride in every office in getting as near usual at two o'clock to catch the mails—the to the real fact as possible. In such work cardinal newspaper sin is to miss the mails as this there is bound to be more or less -and up to the last second a place had to confusion, but it is kept down with a stern be made for the very latest news. That hand, for if ever a clear brain is needed it was a terrific strain, but in most of the New is when the reputation of the paper is at York offices it is doubtful if there was any stake for accuracy in election returns. On more confusion than there is in a city fire ordinary occasions, however, there is no more confusion, no more nervous excite-Election night brings duties such as come ment, no more feverish haste in a metropolonly on those occasions. Ordinary routine itan newspaper office than there is in the is practically suspended. The work is care-daily conduct of a railroad plant. Everyfully subdivided between the editors. One thing is done by system. Emergencies are man has the congressional tables to look after what is expected most, and that paper is and another the legislative tables and an- the best equipped which grapples with them

MY LIBRARY.

BY HENRY JEROME STOCKARD.

AT times these walls enchanted fade, it seems, And, lost, I wander through the Long-Ago In Edens where the lotus still doth grow, And many a reedy river seaward gleams. Now Pindar's soft-stringed shell blends with my dreams, And now the elfin horns of Oberon blow, Or flutes Theocritus by the wimpling flow Of immemorial amaranth-margined streams. Gray Dante leads me down the cloud-built stair, And parts with shadowy hands the mists that veil Scarred deeps distraught by crying winds forlorn. By Milton stayed, chaotic steeps I dare, And, with his immaterial presence pale, Stand on the heights flushed in creation's morn!

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

BONN'S GREAT SON, BEETHOVEN.

BY MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT.

a little German village, where the blue, lovers from all parts of the world. white, and pink forget-me-nots lift their to the perfect, full-blown rose.

The place had been a Roman fortress and the heroic spirit of those days seemed became to him the chains of a slave. to be breathed into the being of the baby ber, 1770.

Never did a mother idolize a child more than Bonn worshiped her gifted son, Ludwig von Beethoven; and mother-like, to that little village are saturated with love of been able to resist the demon drink. him, and speak of him to-day as if he were indeed he is, for his music is the nobler part of him freed from the fetters of family vexations and broken hopes.

A tablet over the door of an unpretending house in Bongasse marks his birthplace, but the truth is he was born in the adjoinwith head bowed, not only in reverence, humanity which vibrates through enough for a man to stand upright. Two Mass. small windows admit the light into the

WAS in the midst of the legendary green while the base is often heaped with Rhine country, within sight of the flower offerings of Beethoven pilgrims, Cologne's twin spires and the seven for no shrine was ever visited with more mountains rich in story. True, 'twas only ardor than is this little room by music

As one wanders through the other rooms, eyes to the splendid pink and white plumes now filled with many interesting relics of of the horse-chestnut trees, but it gave to him (for both houses are state property and the world a genius which acted as the sun- have been turned into museums), one canlight, changing the beautiful bud of music not help wondering in which one the poor, gifted child was compelled by his povertystricken father to practice until his music

Here is an oil painting of that mother who was born there on the 17th of Decem- of whom he always spoke so lovingly. A strong, tender face, unmarred by the many trials brought upon her by her worthless husband, whose musical talents, inherited from his father, might have earned for him her he has not grown old, for the people of not only wealth but fame, if only he had

Near by is the face of another woman one of their number, a living presence, as whose influence upon Beethoven's life was almost as great as that of his mother. It is a younger face, as clear-cut and beautiful as that of a cameo; it belonged to the woman who inspired the Moonlight Sonata. Had not rank stood in the way of marriage, there is no doubt that the Countess Guicing little house, back of the one facing the cardi would have made Beethoven's life a street. Do you wish to see the very room joyful one instead of the sad thing it really in which the "giant of composers" entered was, for love was the keynote of all his upon life? Then you must climb two music. Listen to the love of freedom flights of narrow, wooden stairs, and enter which resounds in the Erioca, the love of but because the doorway is so low. Angles through the final choral in the wonderful seem to monopolize the little room under Ninth Symphony, and his love of God the roof, so that scarcely a spot is left high which finds its vent in the glorious Second

Near the two portraits is a case of ear place, now empty except for the marble trumpets, which reminds one painfully of all bust whose pedestal is always wreathed in that wife could have been to this master, isolated as he was by his deafness. A next one to it, when he went to Teplitz, in small one tells the beginning of the trouble; 1812, on one of his few concert tours. gradually they increase in size until the last he flooded the world with music-the endless music of his nine glorious symphonies, for they were composed after 1800, his deafness having manifested itself the previous year.

our attention, for here are collected all the likenesses of the composer, from those of a beardless boy to a copy of that great one tion to the "great Beethoven as it would be by Steiler, the only one for which Beethoven for an ass to advise Minerva." ever sat, and which was considered by those who knew him to be the most faithful portrait of them all. Being owned by a German countess who allows no copies to be made, it is impossible to obtain one. It is very like our favorite picture of him, only the "ideal" is taken out and we see the man as he really was, with unkempt, of his pianoforte concerto in C major. lion's mane of hair, flashing eve, deep, heavy-set jaw, and determined mouth. Even four of his violins and violincellos, for he at eighteen, the age when the first public notice of him appeared in Kramer's Musical Magazine, he had a strong face, which took on a more conquering expression a few years later when boyhood was losing itself in young manhood—the age when he first went to Vienna filled with the hope of studying with Mozart, a hope unrealized, for he was soon compelled to return to Bonn, owing to his mother's failing health. But his filial devotion had its reward when he met Haydn, who was passing through Bonn a year or two afterward, as the meeting again opened the way to him to return few admitted to the feast stood with bowed to Vienna with that master as his teacher. And here is a portrait of those "happy days" when he found himself appreciated and welcomed into the cultured society for which he longed. Yonder is another, at the time probably when he was misundersymphonies gave signs that he was going mad.

"Leonore," now known as "Fidelio"; the until this drain on his purse, together with

Some character sketches made of him by one is as large as a veritable trumpet. friends show him leaving the theater in a Like a certain bird, he hid his pain while towering rage, hatless, fists clenched, and anger in every feature because the audience had not appreciated or understood his music, which he was himself directing.

His ungovernable temper shows itself in many of his letters, in one of which he But there are other portraits which claim angrily tells a friend who happened to offer a musical hint to him that it was as ridiculous for him (the friend) to make a sugges-

> But here is the piano which has responded to the touch of the great master; the very instrument on which he played in Vienna, at that splendid triumph in 1795 when he began his famous career of composer and performer — electrifying the people of Vienna by his wonderful playing

> Near the piano stands a case containing also mastered all sorts of stringed instruments, and to this knowledge he owes the special beauty of his stringed trios, quartets. etc.

> When the museum was opened a few years ago, the matchless four (Joachim, Haussmann, Wirth, and De Ahne, unrivaled in the world as a stringed quartet) came to Bonn, and standing in that room filled to overflowing with memories and relics of the music-king, playing his magnificent compositions on the very instruments which he had once made speak, while the favored heads and dimmed eyes.

But even this great mind had to cease its activity, and a cast taken after death shows the face freed from the harshness which characterized it in life-for the harshness was but a mask concealing the over-sensitiveness. stood—when the critics declared that the More fortunate than many a great one, Beethoven lived to see himself famous, but he allowed his warm heart, rather than his This picture must have been taken in 1805, good judgment, to dictate his charity to about the time he wrote his one opera his wretched brother and worthless nephew,

him almost penniless.

his torches.

Five times since then Bonn has given a music rolled around. festival in memory of him, the fifth one store are seen none but his compositions.

way to Music Hall. On the stage is seated shouts of "Hoch / Hoch /" an orchestra, each member of which is a consider themselves fortunate.

phony is heard, and, like a dove, broods needed, for truly such as he never die.

the bad management of his finances, left over the place until the final sound loses itself in space. Then while the orchestra Like his life so was his death-sad, for, is resting, the people walk in the little humming-bird like, the Vienna public were garden adjoining the hall, until the cornet dipping into the honey of Rossini's music, recalls them for the Second Symphony, and forgetful of the richer flower. But, alas! again all other senses are lost in hearing. they woke one morning to find the great Thus nine symphonies are given in sets of spirit gone, and all that they could do to three on successive evenings. But the make amends was to send out black-lined greatest interest of this musical festival announcements of his death and give him a seems to center in the wonderful Ninth grand public funeral, at which all classes Symphony, the great, grand Choral Symvied to do him honor-composers acting as phony. At length sound, glorious sound, pallbearers, musicians and artists bearing flooded the dimly lighted room, and breath itself seemed to cease while the ocean of

It ended, as all things must end on earth, being held a year ago last summer. The but the audience, even after the lights were town adorns itself with flags as if for a gala turned up, sat for a few moments spellday; in every shop window appears the face bound, for they had been hearing their of her gifted son, while in every music most subtle feelings analyzed. Then, as if moved by one mighty impulse, that vast By six o'clock Beethoven lovers from throng rose to their feet and made the all parts of the world begin to wind their building vibrate with their hearty German

As the people on their way home passed soloist. By half past six, the hour when the moonlit statue of the master in Münster the leader lifts his baton, every seat in the Platz, many stopped to look at the splendid vast place is taken, and those who have bronze figure in frock coat, a roll of music secured standing room at the last moment in his hand and his uncovered head thrown slightly back, as if challenging the world; A deathlike stillness settles upon the on the base the single word "Beethoven" audience as the first note of the First Sym- no explanation, no dates-and none are

SOME GRAMMATICAL STUMBLING BLOCKS.*

BY MISS E. F. ANDREWS.

OF WESLEYAN COLLEGE, MACON, GA.

SHALL have to begin this paper with my teeth and tearing my hair over it, even the confession that I am not among if that democratic rabble, "I ain't, you I those who make a fetich of grammar. ain't, he ain't, we ain't, they ain't," should I don't feel like anathematizing a person finally supplant their properly inflected who says "he don't" instead of "he betters, "you aren't, he isn't," etc. I doesn't," and I see no reason for gritting would even aid and abet those linguistic iconoclasts who cut the Gordian knot of concord between pronoun and antecedent by boldly employing they, them, and their for the singular, in cases where the distinction of gender is to be avoided, after the manner

^{*} I find that in my article on "Cracker English," I inadvertently credited Mrs. Cunningham instead of Mrs. Gilman with the authorship of the "Recollections of a Southern Matron." I regret that a slip of memory should have caused me to do injustice to the claims of one noble woman in favor of another whose reputation needs no borrowed laurels.

of Dolly Madison in this sentence: "I can does the same, as, for example, "Nobody only return to each individual my love and knows what it is to lose a friend till they best thanks for their kindness."

worst grammatical stumbling blocks in our here is an instance of the same sort taken language. I know all the subterfuges and at random from him: "Everybody was on verbal cross-cuts by means of which "the deck amusing themselves as best they could." authorities" have sought to get round this difficulty, but after all has been said, there way out of the difficulty. The queen's is not a man or a woman of us but feels in our heart that sweet Dolly Madison was right, the critics and the grammar books to the contrary, notwithstanding. If she had said, with irreproachable correctness, "I to the law of the multitude. Speech is a can only return to each individual my love and best thanks for his or her kindness," we should feel at once that she was posing grammatical corpse behind.

"Either the husband or the wife will change language: his opinion." Nine people out of ten, nay, ninety-nine out of a hundred, if they haven't a blank, or improve in clearness, brevity, the fear of the schoolmaster before their euphony, or exactness, on a word already eyes, will say, in such a case, "Either the existing." husband or the wife will change their opinion." In fact, this usage is now so analogy, the less recondite the better." common in conversation that it may almost suits his convenience to do so. Fielding short words."

have lost him," and though I am not very And right here we run upon one of the familiar with the writings of Charles Reade,

> This usage points us to the only practical English must step down from its throne when the sovereign people take it in hand, as must its queen herself, whether she wield the scepter or the ferule, and submit born democrat; in its realm the voice of the people is supreme.

And this voice is not an arbitrary one. as a "cultured person" and the soul had If we trace backward the history of popular gone out of her words, leaving only a stiff speech, we shall find that it follows certain fixed laws which have their root in human I suppose hardly any one who has ever nature itself, and are none the less certain written twenty pages of English will deny in their operation because they are followed that this want of a genderless pronoun for blindly and unconsciously. It is in the the third person singular is the greatest formulation and application of these natural defect of our language, and one that has laws that the real authority of the "authorinever been successfully supplied, and never ties" consists, and although Dolly Madison will be till the common sense of the people is hardly to be cited as a precedent when it steps in and overrides by its fiat the decrees comes to writing English, yet I think it can of the authorities. The clumsy makeshift, be shown on good grounds that her ungram-"his or her," has been as persistently matical use of the pronoun their is not withrejected by the language instinct of our out the support of that higher law of race as it has been urged by grammarians, language to which grammar itself must and the critics may shout themselves hoarse bow. Fitzedward Hall, who is justly retelling us that in such cases the masculine garded as one of the greatest living pronoun is to be regarded as including both authorities on the English language, lays genders; the language sense of the average down the following criteria for testing English-speaking person will never tolerate neoterisms—that is, the introduction of its intrusion in such a sentence as this: new words or forms of expression into a

"First of all, a new word ought to supply

Second: "A new word should obey some

Third: "A new word or expression be said to have become a well-established should be euphonious, aversion to discolloquialism, and examples of it can fre- sonance often being stronger than respect quently be found in the best writers. Rus- for analogy; and other things being equal, kin never hesitates to employ it when it the English peoples have a preference for superfluous.

As to the second test, the extension of the second person plural of the pronouns you, your, and yours, to take the place of the singular thou, thy, and thine, furnishes an exact analogy to the usage in question. A sort of inverse analogy is also afforded by the development of the indefinite pronoun any, from the Anglo-Saxon an (one), which was at first exclusively singular. Another case in point is to be found in the successful introduction into our current speech of the possessive its, which was so palpable a vulgarism three centuries ago that it occurs not once in the English Bible, but three times in the writings of Milton, and not above ten times in Shakespeare, little noted though the latter was as a blind respecter of authority. Moreover this innovation was forced by popular pressure into our standard speech under stress of the very same necessity which is now driving English speakers to apply they, them, their, etc., in the singular, namely, a desire to avoid the obtrusive and often inconvenient discrimination of gender implied in absorption into the ranks of good English, in the teeth of such authorities as Milton, Shakespeare, and the translators of the Bible, shows how supreme, after all, is the voice of the people in giving law to language.

Finally, as to Mr. Hall's third criterion, I hardly think that even the most uncompromising stickler for grammatical correctness will contend that anything would be gained in either euphony or brevity by shuffling in a precipitate his or her in their.

To sum up the matter: while the usage foreign grammar, by English speakers. would not venture to submit an article con-

As it will hardly be denied in any quarter QUAN or the Atlantic Monthly, still the that some means of avoiding discrimination tendency of good usage seems to be in its of gender in pronouns of the third person favor, colloquially at least, and I think that singular would supply a long-felt blank in instead of frowning out of countenance this our language, argument on this head is friend in need that stands ready to help us out of so many grammatical boggles, we would all do well to encourage, as far as we can, its adoption into the vocabulary of standard English speech.

Another frequent cause of stumbling to the average speaker and writer of our language is the plural of foreign words. so-called mistakes here are of two kinds: an English plural is given to the foreign singular, as datum, datums, or the foreign plural is used as the English singular. The Marquis of Salisbury is quoted in a recent press dispatch as saying that the opinion evoked in regard to Russian aggression in the East "was a very noticeable phenomena," and Professor Jastrow writes in the February Cosmopolitan about the demonstration of "so unaccountable a phenomena as reading without eyes." In the Annals of Hygiene for March, we read of piercing "an impervious strata," and the patent medicine venders are offering a new nostrum every day for building up "an enfeebled nervous stamina." It is true, one sometimes hears a conscientious stickler for grammatical propriety speak complacently the possessives his and her. Its thorough of his nervous "staminum," in laughable ignorance of the fact that both staminum and stamina are plurals of stamen, the one a genitive, the other nominative and accusa-The only safeguard against blunders tive. of this kind is for people who know nothing of Latin to stick to plain English and be content to possess "nerve," or a "nervous system"; for while nerve was as Roman in the beginning as stamina, it has now become so thoroughly domesticated that we have almost forgotten its foreign birth.

Personally, I must confess that I feel no place of Dolly Madison's ungrammatical inclination to go into hysterics over these violations of Latin or Greek, or any other in question can hardly be said as yet to are too great a race and ours is too great a have received the stamp of authority, and I language to receive laws from foreigners. We levy upon all the world for contributions taining it to the editor of The Chautau- to our vocabulary, as well as to our popula-

tion, but these newcomers on being ac- ters"? A recent newspaper editorial on life; herbariums, memorandums, automatons, indexes, appendixes, etc., are now recognized, even by the dictionaries, as perfectly correct plural forms. With the naturalization of those more recondite terms that belong properly to the domain of science, there is no need to concern ourselves, since they are in no true sense parts of our English speech. In those cases where usage is divided, convenience and analogy would alike seem to favor the adoption of the English, in preference to the foreign form.

In this connection may be mentioned the confusion that seems to entangle some conscientious speakers in distinguishing between a certain class of words when used in a distributive and in a plural sense. simple, while in "women's colleges" it Even so careful a writer as Emerson permits retains, or should retain, its possessive sighimself to say: "We are all the children of nification. genius, the children of virtue, and feel their but none the less valuable on that account, inspirations." Burke speaks of "those men and ought to be preserved not so much for whose sakes alone we read their his- because of any grammatical rule involved, tory," and Dr. Birch, historian of the Royal but because it expresses a real difference Society, makes mention of persons "emi- in meaning, and thus enables us to discrimnent for their characters and learning." inate more carefully what we wish to say. Why not "learnings" as well as "charac-

corded the rights of citizenship should be the abolition of the House of Lords tells us made to conform to our laws and customs. that the sovereign of England has not for-As in our land-grabbing operations we have gotten "the fates" of King Charles I. never allowed ourselves to be governed by and James II., and in a popular treatise on the laws and institutions of the peoples geometry we read that to prove the equality whose territory we have appropriated, so in of two angles it is not necessary to consider our word-grabbing, there is no reason why the "lengths" of their sides. So, also, I we should submit ourselves to the tyranny once heard a witty lady declare, "Women of a foreign verbal yoke. And when we are obliged to lie about their ages." Now, consider that three fourths of our literary without denying that under certain circumvocabulary- Professor Whitney says five stances women may find it convenient to sevenths—is of Latin origin, we can readily keep on hand a plurality of ages for public see that if the foreign inflection of all these and private use, still, I would suggest that terms were insisted upon, we might as well most of us have only one at a time that we give our language over, body and soul, to are under any temptation to lie about, and the bondage of the Latin grammar. And that is our real one; hence, if there is any why should we retain the Latin plural any truth in the cynical aphorism, it should be more than the genitive, or any other of its that "Women are obliged to lie about their If let alone, popular usage age." The trouble in such cases arises will make short work of this question by from a failure to perceive that the word is speedily conforming all foreign words to used in a distributive and not in a plural English rule. In fact, it has already done sense. We draw inspiration, not inspiraso with the bulk of those that have found tions, from genius and virtue; we read their way into the vocabulary of common history for the sake, not for the sakes, of good men; we ponder upon the fate, not fates, of kings and nations, we measure the length, not lengths, of bodies, misers hoard their gold, not golds, and eager listeners hold their breath, not breaths.

A kindred error arises from failing to distinguish the difference of meaning conveyed by the qualifying nouns in such expressions as "woman's colleges" and "women's colleges," "woman suffragists" and "women suffragists"—a difference that will be best understood by keeping in mind that the chief aim of the woman suffragists is to become women suffragists. In the expression "woman's colleges," the modifying noun becomes an adjective, pure and The distinction is a subtle one.

I had intended applying the lever of

fully mastered by grammatical rules alone. themselves, I never make a mistake. about the why and the wherefore will not dangerous ground.

English common sense to those perennial get them right one time out of ten. Even stumbling blocks shall and will before people who know better will be liable to closing this paper, but the length to which get them wrong if they go to thinking too it has already been drawn out warns me to much about the matter. There are certain Suffice it to say that while the words that I am always sure to spell wrong distinction they represent is one of the most if I stop to think how they ought to be valuable in our language, and should be written, while if I go ahead and set them carefully preserved, it can never be success- down without a thought about the words Those who have been taught good English thus it is with our speech; it is when in the only way in which it can be properly people begin to be afflicted with selflearned, by early association with cultivated consciousness in the use of language that people, will seldom make a mistake in the they come to grief. A rightly trained use of these delicate idioms, though they person acquires a sort of language sense, as may not be able to give a single rule on the it were, which, like the tact of a well-bred subject, while those who have to think woman, will carry him safely over the most

THE "NEW WOMAN" IN OLD ROME.*

BY GERTRUDE E. WALL.

and to send a redness into the pur- flutter of every gown. ple of the Alban hills, and yet all Rome was astir. The pontifex maximus and the col- law which said that no woman should wear lege of augurs had surely been blind to pub- a garment of divers colors, nor possess more transaction of business. It was too late the republic, save for a religious solemnity. wives, sisters, and daughters. What was to watch the course of justice.

HE sun had but begun to light up was streaming toward the Forum, determithe white heights of the Apennines nation in the fall of every sandal, in the

The Oppian Law must be repealed—the lic danger or they would have decreed the than an ounce of gold, nor ride in a chariot day a black one in the calendar for the nearer than a mile to Rome, or any town in now. These consulters of the will of the The law was odious, and it was very obliimmortal gods could, as they learned of the ging in the tribunes, Marcus Fundanius and unusual stir, only throw on official robes Lucius Valerius, to propose its repeal-the and fare forth to inquire the will of the gods reward them! This day the senate mortal goddesses they knew as mothers, would discuss the law, and it would be well the meaning of this sweep of stolas in the would be wavering senators to look after, direction of Mount Capitoline? Pontiffs, and doubtful tribunes and lukewarm prætors augurs, senators—every man in Rome— —it might be necessary to coax even the would soon know. The sex long subordi- consuls themselves. And so the women of nate had suddenly arisen, and in a body Rome and its environs had uprisen and set forth for the foot of the Capitol. Husbands and fathers had ordered them to stay at home, but these helpless gentlemen might just as well have commanded the wind which blew in a warlike way from the Field of Mars to stay at home. They descended from urban hills; they marched in from suburban towns, from east, west, north, and

^{*} The facts upon which this story is founded are related in the history of Rome by Titus Livius, or Livy, Book 34, Sections 1-8. The author is also indebted to "The Story of Rome" by Arthur Gilman, M. A. The Oppian Law was proposed by Caius Oppias, in the consulate of Quintus Fabius and Tiberius Sempronius that is, in the stress of the Second Punic War, and was repealed in the year 195 B. C., Marcus Porcius Cato and Lucius Valerius Flaccus being consuls. The text of the law was as follows: "No woman shall possess more than half an ounce of gold, or wear a garment of divers colors, or ride in a carriage drawn by horses in any town or in any place nearer thereto than one mile, except on occasions of some religious solemnity."

mands. They would slay with their eyes an years ago." august senate. Cato must be the Camillus.

years, but an end had come to endurance. approve! Censors could bloom in scarlet, consuls The law had been well enough when Caius Note well, Caius Galba." Oppias proposed it in the dark days of Zama, and surely there should be rejoicing in time. and freedom now.

talking volubly. "How they cackle!"

"Beware, Caius Galba," said his com- robe. panion, a man of proconsular rank. owe much to Juno's geese. It were well to no chariot is too good for her."

women are not kept in a subservient condi- He superintends the washing and dressing tion we are undone? Yield them vantage- of his children, and is generally officious. ground and they will make their way into He believes in colors—for himself and his the senate; they will get to be dictators in boys. I went to his house on the kalends all possible emergencies, and censors for of February to pay a social call, and, in life-all which calamities may Jupiter Cap- passing through the vestibule, I was so atitolinus avert! I speak naught against the tracted by the bright-bordered garments-

south, by Ways Valerian, Aurelian, Flamin- daughter of Claudius-she has both beauty ian, and Appian-by all the great roads. and wisdom; but all women have not her Rome had seen no invaders so overcoming moderation. As for you, O Statilius, it is since the days of Brennus. Withdrawal well known you are not the antique Roman could be secured only by granting their de- you were before you went to Corinth two

As he talked, Caius Galba was thinking The throng swept along the Via Sacra of his wife, Flaminia. He had commanded toward the Forum. Stolas, stolas, every- her to remain at home. How handsome where, and all somber! Togas stepped aside she had looked in her silent defiance! How with a predominance of respect; togas glorious she would appear in colors! He leaned out of chariots with smiles of recog-felt his theory of republican simplicity givnition, or stares of lazy insolence. The ing way before that picture. Ye gods, what stolas had been patiently somber for long torture to love madly and not wholly

"One may be too antique for his own incould have red hems to their cloaks, sena- terests," was the good-humored reply. tors could wear purple stripes across the "Women think they need improving. Have breast—even the boys could have a purple we not a need of the same sort? We must border to their robes, and must women, for- bend or break—and it is better to bend, sooth—beings to whom color was an Ely- my Caius. Cato will set us the example sium-born instinct—go darkling down to some day. With all his hatred of things Hades? In the name of holy Vesta, no! Hellenic, he will learn Greek before he dies.

Onward pressed the stolas. Cannæ, but these were the bright days of peian Rock was ahead, but they would stop

"Fabia," said a woman who looked like "Juno's geese!" said a senator, with a Juno to a woman who looked like Minerva, shrug half of admiration, half of disdain, as "it is certain Marcus Porcius will rage two women glided by, regal in bearing, and against us to-day; but we must conquer. I am having a purple flounce made for my Yet this Cato is a strong man, "We Fabia."

"Finish your purple flounce, Sulpicia," be respectful to both past and present. My was the calm return, "and get a coronet for wife is here somewhere—and with my sanc- your flowing hair and bracelets for your Methinks women have somewhat to white arms. You shall wear them all. 'Woe complain of. I, for one, would like to see to the conquered!' must be our cry. Conmy Claudia in a garment of divers colors, sul Cato must go down before us. He is a and free to wear jewels-she is no barba- strong man, Sulpicia-you speak truly, but rian, and I can trust her taste; and I think he is not a pleasant man. You know he was brought up on a Sabine farm, and "Is it not evident to you, Statilius, that if though he is not old, he is old-fashioned.

togas and cloaks—hanging there that I quite is to go on, no woman of spirit will be willforgot to note the sign, 'Beware of the dog!' ing to ride in a religious procession. Cato's dog was, like his master, much more together." given to prosecution than to defense. I got poor wife's crushed spirits, I had, when I reached home, the singular feeling of having been on the other side of the Styx. Cato talks well and writes well, but, for the general purposes of life, give me less of eloquence and more of amenity.

"Why should the wife of Marcus Porcius be a slave?—why should any woman? Over there on Mount Palatine, Tanaquil, from a window of the palace, addressed the people after the death of Tarquinius Priscus, and had her will. And what would Numa Pompilius have been without Egeria? They were queens-Tanaquil and Egeria-and we are going to be queens, too-in a good and then sank into their usual smoulder. republican way. I would not have the my words, Sulpicia—though it is not to be doubted that you and I may not live to see all things fulfilled—the time is coming when women may wear all the hues of Iris, and have gold and jewels to their heart's content, they will."

And the confident voice of Fabia was lost awakes?" in the on-rush.

have come from the banks of the Allia-a He thinks a new woman has arisen, and he wearisome journey. And remember, I had likes her as little as possible." to dismiss my chariot a mile from the gates

This was careless in me, I own, for I knew Religion and injustice should not travel

"Peace, Paula, they do travel together, by safely—though with some fright. What and prosperously too. But sit down and with a narrow escape from the teeth of have out your feelings. It is never well to Cerberus, the smoke of the atrium, and the eat one's heart. For your faintness I have a flask of wine—and there is a baker's shop near by."

> The two friends turned aside and sat down under a plane tree.

> "I also have passed through an ordeal this morning," said the townswoman after a pause; "but I am not faint, my gentle Paula. My husband declared if I came to the Forum he would get a divorce. drew my cloak around me, and replied: 'Publius Rutilius, get a divorce if you wish one.' And I set forth leaving him staringand free to do as he chooses."

Fulvia's tawny eyes blazed for a moment,

"You know how to manage your husband, kings brought back—just the queens. Mark Fulvia," returned Paula, somewhat refreshed by her cousin's wine and display of domestic spirit. "My husband overawes me. It has been two years since I visited Rome. Whenever I have proposed to come, Lucius Cæcus has said, 'Why do you wish to be gadding and travel upon wheels when and where about?' I slipped away this morning while What will he do when he he slept.

"Publius Rutilius says women used to be "Cousin Fulvia," gasped a woman in the contented if they had a wagon-ride once or throng, "do let us turn aside and rest a few twice a year, but that now they want chariots minutes upon yonder wayside bench. You of their own, and pout if their husbands go have come from Mount Palatine only; I off to their country villas without them.

Thus far Fulvia's voice was cold, but it and walk the rest of the way-yes, walk, warmed as she went on: "As for your Fulvia! I doubt not that the great roads husband, Paula, he will probably repudiate saw many angry women this morning. Why you as a deserter. Lucius Cæcus is known may fathers, brothers, and husbands, inured to be a stern man. He agrees with Marcus to the hardships of war, be drawn in car- Porcius in believing Carthage and women riages over your hard streets, and we who each a menace to Rome-the one to its suare tender both by nature and nurture be premacy, the other to its godliness. But forbidden the use of wheels—save for a re- the daughter of Paulus need not wait long ligious solemnity? Mother Ceres, forgive for another husband. Here in Rome women us !--and all the gods! but if such injustice no older---and less handsome--have had

three husbands and may have three more be- our wealth. fore they die."

This was doubtful comfort, and Paula's was strictly obedient. both were of little Lucius!

Near by rose the temple of Juno Moneta. "Let us propitiate the goddess of marriage, Fulvia," she begged, "before we hold on our way."

"As you please," Fulvia rejoined, a vivid smile breaking over her olive beauty. "Juno is not half so submissive a wife as you and I have been, Paula Prima. We may count upon her support both in our home struggles and in the warfare to be waged to-day in the Forum."

And now the throng was massing its varied classes at the foot of the Capitol—covering hill-slopes and house-tops, sitting in hired seats, and standing with plebeian patience wherever space allowed.

"Do you think, Pomponia," said a tardy arrival, with a slow, flute-like voice, "that Sempronius Gracchus, this morning?" we can get seats upon the grand stand?"

are now quite crowded out of special priv- watching over her treasures. ileges by optimates and plebeians, but I with them children and hearthstones. There! I have paid for sittings. Let only the common people stand."

As the two patricians sank into seats which ter to a plebeian." commanded a near view of the Forum, Pomponia continued: "They say the tribunes threaten to tear down these seats as opposed to 'the equality of the Roman people.' They seem to wish to tear down everything."

She laughed scornfully, and then added, as if in apology for her present alliance with democratic powers, "This Oppian Law is the first thing I have ever united with them in trying to tear down."

tranquilly, "fight our battles and bring us of money and what it will bring.

They should at least escape our scorn."

To this judicial fairness Pomponia reviolet eyes filled with tears. She remem- torted: "It is no new or surprising thing, bered that Lucius Cæcus was kind when she O Valeria, to hear you, who should contend And how proud they for ancestral rights, defending the upstart and the seditious. The new man-how I hate him!-is pushing his way everywhere."

> "I have heard," went on Valeria, resolved to be pacific, "that basilicas where people may rest while listening to speakers are soon to be built around the Forum. Marcus Porcius intends to build one-to be called Basilica Porcia-but he is too busy now with troubles in Spain and Macedonia to build anything but war ships."

> "And too busy with domestic insurrections," added Pomponia, with a derisive "Cato may conquer the Spaniards, the Carthaginians-men everywhere-but women-never!"

> The suave Valeria tried another path in conversational entertainment:

> "Have you seen Cornelia, the wife of

"No," returned Pomponia, pausing long "Our purses shall make way for our enough to show gracious recognition to a wills, Valeria," was the reply. "Patricians passing prætor, "I suppose she is at home Sempronia is fairly well-behaved, but I do know one of the ædiles to be considerate of not like young Tiberius. He plays with rank and lineage, and he will favor us. We huckle-bones as if they were thunder-bolts. are just in time. See, the senate is assem- And Caius promises to be a real fire-brand. bling! Some of the conscript fathers will This intermixture of patrician and plebeian spend the day with the Penates—guarding blood is not good. It makes the inheritor fight against himself, and that sets him to fighting other people. Scipio might have done better than to have married his daugh-

> "Report insists that she is happy, Pomponia, and that is more than can be said of many Roman wives," Valeria's indolent voice protested; "and she certainly looks well after her children's interests."

"Children may be looked after too well," Pomponia said tersely. "The Gracchi are not yet grown up. As for Cornelia, if she does not come out openly against the Oppian Law, she might better do so. She is "Yet these plebeians," Valeria interposed like her father and her uncle Lucius, fond to know that she has her eyes now upon a women of nobility and beauty, and he had price for it and sell it for an immoderate burned toward them. one before the year is old. I know Cornelia Scipio. I visit her often."

umph of Africanus," mused Valeria, in an- serve that title too-and in a broader than a other venture of amiability. from almost this same point. Such splen- an ill-grace, but he would bear it; his greatdor of color! such treasures of gold and grandson would die rather than yield. Hapgems! such a train of triumphant wheels! pily, O Cato Major!—greater in outliving You saw the pomp-of course. My mother defeat and drawing profit from it-your Junia was with me then—peace to her manes / blood does not rest upon the souls of woman--and she cried for joy. She could recall the kind. days of Hamilcar Barcas and Hanno. had shared the terror after the battle of the Forum proper gleamed with purple-Lake Trasimene, when Rome burned all its bridges across the Tiber, and the mourning after Cannæ, when people behaved so admirably and were so broken-hearted."

"I remember the triumph of Publius Scipio, and that Hannibal was the greater general. I remember the robes of divers colors, the pounds of gold, the coffers of jewels, the leathern apron, "when the speaker upon parade of wheels, and "-Pomponia's voice was resolute—"I am saying to-day, men had their purple and gold and chariots thenwomen are going to have them now. This "wilt thou mutter when a consul speaks?" is the time of our triumph."

ordered about Socrates was his mind. But midst of a band of women." do look at Aurelia, the wife of Furius Cor-

"Make way for the consul!" was the cry on: which now rose above the hum and clash of

luxurious villa. She will pay a moderate shown them consular courtesy; but his anger

He was called Cato Sapiens, and he deserved the title. A little later he would be "It is just six years now since the tri- called Cato Censorius, and he would de-"I saw it Roman sense. He would suffer defeat with

> Eagles and spears flashed in the sunshine; breasted togas, the Comitium with all known hues; while, engraved upon copper-plates and high-hung, the laws looked down, cold and unbreakable, upon warmth of color and human discussion. Cato ascended the rostrum and turned his face toward the senate.

> "The day comes," muttered a man with a that platform shall face the assembly of the people."

> "Peace, artisan," whispered a lictor,

"If, Romans"—it was Cato's lashing, pas-"I wonder," pursued Valeria, who always sionate voice—"every individual among us followed a theme at a reasonable distance, had made it a rule to maintain the authority "why Cato objects so much to our wearing and prerogative of a husband with respect divers colors. I suppose he thinks we may to his own wife, we should have less trouble get Hellenized. Phocion's wife used to wear with the whole sex. But now our privileges, her husband's pallium, and neither he nor overpowered at home by female contumacy, the neighbors objected. And Socrates gave are even here in the Forum spurned and Zanthippe permission to wear his cloak, but trodden under foot. It was not without she did not care to-and no wonder, for, painful emotions of shame that I just now from all I can learn, the only thing well made my way into the Forum through the

Faces in the hired seats flashed, and the vus! What a beautiful auburn her hair is! coil around the Forum tightened; but Cato I must ask her where she obtained the dye." saw only the immobile senate as he stormed

"Had I not been restrained by the modvoices, and twelve lictors, carrying axes of au- esty and dignity of some individuals among thority, swept into the Forum, escorting Mar- them rather than of the whole number, and cus Porcius Cato. The consul wore a cloak been unwilling that they should be seen rewith a red border; and there was a red flush buked by a consul, I should have said to upon his face. He had recognized in the them, What sort of practice is this, of runthrong as it parted to give him passage ning out into public, besetting the streets

Let the consul rage.

minia, the goddesses Fabia and Sulpicia, defend any secession from unjust rule, exchanged smiles of high-bred hauteur; In a polite exordium Valerius commended Fulvia's eyes blazed; Paula looked mildly the virtue of the consul, his undoubted indignant; Pomponia sat a study in scorn; patriotism, his skill in authorship and Valeria gazed at the speaker with the calm forensic speech, and then he passed into of a superior being. They had that morn- satire and logic. ing—each in a proud way of her own—so-

women should perform any, even private thing, let me ask, have the matrons done in business, without a director. We, it seems, coming out into public in a body on an ocsuffer them now to interfere in the manage- casion which mainly concerns themselves? ment of state affairs, and to introduce them- Have they never before appeared in public? selves into the Forum, into general assem- I will turn over your own 'Origines,' O Cato, blies, and into assemblies of election. Will and quote them against you. How often you give the reins to their intractable nature have they done the same in this place, and and their uncontrolled passions, and then always to the advantage of the public. Who expect them to set bounds to their lawless- rushed into the Forum in the days of Romuness when you have failed to do so? They lus and stopped the fight with the Sabines? long for liberty; or rather, to speak the truth, Who went out and turned back the army of for unbounded freedom in every particular, the great Coriolanus? Who brought their For what will they not attempt, if they now gold and jewels into the Forum when the come off victorious? have arrived at an equality with you, they she ought not to be ashamed of she will not brave survivors. ion is that the Oppian Law ought, on no ac- oning the consul sitting before you. count, to be repealed."

Much more to the same general import tator. did the consul say in his fight for home rule. the gods to prosper it."

and addressing other women's husbands?" grown out of the secession to the Sacred The gracious Claudia, the handsome Fla- Mount—it was fitting that a tribune should

"Mild as Marcus Cato is in his dispolicited votes for the emancipation of their sition "-the general throng beamed over sex, and they gloried in having done so. the flight of this shaft-"yet," Valerius went on valiantly, "in his speeches he is not only "Our ancestors thought it not proper that vehement but even austere. What new The moment they Gauls demanded a ransom for the city?"

And, Lucius Valerius, within thirty years will have become your superiors. Romans, of this enumeration of yours, history will set do you wish to excite among your wives an down another case of devotion to country emulation of this sort—that the rich should more desperate than any your Forum has wish to have what no others can have; ever seen. Women will twist their long hair and that the poor, lest they should be de- into bow-strings and melt their ornaments spised as such, should extend their expenses into weapons of defense, but there will be beyond their means? Be assured that when vain fighting, long days and nights of burna woman once begins to be ashamed of what ing, and an infamous sale into slavery of And for much of this be ashamed of what she ought. My opin-cruelty coming ages will hold to a stern reckspirit marching on will be the military dic-

"Shall every class of people," continued He went so far as to call the uprising a the tribune, "feel the improvement in the "secession"—a dangerous term; wise ora- condition of the state, and shall women alone tors had, for three centuries, avoided the not reap the fruits of public peace and tranword; but with his conclusion neither Rome quillity? Shall we allow the privilege of nor Olympus could find fault: "Whatever wearing the toga pratexta to the magistrates determination you may come to, I pray all of colonies and borough towns, and to the superintendents of streets, and interdict the And then Lucius Valerius the tribune as- use of purple to women alone? Elegance cended the rostrum. The tribunate had of appearance and ornaments in dress—these are women's badges of distinction; in these in bondage. The greater power you possess exercise of your authority."

The consul glowered. More tense authority was the very thing for which he was With contumacious tribunes and a world of women against him, how could he hope to triumph?

Lucius Valerius, mythologically trained as he was, may have imagined that powers from the dim past were listening to him—as Romulus in his thatched hut, or the Sibyl in distant centuries would hear his plea, and find in it the familar logic used in their own uprisings. He talked on till a herald from the steps of the Curia Hostilia proclaimed the hour of noon, whereupon the senate and the Roman people, leaving the Oppian Law in suspense for another day, pressed homeward for a siesta.

The lictors poured around Marcus Cato, thus protecting him from the approach of Luna." dangerous lobbyists, and escorting him to his ornament.

The day waned toward lamplight. Men they delight and glory; these our ancestors gathered at banquets and discussed the situcalled 'the woman's world.' The subjection ation over cups of wine; women pondered of women to just law is never shaken off with- at home and planned deliverance. Weak out the loss of their friends; and they them- things have often confounded the mighty. selves look with horror upon a freedom that The consul and his sympathizers were conis purchased with such a loss. Their wish founded the next morning. No woman taris to be under regulation, and it ought to be ried at home unless it was the mother of the your wish to hold them in guardianship, not Gracchi, and there is no proof that she too was not abroad. Husbands made no prothe more moderate you ought to be in the tests against the general movement—it was too cyclonic to be crossed without danger. Sallying forth with Aurora—and probably, like Aurora, rosy and weeping-the invaders beset the houses of those legislators who had protested against the measures of Fundanius and Valerius; and history adds, with a dark suppression as to the military methods of the besiegers, "nor did they retire until this intervention was withdrawn."

The Forum voted for the repeal—it could her cave, but he probably did not dream that not do otherwise; and thus the Oppian Law, regnant through twenty years, was driven from Rome as sternly and irrevocably as the Tarquins had been more than three centuries before.

Of the defeated consul we read this dismissing statement from the pen of Titus Livius: "Marcus Porcius, as soon as the Oppian Law was abolished, sailed immediately, with twenty-five ships of war, for the port of

It was not to the moon that Cato voyaged house, thundered at the door with their iron —though cut off as he was from feminine badges, saw their charge safely inside, and sympathy that planet may have seemed indeparted, feeling no doubt that for one viting-but out toward the Pillars of Herday at least in their year of attendance cules. And there he won a great victory; they had been more than a mere official but his opponent was not the ever-new, the ever-unaccountable woman.

HEATHER BLOSSOMS.

BY HELEN A. HAWLEY.

AT early morn, before the glad sunrise, An Angel came from out the brilliant skies, Down starry ladder sped To lowest valley's bed, Where flowers sweet their richest perfume shed.

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Then upward looked to the high mountain side,
No beauteous bloom did its bleak bareness hide;
By heavenly thought inclined,
Quick spoke the Angel kind
To those sweet flowers which all the valley lined.

"O Lily, lend me of your white robes pure
A mantle fair, with which to cover sure
The stern, wild mountain's height,
So shall its sides bedight
Lure pilgrims ever nearer to the light.

"And you, dear Rose, give of your blossoms gay
To sprinkle o'er the whiteness, and to spray
With rarest perfume sweet
The pilgrims' fainting feet,
While toiling upward in the weary heat."

Alas! both Rose and Lily mocked the word,
Too vain to heed a message from the Lord;
And thinking it well-bred,
With proud, disdainful head,
"Ask those of lower birth than mine," each said.

Then spoke the humble Heather, soft and mild, "Great Angel, I am the most lowly child
In all the valley here;
I have no blossom's cheer,
I bring no good to any one, I fear.

"But I could creep upon the mountain side,
And into all its crevices could glide,
And of my green could throw
A carpet cool, and low,
On which the pilgrims' feet might gladly go."

The Angel straightway smiled benign assent;
Then up the mount the Heather joyful went;

Oh! wondrous surprise!

From out the happy skies
Such morning broke as ne'er had shone on eyes!

For all the mountain side was bathed in light,
And all the Heather flecked with blossoms bright!

"Behold," the Angel cried,
"Bich guerdon, pe'er denied."

"Rich guerdon, ne'er denied
To those unselfish ones with Heaven allied."

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

FOR A CLEAN CAMPAIGN.

forward, once in four years, to a presidential campaign with apprehension. The first uncertainty and hesitation. of immorality.

than they have been at the outset of former will be conducted. campaigns, for the special reason that busiof lassitude and resignation to hard times lower strata of partisans. business better. For if, as many hope, the two great parties make practically identical platforms on the money question, that great matter will be settled before the fight begins; and this settlement would remove the largest element of uncertainty from business.

But people who think about and work for the moral well-being of the country cannot feel certain of a clean campaign. Let it be remembered that this interest is deeper and higher than the business interest-that, indeed, sound prosperity depends on morals. and that the demoralization of a foul campaign spread over the whole nation is the scourged a free and self-governed people. Slander defiles a million consciences. No pining; all is cheerfully done.

year ever had revivals enough to overcome Two great groups of good citizens look the evil of one campaign of scurrility and lving.

Let good men give notice in advance that group is made up of the business men whose this must be a clean campaign. Let them experience is that these campaigns interfere emphasize their will that there shall not be with domestic trade by creating a feeling of a deluge of mud, an epidemic of slander, a The other brutal contest of political mendacity. Let group consists of religious people whose the pulpit call for decency with a unanimous experience is that there is a danger of bit-voice. Let the leaders in politics agree in terness, malignity, and falsehood, with the advance that they will fight this battle on serious consequences attending an epidemic its merits and tolerate no departures from the plain paths of decency in speech and in We are at the opening of one of these print. We have had decent political congreat quadrennial contests and the appre- tests; if we begin this one with the right hensions they occasion are already felt. kind of moral purpose, we can make it Perhaps business men are less disturbed memorable for the high plane on which it

It will be easy for public teachers and ness has not been good for several years, leaders to repress the tendencies to maligand cannot be made much worse. A kind nant and dishonest speech which exist in the Much is at stake deadens the sense of peril. Besides, in our in any national election; it is a gratuitous peculiar conditions, the campaign may in folly to stake also the morals of the nation this respect reverse the rule and make by tolerating the mendacity and vilification which brutal partisans delight in.

THE OPTIMISM OF NATURE.

THE prevailing note of pessimism in contemporary literature, and especially in fiction. which lays claim to realistic values is the best possible proof of how far we are drifting from the largest truth of nature. Life, when unsophisticated and left to the fulfillment of its function, shows itself at its best as a mode of motion by which, in a fine glow of enthusiasm, an organic being builds itself, so to speak, from infancy to maturity, works out its destiny and dies. The plant, from worst epidemic of immorality that ever seed or bulb, begins in the darkness of earth, shoots up a spike to air and light, reaches It penetrates every home; it soils every far with industrious roots, spreads green man of us. Promiscuous mud-throwing hits leaves to gather what the sun lets fall and everybody before the dirty business is ended. the winds bear along. And from first to The campaign lie makes liars by wholesale. last there is no shirking or hesitating or re-

dence of dissatisfaction or distress. Year man. A flashing green tree far bent by the after year each little fellow goes its round tempest and springing back again with a of performances by which life's ends are great tossing of boughs is like a brave, optiachieved, without any apparent sense of mistic man, who meets resistance with flexhardship. Indeed, to the birds and beasts ible courage and comes out of every trial and insects the labors of the day seem to sound-hearted and high-headed. bring the highest thrills of enjoyment. Observe the sparrow building its nest. Every the great mistake of assuming that true hapstraw that it carries is as heavy in its tiny piness must be based upon what is most beak as is a sledge in the brawny hands of aimed at in urban civilization. He knows a man; yet never a note of that happy twit- little about the wide, free range of experiter ever fails on account of the labor. Watch ence which is the birthright of the provincial. the robin on the lawn, how steadily it makes If he considers "middle-class" people at search for its food and that of its brood in all, it is with unrestrained commiseration, the nest. But who ever saw a dyspeptic But contentment and scrupulous regard robin or heard one bewail its unfortunate for the best that nature offers engender lot?

gloomy forebodings and evil impressions of way, and health is happiness. life. A healthy human being takes food with a smack of delight, breathes fresh air for natural law something quite as far from with a hearty enjoyment, sleeps to the full- it as is the urban extreme. Nature waits est luxury of rest and renewal, and awakes upon science and is kind to him who makes to be glad that life is so sweet and good. high use, and not low abuse, of her treasures. No perfectly well man or woman can realize ment. Mind and body aspire together in the deepest import of suffering, discontent, the best conditions of life. A sane spirit in morbid longing, and the dread of death. a vigorous physical organism insures that Health is unhindered life, and unhindered happiness which is never separable from life flows on, like a singing brook, all the spontaneous optimism. The feverish, nermerrier on account of the obstructions which vous, unresting, never contented genius may do not obstruct.

compressed squalor and disease of city slums tion over a long and happy period. have made a wrong impression upon sensiclose environment.

understanding of ourselves and gives the optimist, what nature intended man to be.

Among the lower animals we find no evi- fine thrill of self-confidence to the healthy

The hot-house philosopher usually makes optimism and insure long and useful, if not Nor is mankind a race naturally given to brilliant, life. Nature's way is the healthful

But there is danger that we may accept Pessimism is but the expression of disease. Health is not mere fat and stupid contentwin great prizes, but he will die a wreck be-Doubtless the intense artificiality and fore his time. Nature's way would be to strenuous competitions of urban life and the keep him strong by alternating rest and ac-

True optimism is simply accepting life as tive minds too constantly kept in contact good at its best, with faith in the outcome with them. It is so easy for the whole world of honest, well-directed, properly husbanded to seem of just the same color as one's own energy. The much discussed "return to nature" is the return to a generous trust in That life has its troubles, obstructions, the magnanimity of providence when duly turmoils, sorrows, and disappointments is not respected. A day's work is the best prayer, to be denied. Nor can they all be avoided and prompt pay is that prayer's best answer. at all times even by the most vigilant and It may be physical work, it may be mental agile person. The larger truth seems to be work, it may be spiritual work; and the pay that they contribute as much to the flavor of may be money, honors, or the fine sense of enjoyable life as any other element. In duty done; but the law of nature is satisfied other words, it is the sense of danger and and happiness touches him who gets his honthe joy of circumventing it that enlarges our est earnings. To believe this is to be an

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

FIELD MARSHAL YAMAGATA IN AMERICA.



MARQUIS YAMAGATA. Field Marshal of Japan.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

His greatness is not that of royalty, but of manhood, and appeals peculiarly to the appreciative recognition of this republic. He represents in his own person, better, perhaps, than does any other distinguished subject of the mikado, the sovereignty of brains and the very essence of the new spirit which has emancipated Japan from the conservatism which kills. He is the living image of oriental progress.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

He is the General Grant of the Japanese army, a great fighter, a statesman of high rank, and a friend of the United States.

On March 22 there landed on our shores a man possessing the highest military rank of any foreigner who has ever visited this country, Marquis Yamagata, field marshal of Japan. With his suite he disembarked at San Francisco, where lives his daughter, Mrs. Funakoshi, wife of the Japanese vice consul. While in that city Marquis Yamagata allied himself with the Geographical Society of California as an honorary member. In crossing the continent he traveled only in the daytime and at the various places where he stopped was accorded a welcome befitting his high rank. At Omaha and other military posts through which he passed he was received with military honor. Governor Morton and his staff, representing the state of New York, met the marshal at Buffalo on April 13 and the same day escorted him to New York, stopping off at Albany for dinner and a reception at the Capitol. The party remained the guests of New York City till April 17, when they sailed for Havre, France, en route to Moscow to witness the coronation of the czar of Russia.

The New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

More, perhaps, than any other man of his race, excepting only the emperor himself, Marquis Yamagata is to be credited with the development of Japan from a half-savage and almost wholly helpless state to that of one of the great powers of the world. He took hold of its armies when they were merely bands of retainers of the shoguns, and made of them a homogeneous imperial host, able to scatter like chaff the myriads of China, and to inspire the nation with confidence against any foe. He has been foremost in the councils of peace, of industry and commerce, and of the advance of enlightenment.

GREATER NEW YORK.

The vetoes of Mayor Strong of New York and Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn did not settle the fate of the Greater New York Bill. On April 15 the New York Senate repassed it and one week later the assembly decided again in its favor by a vote of 78 to 69. The passage of the bill is said to have been secured largely through the influence of Mr. Thomas C. Platt and he has also been accredited with securing the adoption of Senator Lexow's resolution continuing the existence of the Greater New York committee through the recess of the legislature. This committee has power to inquire and investigate into all matters and things connected with the question of municipal union. Governor Morton, after a delay of about three weeks, signed the bill, May 11. Hence New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and the adjacent towns are on January 1, 1898, to become one city, which will be second only to London in population.

The New York Tribune, (N. Y.)

The legislative history of the Greater New York Bill refutes every original argument in its favor.

* This department, together with the book "The Growth of the American Nation," constitutes a Special C. L. S. C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given. Without the peremptory orders of the machine the bill would never have had a chance of passage, and it would have been defeated at the last by an overwhelming majority of Republican assemblymen if the pressure had been relaxed in the slightest degree. During the last half of the session nobody has ventured even to pretend that the bill satisfied the future, which will embrace within its boundaries the conscience and judgment of most members of the legislature. The men whose votes were ready for delivery to the machine have been as frankly hostile in private conversation as those who refused to obey orders, and have cursed the treacherous and pitiless boss who was resolved to send them home to their constituents in disgrace.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The only uncertainty that is at all distressing at the present moment in connection with the future of this great measure is as to whether the practical work of consolidation will be consummated on January 1, 1898, as specifically required by the law. Governor Morton holds the key to the situation in the fact that he is required to appoint a majority of the fifteen commissioners, whose duty it will be to prepare and report a charter for the government of the new and greater municipality. This commission will have until February 1, 1897, to report such charter to the legislature, and everything depends on the sincerity and fidelity with which it shall perform this delicate and difficult task. These considerations impose a grave responsibility upon the governor in the matter of the selection of the nine commissioners subject to his appointing power under the law. If, by any mischance, they should fail to complete their work in the allotted time, there is good reason for fear lest this splendid scheme of consolidation shall be obscured and sullied by the worst forms of political jobbery and plunder.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The objection to the Greater New York that it will increase our rate of taxation is not sustained by the experience of the growth of New York as it is. As New York has increased in size its tax rate has rather tended to decrease, yet meanwhile there has been a steady improvement in all our municipal conditions. The larger the town has grown the better have become our pavements, our lighting, our water supply, our facilities for communication, and the provisions generally for the comfort, convenience, and protection of the population. The particular community which will benefit most by the consolidation is Brooklyn, yet the bitterest opposition to the scheme has come from across the East River. The municipal conditions in that town are now poor and provincial. It is badly paved and very dirty. It is a cheap looking city, woefully lacking in distinction, and altogether inferior. It is a town of mediocrity, and in all respects it needs elevation to bring it up to a level with New York.

The Philadelphia Times. (Pa.)

proper name to give to that Greater New York of everything there, the name would be all right.

many towns, villages, hamlets, and districts of which the two big cities are the logical and geographical heads. As any name which would not, within its written or spoken meaning, clearly indicate the preexistence of a York and a Brooklyn would only stir up protests, arouse anger, and probably justify fights. it becomes necessary to hit upon a name which will place both big cities on record without disparaging either. Yorklyn was suggested, but the Long Island people insisted on fuller recognition. It is thought that York-Brook might fill the bill.

The New York Post. (N. Y.)

The vote by which the Greater New York Bill passed the assembly showed the power of Platt as a boss and the shrewdness with which he is capable of using that power. He had only two votes to spare, and he had just two Tammany recruits. Two votes in addition to those of his machine were all that Platt desired, and he contrived to get them. We have not the slightest doubt that he could have had more had they been necessary to pass the bill. The final vote puts the politics in the question in a very amusing light. Vetoes from two Republican mayors had the effect of consolidating the Republican members in favor of the measure and the Tammany members against it, the latter changing their ground in order to sustain the Republican officials: There is something very queer about this, or rather there would be if we were not governed by a lot of political tricksters who delight in capers of this kind.

The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

The repassage of the Greater New York Bill over the veto of two mayors demonstrates anew and signally the worse than uselessness of the home-rule feature of the new constitution. The constitutional provision, requiring as it does only the same number of votes to repass a bill as were required to pass it, is of itself sufficient to defeat the intent of the constitution. In the vast majority of cases, certainly on any important proposition, members will have made up their minds when they vote to pass a bill, and reasons advanced in a mayoral message of disapproval will not change an attitude due either to self-interest or partisanship or honest convictions. Under such conditions sending a bill to the local authorities simply renders them ridiculous. They may give public hearings, meetings of citizens may be held, and other action taken indicative of public sentiment hostile to a measure, and yet upon repassage scarcely the change of a vote is recorded.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

The New York newspapers cannot agree upon a Many of the prominent politicians of New York and name for the Greater New York. Why not call it Brooklyn are being tangled up as to what will be the Platt's Town. If it is true that the boss controls

CUBA AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.



United States Consul General at Havana.

ALL business has stopped in Cuba except that of war. The armies are more consolidated and nearer each other than at any other time since the war began. The Spanish force, with headquarters still at Havana, is concentrated in Captain General Weyler's trocha, which he claimed was "invincible," extending between Mariel and Majana. The rebel army is mostly in two divisions, separated by the Spanish forces, though Maceo, the leader of one division, has crossed and recrossed the trocha. No great decisive battle has been fought during the month, but there have been many battles engaging several thousand men on each side and many smaller encounters resulting in great loss to both sides. In most of the attacks the rebels have been the aggressors. While the trocha has been held the rebels have roamed over the island, and on April 23 captured the important town of Cruces. On that same day General Weyler issued a proclamation offering pardon to rebels who surrendered in the next twenty days, the military authorities to decide where the ex-rebels shall live. Two days before this proclamation the Cuban junta published a manifesto declaring that the

Cubans would not compromise with Spain for reforms, but would fight till independence was gained or the Cubans exterminated. This manifesto, the junta declared, was called forth by the report published in the United States on April 11 that President Cleveland would not recognize the belligerency of Cuba, but had proposed mediation to settle Spain's trouble with Cuba and recommended Spain to grant the reforms promised in 1870. The truth of this report was denied by later dispatches from Washington. While President Cleveland has been awaiting "further information before taking action," United States filibustering expeditions have been carrying ammunition to the insurgents. One such schooner, the Competitor, was captured by the Spaniards on April 29, and ten American citizens taken with her were thrown into prison at Moro Castle, Havana. The department at Washington has begun communication concerning them. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, on April 13 was appointed consul general at Havana, by President Cleveland, to succeed Ramon O. Williams, resigned.

Rhode Island Country Journal. (Providence.)

There are signs enough that the Spaniards themselves have practically given up hope of being able to suppress the revolt by force of arms, and it may well be thought that they would be glad to be rid believes himself greater than both. of the whole vexatious business, provided that result can be brought about without too much humiliation. With the exercise of discretion allied with firmness and humanity on the part of our administration, it is possible to hope that Spain may be induced to adopt a policy of concession and amicable settlement.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The world will believe Prime Minister Castillo's statement that political reforms will not be attempted in Cuba until circumstances are favorable for such action. Spain would both stultify and humiliate herself by instituting them now, and she has no disposition to do either. There will be no reforms in Cuba until the Cubans either help themselves to them or have been thoroughly subdued again to the Spanish yoke.

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

States has a president who believes in upholding so serious and threatening an emergency.

monarchies, not in assisting downtrodden people struggling for liberty. The fact that Congress and the people are overwhelmingly in favor of lending a helping hand cuts no figure with an official who

The New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The report now comes from Washington that when General Fitzhugh Lee goes to Havana as consul general.it will probably not be to fill that office alone, but he will be likely to act as a special commissioner on behalf of the president to learn the facts of the situation in the island. That the facts should be officially ascertained is clearly desirable. Congress was hampered in such action as it took by lack of knowledge. The president has done wisely if he has determined to make good this lack.

The Washington Post. (D. C.)

The hypothesis is, simply, that the government must have in view a plan of action quite outside the lines hitherto controlling the consul general at Havana, or, in view of the grave possibilities now confronting us, an experienced man would not be Fortunately for General Weyler, the United exchanged for an inexperienced one in the face of

The Boston Journal. (Mass.)

Congress may have acted on this Cuban affair with an insufficient amount of precise knowledge as to the status of the rebellion-though, in the face of the anarchy which reigns in the interior of the island, how more information could be procured it is not easy to see-but it cannot now be seriously urged that either House has acted with precipitation.

Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.)

American colonies, relied on the word of the mother Cuba he will be looked upon as a back number.

country, to have her hopes dashed and shivered by a renewal of the old tyranny, in more violent form. Cuba is not to be hoodwinked again.

Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.)

If General Fitzhugh Lee, the recently appointed consul general to Cuba, is really to act as President Cleveland's confidential adviser and special secret commissioner respecting Cuban affairs, it would seem fitting for him to commence his job without further delay. If Grover Cleveland doesn't Cuba has, again and again, as did her other find out before many moons that there is a war in

THE RUSSO-ORIENTAL PROBLEM.

ENGLISH diplomats fail to extract from the Russian government any explanation of her mysterious movements in Eastern Asia. On April 7 a dispatch to London from Odessa reported that official circles expected Port Arthur to be ceded formally to Russia by China during the visit to Odessa of Li Hung Chang, who will represent the emperor of China at the czar's coronation. By April 18 Lord Salisbury had received assurances that Russia was not intending to interfere in Korea. On April 21 a dispatch from Yokohoma stated that the errand of the envoy sent by the Korean government to Russia was not merely to obtain a loan of eight million dollars but also to secure a guard of Russian troops for the king's palace, to ask for Russian advisers for the Korean government, and for Russian military instructors to organize a Korean army. On April 25 London press dispatches reported that Russia and China had concluded a secret treaty whereby China ceded to Russia immense tracts of country in consideration for Russian protection against foreign interference. The existence of such a treaty was promptly denied to the English government, April 27, by the Russian ambassador.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

The near approach of the coronation of the czar of Russia at Moscow, and the fact that among the men present representing other countries will be Li Hung Chang, of China, and Yamagata, field marshal of Japan, are likely to make the world's interest in the splendid ceremonial unusually strong. For nobody believes that either of these two men is going to Russia simply to carry out a matter of etiquette. Russian aggression in the East is growing, the report of a treaty between Russia and China is confirmed, and while Japanese statesmen say that they have no fear of the advance of the northern bear on the Orient, yet this does not prevent Japan from setting to the work of increasing her navy at a rate greater than that of any other power in the world except England. So the meeting of those two men may be an historical one.

The Pioneer Press. (St. Paul, Minn.)

The Russian bear has been stretching out its mighty paws over neighboring territory east and west in a way which serves to make the whole family of rival powers uncomfortable. She has practically taken possession of Korea. An excellent pretext for this was furnished by the Japanese legation in that country, who undoubtedly instigated the murder of the queen last October and drove the king into the arms of Russia for protection. The king lives at the Russian legation and Russia dictates his policy. In a short time she will thrust aside this

weak tool of her ambition and make Korea a Russian province.

Salt Lake Tribune. (Utah.)

Whether the secret treaty between Russia and China absolutely makes China merely another province of Russia or not does not matter, because, so sure as the world, with that treaty in its possession the absorption of China by Russia is only a question of a few years. And Japan had better be a little wary, for Russia's avarice for land is simply insatiate. Besides, Russia knows what a power England is on her little island home.

The Gazette. (Fort Worth, Texas.)

Japan is falling into the ways of western diplomacy and has shrewdly manifested her willingness to settle the Korean matter in accordance with the desires of Russia. If she cannot hold her possessions on the continent, she at least proposes to make an ally of the power which threatens to become the dominant one in both Asia and Europe.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Russian power on the Pacific threatens British control of India, but England acquiesces in Russia's plans. While Russia has France for an ally England will avoid a conflict if possible. The combined fleets of Russia and France are about as strong as England's fleet. In a contest with these two powers, if the fortunes of war were against England on the sea, her greatness would be gone. Her power would be broken.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

THE new land bill for Ireland, introduced in the House of Commons April 13 by Mr. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, is in the line of previous legislation on the same subject and is based on the principle of purchase by the tenant, being the ultimate solution of the land question. The new bill, which is exceedingly complex in character, provides that the term during which the rent, fixed by land courts, may not be changed by landlords shall be thirty instead of fifteen years; but this would be variable every five years on the application of either landlord or tenant. In adjusting the rent, improvements made by the tenant are not to count against him. The bill also extends the time allowed for the repayment of funds loaned by the state for the purchase of land from forty-nine years to seventy. Regarding arrears, the bill proposes that a tenant may redeem his holding by the payment of two years' arrears, leaving the landlord to recover arrears beyond this period by ordinary procedure.

The Evening Post. (New York, N. Y.)

all are tired of the question, and the security of the tenants and reasonableness of their demands are already conceded. The masses are at last in possession of Ireland, and how they will use it remains to legislation. be seen.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

Radical as the Balfour bill will seem to the Tories of the House of Lords, the present ministry ought to be able to bring about its passage there as well pline inflicted by their friends and sympathizers and a fatal defect.

the rough handling of their old foes, the Liberals. The Irish Land Bill will probably go through, for That argument is likely to prevail, and it really looks as if Ireland would soon be rid of absentee landlordism, enough, at least, for all important and practical purposes, as the result of a Tory minister's

The Mercury. (New York, N. Y.)

The Irish Land Bill is complicated, but so far as it goes it is acceptable to the Dublin Conservative and Nationalist press. Mr. Balfour intends that it shall "be the final goal of Irish land legislation." as in the popular branch of Parliament. It can tell Other bills with the same purpose have failed. The the lords that they must choose between the disci- lack of a compulsory sale clause in this bill is in itself

DEATH OF BARON DE HIRSCH.



BARON MAURICE DE HIRSCH.

THE death of Baron de Hirsch, which occurred from apoplexy on April 20, at Presburg, Hungary, means a loss of one who endeared his name to the people of many nations by his munificent charities to relieve the world's worthy poor and distressed. Maurice de Hirsch de Gereuth was born of wealthy Jewish parents about sixty-four years ago at Munich, Bavaria. His father was a successful plebeian cattle merchant, who, for his services to the state, was ennobled by the king of Bavaria. The young baron in no wise distinguished himself for talent or brilliancy till after his entrance on a business career at the age of seventeen. Then he rapidly developed ability as a financier. Later he became an accomplished linguist. While a member of the banking firm of Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt he began to accumulate wealth. His marriage to Miss Bischoffscheim, daughter of a Belgian senator, brought him added riches and improved his social influence, though in his native country and in France he never received high social recognition. In England he fared better and his intimacy with the

Prince of Wales caused considerable comment. In 1866 the young baron took an active interest in the construction of Turkish railways. By similar enterprises in connection with his banking, in a quarter of a century he won a fortune which probably is exceeded only by the Rothschilds' in Europe. In Turkey, Eastern Europe, and Asia Minor, where he made most of his money, he paid out lavish sums for educational and industrial schools; for though he had not acquired a broad education for himself, he had a broad, unprejudiced mind. He gave \$2,000,000 for educational purposes in Galicia. Later he offered the Russian government \$10,000,000 for use in public instruction, on condition that the benefits therefrom be shared by all alike without distinction of race or creed—and the Russian government declined the gift. In 1890 the establishment of the Baron Hirsch Fund for furnishing relief in the United States to the needy Russian Jews brought its donor to the notice of Americans. The baron's greatest benevolent

project is the Jewish Colonization Association, established to found agricultural colonies of Jews in North and South America. This is a limited liability company capitalized at \$10,000,000 in \$500 shares. The baron himself took all but ten of these shares. Though Baron Hirsch lived simply, he never showed any miserly traits. In his benevolences he was assisted by his wife. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and owned a fine racing stable. This wisest of all great dispensers of charities leaves no descendants to continue his good work. His only son, Lucien, died several years ago. He is survived by two adopted sons.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

Among the great millionaires of his time Baron Hirsch stood conspicuous in the mastery of the art of giving wisely. He had the talent, the skill, and the energy which enabled him to handle enormous business and financial undertakings and carry them to success. The difficulties which confronted many of his ventures, moreover, called for a high kind of diplomacy, and Baron Hirsch met them with wonderful tact and address. But his absorption in these great enterprises never took the form of a mere desire to amass riches and it never monopolized his attention to the exclusion of other things. He understood that in order to do good with his money it was "much better to look on its beneficial distribution himself than to leave it to be disposed of by bequests." With this purpose in mind he inaugurated systems of charity which, while they were often directed especially to the help of

sufferers of his own race, knew no limits of creed

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

No man of this century has done so much for the Jews as he. . . . Maurice de Hirsch addressed himself to the aid and rescue of his fellows with all the enterprise and energy that had made him the most successful financier and one of the richest men in the world. He not only relieved the immediate distress of the people, in the most practical and permanent way he sought to free them from further danger of distress. He founded schools to train them to useful work. He transported them by thousands from lands of bondage to lands of freedom, and planted them there in prosperous, happy colonies. In his administration of these vast charities he displayed in marked measure the wordly wisdom and the catholicity of spirit that are characteristic of his race.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

On May 6 President Cleveland signed a bill which withdraws from political influence 29,399 government positions. This raises the number of places on the classified list from 55,736 to 85,135, bringing all government employees under the merit system except officers requiring confirmation by the Senate and mere laborers. The bill reduces the number of classified places exempted from examination from 2,099 to 775, and these 775 places that remain liable to appointment and removal are filled chiefly by cashiers in the postal, custom, and internal revenue services. Indians employed as teachers in the Indian service are, of course, in the non-examination list. By the revised rules the executive civil service is considered in five branches: the departmental service, the customhouse service, the post office service, the governmental printing service, and the internal revenue service. The bill goes into effect immediately.

(Rep.) The Republican Standard. (Bridgeport, 000 more government employees marks the practical rounding out of this great reform movement, so far

While the immediate result of the president's extension of the civil service to 30,000 additional office-holders will be to keep in office about that number of Democrats who have been appointed under the present administration, it will relieve the heads of departments and the other responsible officials of a deal of trouble and transfer the labor and responsibility to the examining boards. This extension of the civil service list will work equitably after there has been a chance to reconstitute, through the slow process of death, resignation, and removal for cause, the classes added to the lists already selected by merit.

President Cleveland's action in extending the provisions of the Civil Service Law to cover nearly 30,- ooo more government employees marks the practical rounding-out of this great reform movement, so far as the national government is concerned. While the new extension of the civil service rules wipes out the spoils system in the domestic departments, there still remains the consular service to be reformed.

(Rep.) The Chicago Times-Herald. (Ill.)

We can hardly explain charitably his delay in extending the classification to the last year of his term, when probably 80 per cent of the persons benefited are of his own political faith. But the resentment will pass, for if the president's method has been at fault there can be only one opinion of the plausibility of an act that has crowned the long work of reform in the civil service.

(Ind.) Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.) That order signed by Cleveland yesterday is the

biggest grab in the history of this country. By a places in the service of the nation. The Democrats mere sweep of his pen Cleveland says that thirty will be glad because they will feel that a few men of thousand people now holding office shall be kept in their faith are made safe in the positions which they office forever or until they have done something that now hold. Republicans will approve because they may cause them to be discharged. It is a shame are intelligent and patriotic enough to know that the that when a new president takes office he will be merit system is best for the country, and because, confronted on all sides by men who were his political under that plan, the bulk of the federal governenemies and worked as hard as they could to defeat ment's good places will always go to Republicans. him.

(Dem.) The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.) Just before President Harrison went out of office he extended the provisions of the Civil Service Law so as to protect a large number of government employees. The effect of this was to retain in office an array of Republicans, many of whom had received their appointments in consideration of party service. It is nothing but just that President Cleveland should follow this example by protecting officeholders from the Republican headsman.

(Rep.) The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

blow to the old spoils-grabbing method of filling placing himself on the classified list.

(Ind.) Salt Lake Tribune. (Utah.)

This, of course, is in the name of civil service reform. A little more "reform" like these samples and we shall all be sorry the comet didn't strike us.

(Dem.) The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

President Cleveland, in his fidelity to public trust, stands as a shining example of Democratic faith-keeping with the people, and in conspicuous contrast to the sham reformers returned to power by the Republican landslide of 1894.

(Rep.) Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

The only thing now needed to make the president's He has chosen an opportune time for this latest civil service extension scheme complete is an order

ASSASSINATION OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.



MUZAFFER-ED-DIN. New Shah of Persia.

NASSR-ED-DIN, renowned as the most merciful of Persian shahs, was shot dead on May 1 while entering a temple near Teheran.

The assassin, who had accomplices among the women of the harem, had previously been exiled for treason. He is a religious fanatic of the Bebi sect, whose suppression by fire and sword marks the beginning of the shah's reign. Nassr-ed-Din's second son, and heir to the throne, Muzaffer-ed-Din, was enthroned on May 2. The new shah, according to competent authority, is very

intelligent, but has been reared in too narrow seclusion to fit him for a wise ruler. It is feared his accession will be disputed by his elder brother, who is debarred by the plebeian birth of his



Late Shah of Persia

mother from inheriting the throne, but who possesses decided governmental ability. Official opinion in London expresses alarm lest the new conditions in Persia, whether peace or war prevails, may cause a conflict between English and Russian interests.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

It is said that the elder son is more popular than the new shah, but national feeling is a less important factor in the situation than the relations of Russia and Great Britain to Persia. Both have been scheming for forty years to acquire a controlling influence. The new shah, who is thoroughly oriental, is supposed to be more friendly to Russia

than to Great Britain. The elder son is liberal minded and progressive. If he should become shah he would naturally incline towards the higher civilization of Great Britain. Here, then, we have all the conditions necessary to bring these two great powers into conflict.

The Denver Republican. (Col.) The assassination of the shah of Persia does not appear to have any relation to foreign complications. The assassin seems to have been a revolutionary fanatic, and very probably he also is insane. The shah had reigned nearly fifty years and his administration of the government was in the line of progress and the introduction of modern ideas and reforms.

The Washington Post. (D. C.)

Of course the thoughtful and truly earnest student of such works as "The Arabian Nights," the writings of the prolific and ingenious Rabelais, etc., must have known that at some early period there were human beings whose personal habits would have made a gorilla blush, and whose chronic style of conversation could not, if put in print, be carried in the United States mails to-day. But it was not until Nassr-ed-Din emerged from the seclusion of Teheran and charged the atmosphere of Europe with strange and dreadful perfumes that any one suspected a survival of the types in question.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

The position of the Persian territory, between Russia's possessions in Turkestan and the sea, makes the country one naturally coveted by the Muscovites, and it is only fear of war with England, which could hardly achieve the main object aimed at as long as the British navy would be able to hold the Persian Gulf, that will deter Russia now from taking action to render the new Persian monarch a mere vassal of the czar. . . . If a Persian shah is a cruel man he often takes life with terrible prodigality... If he is more humane and decent in his tastes and ways, like the monarch just sent to his tomb, he merely enriches himself at the expense of his people.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

Nassr-ed-Din was not without his weaknesses and vanities, and he especially loved travel and eclat and military display; but his foibles were harmless, and he was well liked by his people, who will sincerely mourn his untimely death.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE HIGH THEATER HAT.

THE Ohio Legislature in its recent enactment of the Fosdick Bill aimed a heavy blow at the large theater hat. The bill lays a fine of from \$2 to \$10 upon any theater owner or manager who permits any person, during a performance for which an admission fee is charged, to wear a hat that obstructs the view of the persons sitting behind it. The passage of the bill has aroused considerable opposition among the women of Ohio, some of whom talk of petitioning the legislature to pass a measure prohibiting men from going out between the acts and from using tobacco during a performance. In Brooklyn, steps against the high hat have been taken by the women themselves. The Women's Health Protective Association, at a meeting held early in May, appointed a committee to ask theater managers to provide for the reception of large hats in vestibules and lobbies and request women wearing such hats to remove them during performances.

Albany Press. (N. Y.)

Under this law it will be incumbent upon the manager of a theater to pass around himself or employ a "hat sizer" to get on to every piece of head gear deemed sufficiently high to obstruct the view of those who are sitting behind it. If the party behind the hat-not under it-is of sufficient loftiness of stature to see over it, then the owner is not obliged to take it off, while the hat of another lady not any higher may have to come off because of the inferior growth of somebody behind her. From this it may be observed that the position of hat sizer is not an enviable one.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

It begins to look as if there would be lots of trouble in enforcing the law, unless the women agree voluntarily to abandon big hats entirely, and that will probably be the solution of the difficulty.

The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.)

A desire to "get even" has fired the tender heart of the Ohio woman and she proposes to have introduced in the Ohio Legislature a bill to prohibit men from going out between acts. As this habit, especially in bibulous assemblages, is as annoying and is by law, such as they have in Ohio.

more reprehensible than the wearing of big hats at the theater, the legislature will do well to devise some very ingenius excuse for not enacting it.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

It has not been necessary for any state to pass a law that men must remove their hats in the theater, nor for a manager to request such removal as a favor. If a man persisted in wearing his hat he would be put out without any ceremony. It is a proof of the deference towards women which is almost universal that they do with impunity that which would not be tolerated in any man, and that so many of the opposite sex fully believe that the only possible cure of a great annoyance is to induce women to grant as a voluntary concession what is demanded of men as a right.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

The good women of Brooklyn will find members of their own sex who will be so rude as to disregard the request [that they remove their hats], and solely because they wish to show the flower gardens perched upon their heads. The only way to compel the disappearance of the big hat and high bonnet

DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA.



"OOM" PAUL KRUGER.
President of the South African Republic.

ENGLAND is vigorously pushing her war preparations in Africa with the result of giving other nations a chance to distinguish themselves. In the Soudan a number of fights between the Anglo-Egyptian forces and the dervishes have occurred in which hundreds of lives were lost, but the campaign proper against Dongola will not begin till fall, when the Nile will be high enough to permit the safe transportation of supplies. So far the one advantage of the expedition has been to lend hope to the Italians. About April 21 General Baldissera, commander of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, refused the terms of peace offered by the Abyssinian king Menelik, and pushing forward relieved the garrison at Adigrat, which had been abandoned when the army fled north after the defeat at Adowa. Meanwhile, on April 25, Italians from the garrisons at Kassala and Mokran united

in an attack on eight thousand dervishes, whom they routed and pursued

to Golsa. In regard to the issue in South Africa, all England is bowed with shame. "Oom" Paul Kruger, president of the Transvaal republic, has persisted in declining the invitation of the British colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, to visit England to discuss Transvaal affairs, on the ground that the republic recognizes no right of any foreign nation to interfere in its internal affairs. He thus gained time to convict the various members in the Johannesburg Reform Committee of treason, or leze majesty. Their plea of guilty, on April 26, was followed on April 28 by death sentences on Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, recently premier of Cape Colony, Lionell Phillips, president of the chamber of mines of Johannesburg, George Farrar, proprietor of Country Life, and John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, and by heavy fines on the other members. The death sentences



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

were commuted on April 30 to enormous fines, and to vindicate this course of action against England's threatening remonstrances, on May 1 President Kruger published indisputable proofs of the guilt of the prisoners, including Colonel Rhodes' cipher dispatches, with the key to them, captured in Dr. Jameson's saddle bags. These proofs incriminate Cecil Rhodes as leader of the conspiracy. According to a dispatch of May 5 the Matabele revolt at Buluwayo is thought to be broken.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Arab barbarism to Kordofan. It was not sent, and those places fell. And now are fulfilled the prophetic closing words of Gordon's dispatch of April, 1884—" the certainty that you will eventually be forced to smash up the Mahdi under greater difficulties." A regiment might have done it then; a dozen will be sorely taxed to do it now. The honor of England would have been saved then; nothing now can possibly wipe out the disgrace of having deliberately broken its word, and of having deliberately abandoned Gordon to martyrdom.

Salt Lake Tribune. (Utah.)

Africa from north to south, and to take about would be without the slightest justification.

everything on each side of the path. That will not Twelve years ago a single British regiment might be done without a great many men dying, without have saved Khartoom, Senaar, Kassala, Berber, immense suffering, without hardships unspeakable, and Dongola, and rolled back the dark wave of for the foundations of great states are always laid with the cement of sorrow. Still, it ought to be done. The angels of Justice and of Mercy have been pleading for that for centuries, because of the unspeakable cruelties perpetrated by those barbarians upon each other. It is time that rule was swept from the earth. It is time that land should be regenerated, even if it has to come by the extermination of hosts of those wretched people.

The Atlanta Constitution. (Ga.)

President Kruger's wisdom, firmness, and conservatism will probably restore peace. The best thing for the British to do is to let the Boers alone. The intention is to make a path straight through A warfare against them, under the circumstances,

The Pioneer Press. (St. Paul, Minn.)

The innocence of everybody accused of having any knowledge of the Jameson raid is simply superb. What those cipher dispatches really did mean has not yet been made clear, but it was probably something about woolen socks and Mellin's food for the Matabeles.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Germany's tone toward England, in the discussion of Transvaal affairs, shows that she considers the South African Republic as under her protection. England has been proven to be clearly in the wrong, and this will give Germany a pretext for defending the Transvaal in case England attacks it.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

The Matabeles are spoiling the prospects of the Chartered South Africa Company, as a dividend-paying corporation, for years to come, and if they knew how much that hurts the men who control it they would feel that their revolt was not in vain.

Baltimore American. (Md.)

The situation in South Africa is a serious one for Great Britain, not so much by reason of the Matabele uprising as because of the intrigues of the English, and especially the agents of the South Africa Company. It is altogether probable that Rhodes and his emissaries are at this moment tremendously exaggerating the difficulties and dangers in Matabeleland, for the purpose of drawing a large force of British regulars there that can be used for more sinister purposes.

COMMENT ON THE SENTENCES.

Pall Mall Gazette. (London, England.)

The condemned leaders do not command much sympathy. They had no business to fail as egregiously as they did; yet the commutation of their sentences is imperative. Their death in pursuance of the judgment of the Pretoria court would mean war.

Freeman's Journal. (Dublin, Ireland.)

It is with peculiar satisfaction at the grim irony of the situation that Irishmen now witness the authors of coercion in the act of making a petition for mercy based upon the principle that political offenses must not be regarded as ordinary crimes.

St. James' Gazette. (London, England.)

The outrageous sentences imposed upon the reformers is a mere bluff to enable President Kruger to posture as a magnanimous executive, but yesterday's brutal injustice will still remain to deepen the indignation of the country.

Cape Argus. (Cape Town, Africa.)

The awful sentence pronounced upon these men has created a painful sensation throughout the civilized world.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

It is not the business of our government to protect its citizens in their efforts to overthrow friendly republics.

Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

The action of the Boer court demonstrates that the people of that country are perfectly able to deal with those who conspire against their liberty.

THE NEW OLYMPIC GAMES.

AFTER a lapse of fifteen hundred and two years the Olympic games were again celebrated at the historic Grecian capital, Athens, on April 6 to 15 inclusive. They were conducted by an international committee and athletes of every nation were invited to enter the contests. The most remarkable event of all the games, the long distance race from Marathon to Athens, was won by a Greek named Louis, but most of the prizes were captured by Americans. Of the forty-four awards given to victors, Americans won eleven, Greeks ten, Germans seven, Frenchmen five, Englishmen three, Hungarians two, Australians two, Austrians two, Danes one, and Swiss one. Foreign nations generally did not take a deep interest in the games. America was represented by a team from the Boston Athletic Association and one from Princeton College. The American winners of first prizes are as follows, named with the events in which they won: running hop, step, and jump, J. B. Connelly, 13.7 meters; throwing discus, Robert Garrett, Princeton, 29.15 meters; putting weight, Robert Garrett, Princeton, 11.22 meters; 400-meter race, T. E. Burke, B.A.A., 54 4-5 sec.; 100-meter race (100.36 yards), 12 sec.; running long jump, E. H. Clark, B.A.A., 20 ft. 9 in.; running high jump, E. H. Clark, B.A.A., 5 ft. 11 in.; 110-meter hurdle-race (120.30 yards), T. P. Curtis, B.A.A., 17 3-5 sec.; pole vault, W. W. Hoyt, B.A.A., 10 ft. 10 inches. (A meter is equal to 39.371 English inches.) The rewards, aside from medals and diplomas, consisted of wreaths of wild olive plucked from the trees of Olympia for the first prizes and laurel wreaths for the second prizes. They were conferred by King George of Greece. Lack of pecuniary value in the prizes was insisted on by the management to guard against "professionalism." Many foreigners made the festival an occasion to visit Athens. The streets were gaily decorated and enthusiastic crowds, numbering a hundred thousand on some days, flocked to the stadium. A full description of the games, their origin, location, and the program was published in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for April, 1896. The international committee hopes to perpetuate the Olympic games by celebrations at regular intervals.

The Atlanta Constitution. (Ga.)

Though America has none of the traditions and but little of the training possessed by these nations of the Old World, she has evinced her superiority over them in the games of their own choice, and from the heights of Mount Olympus she has transferred the laurel branch to her own distant borders.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

It is not likely that the little group of American athletes who are on their way to Athens to take part in the new Olympian games, which will be the great event in Greece next month, can make a very good showing for this country. They are only a few men from the Boston Athletic Association and a few from Princeton College, and the party will have hardly a single athlete who would be picked out to share in an international contest which was to be held in America.

Salt Lake Tribune. (Utah.)

youth of Greece was a detriment to them in after in the most approved fashion of the college field.

life, as soldiers, the strain being too hard on their constitutions at the age when they were just growing, or had just reached maturity and were not hardened for the tough work of this world.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

It is an unusually fine feather in the American cap to have so many of the events in the 776th Olympiad, at Athens, won by American athletes. It may not be possible to compare their work with that of the ancient Greeks, who won fame in the same arena, and so decide whether mankind has advanced or deteriorated in skill, strength, and endurance as the centuries rolled away, but their performances were matched with those of athletes from all the leading countries of civilization, and the Americans came out ahead. That is honor enough for the present.

The Chicago Record. (Illinois.)

The Athenian youths entered the stadium for the While the ancient Greeks loved to contest for athletic contests, and by all traditions of Greek honors at those games, the entire sentiment of the poetry they should have left it, victorious with educated class in Greece was opposed to that, their laurels. So they would have done had it not been objection being, and we believe it is correct, that for a number of bright young nineteenth-century while gentle exercise was good, the hard training college men who impertinently refused to consider necessary to contest for prizes on the part of the traditions, and proceeded to beat their competitors

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S MESSAGE.



GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ.
President of Mexico.

THE president of Mexico can no longer be accused of ignoring the invitations international in character sent him to express his opinion on President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. In his message to the Mexican Congress on April 1 he accounts for his tardiness with the plea that owing to insufficient information on the Venezuelan boundary controversy he did not see how the controversy involved the application of the Monroe Doctrine. He then proceeds to interpret the Monroe Doctrine as follows: "We do not understand it to be sufficient for the objects to which we aspire that only upon the United States, in spite of their immense resources, is the obligation incumbent to aid the other republics of this hemisphere against the attacks of Europe, if even these can be considered possible, but that each one of said republics, by means of a declaration similiar to that of President Monroe, should proclaim that any attempt of a foreign power to reduce the territory or the independence, or to change the institutions of a single one of the American republics, should be con-

sidered as a personal affront, if the republic sustaining an attack or threat of this nature should appeal for aid. In this way the doctrine to-day called the Monroe would be the American doctrine in the most ample sense, and, although it originated in the United States, it should be among the international rights of all the Americans. What may be the practical and proper means of reaching this result is a question of which it would not be opportune to treat in this message."

Two Republics. (City of Mexico, Mexico.)

The enthusiastic manner in which this portion of the message was received both in the Chamber and among the spectators testified more eloquently than words how quickly the president's sentiments had reached a responsive chord. With such an em- hemisphere.

phatic statement on the part of Mexico it is reasonable to suppose that the lesser Latin-American republics will fall quickly in line and that the doctrine of "America for Americans" will become a fundamental principle of every republic on the western

(Dem.) The World. (New York, N. Y.)

It is not flattering to our pride to admit that the exposition of the Monroe Doctrine put forward by the president of Mexico is more safe, sound, and acceptable than the recent message of our president, but such is the fact. In his message to Congress President Diaz affirms the adherence of Mexico to the doctrine as it was originally promulgated, as it was intended to be construed, and as it has always been understood by its supporters. The intrinsic force of the Monroe Doctrine is greatly increased by the assurance that it has the unqualified support of so strong a government as that of the neighboring republic of Mexico.

(Ind. Dem.) The Globe. (St. Paul, Minn.) Such an appreciation of this as appears in the message of Diaz is the virtual beginning of a consolidation of republics that will eventually bring both political and commercial relations into the closest

(Rep.) The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.) The truth is that Mexico is too deeply indebted to Great Britain to have spoken a word on the Monroe Doctrine when the speech would have had

harmony throughout this continent.

the word should be spoken now shows the perpetual president of Mexico in the grotesque light of a valiant who appears on the scene of battle after the issue is settled and claims to have been with the victor in spirit all the time.

(Dem.) The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

President Diaz declared himself a partisan of the Monroe Doctrine "properly understood"; but the extremists, who would invoke the doctrine in every controversy between a European state and an American government, regardless of the merits of the dispute, can extract only cold comfort from the words of the Mexican president.

(Pop.) Denver News. (Col.)

The Mexican president expresses no opinion on the merits of the Venezuela boundary dispute. There is a tone of fairness and prudence and discrimination in this message which stamps its author as a great ruler.

(Ind.) Boston Herald. (Mass.)

The position taken by President Diaz on the Monroe Doctrine is one deserving of high commendation, so much so that it is to be regretted that it does not represent in all respects the policy that has grace if it could never have had potency; and that been followed by executives living nearer home.

AUSTIN ABBOTT.

On April 20 death closed the useful career of Austin Abbott, LL.D., dean of the law school of the University of the City of New York. The second son of the author and educator Jacob Abbott, he was the brother of the late Benjamin V. Abbott, writer on law, Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church and editor of The Outlook, and of the Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott, editor of The Literary World. Austin Abbott was born December 18, 1831, in Boston. At about twelve years of age he went to live in New York and in 1851 was graduated at the University of the City of New York. He was admitted to the bar two years later, when he began his active career in law in partnership with his brother Benjamin. At this time he also began his work of annotation, digest, and comment in the realm of jurisprudence. In 1886 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1891 called him to the chair of pleading equity and evidence. He effected many improvements in the law school, notably the addition of a graduate course. Dr. Abbott was a member of the New York Bar Association and of the Union League Club. His books on legal procedure are used as statute text-books throughout the country. Together with his brother Benjamin he published "Abbott's Digest" and "Abbott's Forms."

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTIONAL CONFLICT.

THE first thoroughly Radical ministry which the French Republic has had, after surviving three votes of lack of confidence on the part of the Senate, has at last been forced to resign. The immediate cause was the refusal of the Senate on April 21 to vote credits for the administration of government in Madagascar. Unless the ministry obtained the vote for these credits before April 30, it would have been obliged to provide the requisite funds and run the risk of being able to secure the passage of a bill of indemnity. Under this pressure Premier Bourgeois resigned on April 23. The real bone of contention is the provision of the constitution which makes the ministry responsible to both the Senate and the House of Deputies. During the conflict M. Bourgeois agitated a revision of the constitution to strike out the Senate and make the ministry responsible to a single Chamber. But in this President Faure would not assist him and the Chamber of Deputies was not ready to support him against both the Senate and the constitution. Hence the same dilemma of responsibility to two Chambers confronts the new ministry. On April 29 President Faure signed the nomination documents for the new premier, M. Méline, and his cabinet. Premier Méline is called the French McKinley. His ministerial colleagues are Moderate Republicans, some of whom already have served in high offices.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.) As an Upper House, representing the Conservative forces, is universally accepted as a necessary feature of a republican form of government it is not easy to see how the Senate can be abolished, unless the country is ready to relapse into anarchy.

(Rep.) The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

The Senate looks upon itself as the protector of society against revolutionary schemes, and it will never give its consent, as part of the national Assembly, to a meeting to amend the constitution. One thing we may be assured of, and that is that the stability of the French Republic will not be endangered.

(Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

In this contest the Senate undoubtedly has on its side the text of the organic law, but the Chamber of Deputies can appeal to custom and to common sense. . . . The campaign against institutions in France.

President Faure is still being pursued relentlessly and unscrupulously, but there is no reason to fear that he will make the weak surrender to the enemies of himself and the country which his predecessor was guilty of. Sooner or later the agitators for the revision of the constitution will gain their purpose. It is possible that this will be one of the outcomes of the present crisis, but the president will certainly exhaust all ordinary expedients before he will consent to form a ministry for the announced purpose either of dissolution or revision. (Rep.) The Seattle Post Intelligencer. (Wash.)

President Faure seems to be acting wisely in refusing to dissolve the Chamber just now, for an election would probably be followed by a demonstration against the Upper House resulting in the abolition of that body and a temporary victory for socialism. The condition of affairs does not promise very well for the success of republican



M. LEON SAY.

On April 21 death closed the career of one of the world's distinguished authorities on economic and financial questions, M. Jean Baptiste Leon Say. The deceased is descended from a line of illustrious French statesmen, being the son of Horace Emile Say and the grandson of Jean Baptiste Say, all of whom, like himself, were Protestants. M. Say was born in Paris, June 6, 1826. He was educated at the Collége Bourbon. At the age of twenty-two he began to gain attention for his writings and soon became a regular contributor to the Journal des Debats, edited by M. Bertin, whose daughter he married. The Revolution of 1848 saw young Say enrolled in the National Guard. Together with Thiers, Jules Favre, and Prévost Paradol he joined the Union Libérale to oppose the empire. The accession of Louis Bonaparte to the throne forced him from active politics, so he applied himself to political economy and the management of the North of France Railway. At the death of Michel Chevalier he became president of the French company for a submarine tunnel to Eng-

land. He was minister of finance, 1872-3, under M. Thiers, 1875 under M. Buffet, 1877-9 under President Grévy, and again in 1882. M. Say was elected president of the International Monetary Conference held at Paris in 1878. He acted as senator of France during 1875-82, with an interim of a month in 1880 when he distinguished himself as ambassador to London to conclude a commercial treaty. In 1880 and 1881 he was president of the Senate. Boulangerism found in him one of its strongest opponents. In 1874 M. Say was deservedly made one of the immortals of the French Academy. Chief among the many products from his pen on economic and financial topics are: "Théorie des Changes Étrangers," "Histoire de la Caisse d'Escompte," "La Ville de Paris et le Crédit Foncier," "Examen Critique de la Situation Financière de la Ville de Paris," "Le Socialisme d'État," "Turgot," "Dictionnaire des Finances," and "Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Économie Politique."

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

writer stood for sanity, soberness, and truth. He . . . He was always learned, conservative, and

edited the Journal des Debats with great force and Through a long public career, terminating at the skill for many years, and as an authority on finance age of seventy, this thorough student and powerful and political economy he had few rivals in France. fairs. He well earned his election as one of the telligence, fortified by a lifetime of special study.

wiser than the great majority of the public men of immortals of the French Academy. There are many any country. He did much to stem the tide of Bou- lessons in such a career for Americans, and of these langerism, and his counsel was of immense value to the greatest and most needed is the value and use-France in finance and in foreign and economic af- fulness in public life of careful training and high in-

THE SALVATION ARMY'S NEW COMMANDER.



COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER has not slackened his work of familiarizing himself with his new field of labor in America to listen to the accusations made against him by missionaries of various denominations in India. They assert that he has magnified the accounts of his work and the number of his converts in India beyond all limits of truth. On one occasion while investigating the slums of New York Mr. Booth-Tucker displayed his mettle by thrashing two rowdies who disputed his passage. When, on April 28, he again visited these slums, in the quarter of Chinatown, he was accompanied by a Bowery saloonist as guide and a newspaper reporter. Already attired like a tramp for the adventure, Mr. Booth-Tucker was persuaded by the saloonist that his only safety lay in his disguise, and allowed himself to be furnished with a dark moth-eaten wig and bristling whiskers that covered his face up to the eyes. The three had visited numerous saloons, opium dens, and fan-tan games and were returning to the Bowery when the police arrested Mr. Booth-Tucker as a suspicious character. The saloonist secured the release of the accused by

guaranteeing the requisite five hundred dollars' security for his appearance at court the next morning, and after divesting himself of the borrowed paraphernalia Mr. Booth-Tucker continued his explorations in the Bowery.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The motives of Mr. Booth-Tucker are above reproach, but his methods are not dictated by common sense. That any man of intelligence and wide experience with the world should permit himself to be rigged out like a modern circus clown for the delectation of a Bowery ruffian and his familiars, and then regard himself as a religious martyr when he is lodged in jail for the performance, is almost incredible. The commander cannot rescue souls by reaching so far into the pit that he loses his balance.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.) Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army,

may be sensational in his methods of investigating the slums of New York, but he is at least acquiring a knowledge of them that he could not get so quickly in any other way. His expeditions into the lowest quarters of New York emphasize the proclamation of the Salvation Army that it intends to work among the outcasts who, in this country, represent the "submerged tenth" of England, but in keeping it at that work he at once clears the way for Ballington Booth's Volunteers. Thus there is room for both bands of workers, and they can labor side by side without getting in each other's way-which, of course, is just what they are expected to do.

SHALL NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA BECOME STATES?

THE House Committee on Territories has reported favorably bills providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to the Union as states. Of these territories New Mexico's claim is generally considered the stronger. In 1890 her population was 153,593 and the assessed valuation of her property, \$43,-227,686. Opponents to her admission urge that her population is made up largely of Spanish-speaking Mexicans, Indians, and half-breeds. New Mexico has had a long struggle for statehood. She first applied for admission in 1850. In 1874-5 enabling acts in her favor were adopted by both houses of Congress but their final passage was prevented by slight amendments. Arizona in 1890 had a population of 59,620, with taxable property assessed at \$28,050,234. The fact that the admission of New Mexico and Arizona would in all probability add four more advocates of free coinage to the United States Senate has undoubtedly influenced the question of their admission. The enabling acts will probably be taken up by Congress at its next session.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

The East has no reason to fear the admission of the proposed states, for their influence upon national legislation would be small, and besides, national legislation does not come as close home to the people as state legislation. The interests of the people of Arizona and New Mexico in respect of domestic legislation should receive the first consideration. Both territories are amply able to maintain state governments and their inhabitants desire statehood. To continue them any longer under territorial governments would be to violate a fundamental principle of American liberty and of the Union as well. If justice is done they will be admitted, and it is anything but creditable to the people of the East that because of narrow sectional prejudices they seek to keep them out.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

of new states has already gone as far as is expedient, if not considerably further, and that an emphatic halt ought to be called at once to a procthe national Senate.

The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

On broad patriotic ground questions of this of a larger area.

character should be met and solved; and leaving the currency question entirely out of the account Arizona does not measure up to the test. Her citizenship is as yet not sufficiently established. Too large a proportion of her population is ignorant and lawless and not fully adapted to statehood.

The Pioneer Press. (St. Paul, Minn.)

The only possible excuse for it is the line of bad precedents which were established in the admission of Nevada, Wyoming, and Idaho. The admission of every one of them was a public wrong carrying to a height of monstrous injustice the inequalities of representation in the Senate. The perpetration of these wrongs can form no precedent entitled to consideration or respect for the perpetration of other wrongs of like character.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

When all the territories shall have been admitted. . There is a very firm impression among the most and the Union is complete, the injustice will not be thoughtful people of the country that the making because of the admission of the so-called mining camps of the West. Some of these have changed from an uninhabited waste to states with over a million people in three decades. The injustice will ess one immediate and deplorable result of which be found in the existence of states in the East is the strengthening of the cheap money element in such as New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Delaware, that are so small in area that they can never have a population equal to that of states

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

.THE supreme law-making and judicial body of the Methodist Episcopal Church, known as the General Conference, opened its twenty-seventh quadrennial session on May 1 in the Central Armory at Cleveland, Ohio. Aside from the 16 bishops, the body consists of about 577 delegates, one third of whom are laymen, representing a church membership of about 2,500,000 and a ministry of about 17,000, distributed in about 140 Annual Conferences. Delegates are present from South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The first question to claim attention was the admission of the four women lay delegates who were on the roll, and women were, for the first time in the history of the Methodist Church, placed on record as lay delegates to the General Conference. A committee on eligibility was formed and hot debates monopolized the assembly until May 7, when a report of the committee providing a compromise was adopted, almost unanimously. By it women delegates were allowed to keep their seats, without its being held as a precedent. The report further provided that the constitutional amendment to make women eligible as General Conference delegates be referred to the next four years' Annual Conferences. Other matters of less general interest also received attention. On May 2 it was decided by vote to appoint an Epworth League committee to consist of one member from each Annual Conference. On the same day the quadrennial Episcopal address was read, which advocated four principles of Christian unity and recommended ministers to enforce strictly the church rules on harmful amusements. On May 5 laymen secured the adoption of a resolution stipulating that the committee to consider lay representation be composed of one minister and one layman for each district. On May 9 the Conference passed a resolution to welcome the Wesleyan Charch in Germany to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The session will last a month.

(Meth.) Central Christian Advocate. (St. Louis, Mo.) the friends of the movement were divided into two barrassing to them [women delegates] and to others advocates of the cause of the women were con-wisely decided to seek some basis of compromise been chosen without due authority of law. Thus at first impossible to find a common standing

One of the special features of the situation em- disagreeing sections. . . . No one can tell what decision would have been reached had the body was the evident fact that many of the most earnest been forced to vote directly on that issue. It was vinced that the four delegates-elect in question had on which agreement might be reached. It seemed ground for all parties, and it is a remarkable thing seems to be true of woman suffrage also. Both are that at last a measure was proposed which passed bound to be established in the near future. the body almost unanimously.

(Nonsec.) The Independent. (New York, N. Y.)

The church is to be congratulated on recognizing the right of women to representation in this the supreme legislative, administrative, and judicial body. It has been somewhat slow to acknowledge her power and usefulness, and to extend her privileges. She is now in the Quarterly Conference, in the Sunday school, and in other positions of trust enlisted. in the local church. When this amendment becomes a part of the constitution she will also be in the Electoral Conference and in the General Conference. This is progress in the right direction, and it is probably only a question of time when the propriety of giving her license to preach, if not ministerial orders, will be under discussion.

(Meth.) Pennsylvania Methodist. (Harrisburg.) Woman has always been the power behind the throne. Our shame has been that we have kept her behind the throne, when she should have been beside us, on the throne. . . Inconsistency is sometimes a blunder, sometimes a sin, sometimes a crime. For the General Conference sitting in its judicial capacity to say, twice in its history, that the term laymen includes the women of the church and then again sitting in its legislative capacity to say that the question as to whether the term laymen includes women must go the rounds of the Annual Conferences is an inconsistency which we will leave coming generations to properly classify and adequately characterize.

(Meth.) Western Christian Advocate. (Cincinnati, O.)

And then just when we were away out in front fighting for them, the women surrendered! That was enough to have ruined our cause, had a less resourceful and skillful strategist and tactician been our leader. Of course the dear women were tenacious of their unsecured rights, but they forgot that possession is nine points of the law, and by withdrawing sadly crippled and demoralized our forces. They were conscientious about it, and we must judge them charitably. But the time to withdraw was either before the fight began or after it was finished.

(Pres.) The Herald and Presbyter. (Cincinnati, O.) If they [women delegates to the General Conference] are to be thus admitted to take part in thus ruling the church, they ought to be eligible to the office of bishop.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

It is almost a certainty that if the General Conference of 1895 fails to admit them [women delegates], that of 1900 will scarcely be able to raise so subject is discussed the more favor it finds, and that the concurrence of the other house.

The Baltimore American. (Md.)

The women who have already been elected to the Conference are, by the report of the committee, allowed to retain their seats. The battle in the Methodist Church has been a long one, but it will end in a splendid victory for the devoted and intelligent women who give so freely of their time, their labor and their means to the cause in which they have

Nebraska State Journal. (Lincoln.) I note that women voices raise At church more often than the men, In songs of joy and prayer and praise And glad thanksgiving, and, again,

Her work in a religious way Surpasses man's, and is sublime; While she grows better every day He's apt to stumble any time.

What right has he to stay her hand, Who bears the brunt of churchly cares, And say she doesn't understand Ecclesiastical affairs?

I fear the church without her aid Would crumble in a little while; 'Twould be too slow on dress parade, No life, no hope, no strength, no style.

The preacher's salary would lapse, The costly edifice would rot, Attended by a few old chaps Who think they're saved when they are not.

When we have shuffled off the coil That keeps the soul imprisoned here, And found up there a finer soil And less polluted atmosphere,

There, I imagine, we shall see, Awaiting us upon the shore, A few like Lazarus and me And women by the million score.

And those who now aver with scorn In Conference she's out of place Will be, when Gabriel blows his horn, A-scorching in the other place.

(Meth.) Northwestern Christian Advocate. (Chicago, Ill.)

Another memorial came in on Saturday for equal lay and clerical representation. We thought again how admirably all this contest over the suggestion would be settled if we had lay and clerical houses, each sitting by itself. In that case the relative members in the two houses would not matter. Each topic would have debate twice, and each house much as a protest against them, for the more the could vote as it pleased, each being dependent upon

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

April 7. The Post Office Appropriation Bill is passed by the Senate.

April 8. The Ohio Legislature passes an antilynching law making the county where the authorities permit a lynching liable for damages to the victim's family.—A bill declaring bicycles to be baggage is passed by the New York Legislature. -Annual conference of the A. M. E. Church opens at Richmond.

April 9. The tenth anniversary of the founding of the order of the King's Daughters and Sons is celebrated in New York.---The portion of the Raines Law prohibiting free lunches is sustained by Judge Beekman, of New York.

April 11. A bill to tax "filled cheese" passes the House by a vote of 160 to 58.

April 15. President Cleveland issues his annual proclamation prohibiting the taking of seals in Alaskan waters.

April 18. The battleship Massachusetts starts from the Cramps' shipyard for her trial trip.

April 20. The Armstrong Bicycle Baggage Bill, requiring all railroads in New York to carry bicycles free, becomes a law.—The first national Congress of Religious Education opens at Washington, D. C.

April 22. The two days' session of the International Arbitration Congress opens in Washington, D. C.

April 23. Success attends the opening of the United States dry-dock, the largest in the world, at Port Orchard, Puget Sound, by the docking of the coast-defense vessel Monterey .- The annual session of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions begins at Milwaukee, Wis.

April 24. The appellate division of the New York State Supreme Court declares the constitutionality of the Raines liquor law. --- The National Academy of Sciences closes its spring session at millennium begins at Budapest. Washington, D. C.

April 25. The battleship Massachusetts proves to be the fastest vessel of her class in the world .-The Veterans' Preference Bill, passed by the legislature of 1893, is declared unconstitutional by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

April 26. The Theosophical Society in America opens its second annual convention in New York.

April 27. The Agricultural Appropriation Bill becomes a law without the president's signature. -In the case of the United States against the seal company for rental and royalties in Alaska, the decision given by Judge Wallace at New York is in favor of the United States.—General Grant's birthday is publicly observed in many cities.

April 29. Fire utterly devastates the mining noted German historian. J-June.

town Cripple Creek. — The constitutionality of the Maupin Anti-gambling Act is declared by the Virginia Court of Appeals.

April 30. The first annual meeting of the U.S. Association of Naval Militia is held at Baltimore,

May 4. The general conference of the A. M. E. Church begins at Wilmington, N. C.

FOREIGN.

April 7. The Russian government decides to send Red Cross workers among the Abyssinian troops.

April 11. At Venice the king and queen of Italy entertain the emperor and empress of Germany.

April 15. Japanese Parliament approves measures to develop her military and naval forces.

April 20. The international bimetallic conference convenes at Brussels.

April 22. The marriage of Princess Marguerite of Orleans with Patrice MacMahon is solemnized.

April 23. The American memorial window in the Shakespeare church at Stratford is unveiled by Ambassador Bayard.

April 27. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, premier of Canada, resigns. ——Argentina and Chili sign the protocol defining their frontier boundary.

April 29. Argentina and Chili conclude a commercial modus vivendi.

April 30. A collision of the British steamer Onwo with the Newchang, near Shanghai, results in sinking the Onwo and drowning five foreigners and 250 Chinese.

May I. A new Canadian cabinet is formed by Sir Charles Tupper.——American vessels are exempted from entry and clearance charges at Canadian ports.

May 2. The celebration of Hungary's national

NECROLOGY.

April 9. Robert Littell, publisher of Littell's Living Age.

April 10. Col. John A. Cockerill, American iournalist and editor.

April 12. Ex-Premier M. Tricoupis, "The Gladstone of Greece." Born 1832.

April 16. Baron Constantine de Grimm, noted cartoonist. Born 1845.

April 19. Ex-Congressman Willard Ives, founder of Ives (Methodist) Seminary at Antwerp.

April 24. Dr. Phineas G. C. Hunt, renowned American dentist.

April 28. Heinrich Gothard von Treitschke,

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

FOR JUNE.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

First Week (ending June 2).

"Thinking, Feeling, Doing." Chapters XVI. and XVII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

- "Civilizing the American Indian."
- "Grandmother's Garden."

Second Week (ending June 9).

"Thinking, Feeling, Doing." Chapters XVIII. and XIX.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Labor Legislation in the United States." Sunday Reading for June 7.

Third Week (ending June 16).

"Thinking, Feeling, Doing." Chapters XX., XXI., 1. and XXII.

In THE CHAUTAUOUAN:

"The Air We Breathe."
Sunday Reading for June 14.

Fourth Week (ending June 23).

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Contemporary American Authors." Sunday Reading for June 21 and 28.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

FIRST WEEK.

- Roll Call—Responses to consist of quotations appropriate to the season.
- Essay—The moral and æsthetic value of flowers.
- 3. Reading—" June" by William Cullen Bryant.
- 4. Discussion—The physical effect of excitant and inhibitory emotions.
- A Talk—The puritanic spirit of New England and its effect on the development of religion and ethics.
- General Discussion—The week's reading in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- 7. Questions on American History and Current Events in The Chautauquan.
- Table Talk—Ancient Olympia and its games, and international athletic sports.

SECOND WEEK.

I. Roll Call—Each response to consist of a ques-

- tion on the week's reading dropped into a question box.
- Discussion—The relation of capital to labor and to labor organizations.
- Reading—"Labor Unions in China" in the current number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- General Exercise—Answers to questions in the question box.
- Reading—"Punch, Brothers, Punch!" by Mark Twain.
- General Conversation—The method I use for remembering things.
- 7. Essay-Mozart.
- Table Talk—The American navy and the coastdefenses.*

THIRD WEEK.

- Roll Call—Each response to be a fact learned in the week's lesson.
- Discussion—"The Air We Breathe" and "Water as Food and Drink" in the current number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- Questions on American Literature and Psychology in The Question Table.
- 4. Essay—Aristotle and his philosophy.
- 5. Table Talk-France and the cabinet crisis.*
- Experiments on the suggestive effects of size on weight. See pages 266 and 267 of "Thinking, Feeling, Doing."
- 7. Essay—Hypnotism.
- 8. Questions and Answers in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
- Discussion—Recent laws enacted by the Ohio State Legislature.*

FOURTH WEEK.

- 1. Roll Call—Farewell quotations.
- 2. A Study in Literature—My favorite novel.
- Reading—" The Story of the Other Wise Man" by Henry Van Dyke.
- Reading—"Fame's Little Day" from "The Life of Nancy" by Sarah Orne Jewett.
- General Conversation—The most enjoyable part of the year's reading and the benefits derived from it.
- 6. Table Talk—The Irish Land Bill.*
- 7. Discussion The Spanish war and Cuban autonomy.
- 8. A preview of next year's reading.
- A farewell banquet.

^{*}See Current History and Opinion.

^{*}See Current History and Opinion.

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON REQUIRED READING FOR JUNE.

"THINKING, FEELING, DOING."

- P. 216. "Gourmets" [goor-ma']. A French sent valid syllogisms. word meaning judges of wine; wine-tasters.
- Nürnberg (commonly called Nuremberg), a city in Bavaria, Germany.
- P. 249. "Barbara, Celarent," etc. The memoryverse to which the author refers is:
 - "BArbArA, cElArEnt, DArII, fErIOque, prioris:
 - CEsArE, cAmEstrEs, fEstInO, bArOkO, secundæ:
 - Tertia dArAptI, dIsAmIs, dAtIsI, fElAptOn.
 - BOkArdO, fErIson, habet: quarta insuper
 - BrAmAntIp, cAmEnsEs, ImArIs, fEsApO, frEsIsoN."

The vowels A, E, I, and O are used in logic to represent four cardinal propositions, three of which talized in the preceding verse show which of the main points of psychophysics.

many possible combinations of these letters repre-

- P. 251. "Molière" [mo-le-êr']. A French dram-P. 247. "Nürn'berg-ers." The inhabitants of atist of the seventeenth century. His real name was Jean Baptiste Poquelin [pok-lan'].
 - P. 262. "Rataplan" [ra-ta-plan']. The sound produced by beating a drum.
 - P. 271. "Lourdes" [loord]. A town in a division of France which borders on the Pyrenees Mountains, the most interesting point of which is a grotto where the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared to Bernardette Soubirous, a peasant girl, revealing to her the miraculous healing powers of the water of a spring near by.
 - P. 277. "Descartes" [dā-kärt']. A noted French philosopher who lived from 1596 to 1650.
 - P. 281. "Feuerbachian" [foi'er-bak-i-an. K in bak represents the German ch, as in ach]. Pertaining to Feuerbach, a German philosopher.
- P. 288. "Elemente," etc. "Elements of Psychocombined form a syllogism. Those vowels capi- physics."-"Revision der," etc. A review of the

REQUIRED READING IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

SUNDAY READINGS.

- 1. "Felo de se." Latin. One who deliberately takes his own life; suicide.
- 2. "Nirvana" [nir-vä'nā]. "The state to which the Buddhist saint is to aspire as the highest aim and highest good. Originally, doubtless, this was extinction of existence, Buddha's attempt being to show the way of escape from the miseries inseparably attached to life, and especially to life everlast- B. C. ing renewed by transmigration, as held in India. But in later times this negation has naturally taken on other forms, and is explained as extinction of desire, passion, unrest, etc."—The Century Dictionary.
- 3. "Lycurgus" [li-ker'gus]. An Athenian orator born about 400 B. C.
- "Chrysippus" [krī-sip'us]. A stoic philosopher of and a favorite at the court of Nero. Greece who lived from 280 B. C. to 207 B. C.
- "Empedocles" [ĕm-pĕd'ō-klēz]. A poet and philosopher born in Sicily about 490 B.C. "He was said to have thrown himself into the crater of Etna in order that, from his sudden disappearance, the people might believe him to be a god."
- "Themistocles" [the-mis'to-klēz]. An Athenian general and statesman born in the latter part of the sixth century.
- "Mithridates" [mith-ri-dā'tez]. From 120 B. C. to 63 B. C. he was the king of Pontus, a country in Asia Minor.

- "Cato." A patriot and philosopher of Rome. He committed suicide at Utica, North Africa, about 46 B. C.
- "Hannibal." A Carthaginian general born about 247 B. C.
- "Brutus." A politician and scholar of Rome, born in 85 B. C.
- "Crassus." A Roman consul and censor in 97
 - "Plancus." A Roman consul in 42 B. C.
- " Atticus." An Epicurean philosopher born in Rome about 109 B. C.
- "Lucretius." A Roman poet. He lived from 96 B. C. to 55 B. C.
- "Petronius." A Roman philosopher and author,
- "Diodorus." A rhetorician and philosopher who lived during the first century B. C.
- "Zeno." The founder of the Stoic school of philosophy. He died at Athens in 260.
- 4. "Cleanthes" [klē-an'thēz]. One of the Stoic philosophers of Greece. He lived from 300 B. C. to 220 B. C.
- 5. "Ne-o-pa'gan-ism." The prefix neo is derived from a Greek word meaning new or recent; therefore recent paganism, a revival of paganism.
- 6. "Donne" [don]. A British poet and divine of the sixteenth century.

- losopher of France who lived in the latter part of murderer, but pity him as a dead man. the sixteenth century.
- "Montesquieu" [montes-ku]. A French jurist and author living from 1689 to 1755.
 - 7. "Quien sabe." Spanish. Who knows?
- 8. "Summa summarum." Latin meaning literally, the sum of all sums; the sum of all things; the sum total.
- 9. "Descensus Averni." The descent to Avernus. The Avernus is a small lake in Italy which in ancient times was supposed to be the entrance to Hades, probably on account of the wild scenery surrounding it and its poisonous exhalations, which, it is said, killed birds flying over the lake.
 - 10. "Opéra bouffe." French. Comic opera.
 - 11. "Irascere, interfectori, sed miserere inter-

"Montaigne" [mon-tan']. An essayist and phi- fecti." Latin. Be justly offended with him as a

"THE AIR WE BREATHE."

- 1. "Chorea" [ko-rē'a]. Another name for a disease commonly called St. Vitus' dance.
- 2. "An-e-mom'e-ter." An instrument which indicates the force and velocity of the wind.
- "Hydrometer" [hī-drom'e-ter]. An instrument used in determining the specific gravity of liquids; also "an instrument used for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc."
- 3. "Hěm-ō-glō'bin." "The red substance which forms about nine tenths of the dry constituents of the red blood corpuscles and serves as the carrier of oxygen in the circulation."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L.S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

"THINKING, FEELING, DOING."

- 1. Q. What term is given to the mental fact which we express by liking or disliking? A. Feeling.
- 2. O. Upon what does the state of our feelings depend? A. Upon the strength of the impression that arouses them.
- 3. Q. Is there any particular experience with which feelings are connected? A. No, they are connected with all sorts of experiences.
- 4. Q. What influence have touch and temperature on taste feelings? A. The different sensations of touch and temperature mingle with the sensations of taste to produce agreeable combinations.
- 5. Q. What color combinations are always agreeable? A. Any combination of the rainbow colors.
- Q. According to psychological laws how may the full effect of color combination be obtained? A. By double contrast (1) of complementary colors and (2) of light and dark.
- 7. Q. Why do the products of art please or displease us? A. Because of their form and
- 8. Q. What is the first law of beauty in the division of forms? A. Regular forms are preferable to irregular ones.
- 9. Q. What is the simplest kind of regularity? A. Symmetry.
- 10. Q. What figure is in perfect symmetry in every direction? A. The circle.
- 11. Q. In what is another kind of regularity found? A. In a definite relation of height to breadth.
 - 12. Q. By what are intense feelings accom-

- panied? A. By actual sensations from parts of the . body.
- 13. Q. What term is generally applied to the complex processes of thought and feeling combined? A. Emotions.
- 14. Q. What stages has the typical emotion? A. An initial feeling; a subsequent change in the train of ideas, intensifying and qualitatively modifying the initial feeling; and, if the emotion is distinct and well defined, a final feeling, of greater or less duration, which may possibly give rise to a new emotion of which it forms the initial feeling.
- 15. Q. In what does the principal difference between feeling and emotion consist? A. In the alteration in the train of ideas.
- 16. Q. Into what two classes are emotions divided? A. Excitant and inhibitory.
- 17. Q. To which class do intensive emotions properly belong? A. To the inhibitory.
- 18. Q. What are less intensive degrees of emotion called? A. Moods.
- 19. Q. What is the word "passion" often used to denote? A. A permanent condition which finds its expression in frequent outbursts of emotion.
- 20. Q. When does sorrow become care? A. When it is directed upon the external object which excites it.
- 21. Q. When do care and melancholy become anxiety and dejection? A. When they pass from emotions to permanent moods.
- 22. Q. What emotions are always personal? A. Those of joy and sorrow.
- 23. Q. If the emotion of repugnance becomes a permanent mood what is the result? A. Weariness and dissatisfaction.

- a train of strongly emotional ideas.
- 25. Q. What is the most general of the emotions which refer to the future? A. Expectation.
- 26. O. When there is a sudden relaxation of expectant attention what is the result? A. Emotions of satisfaction or disappointment.
- 27. Q. What elements compose the feeling of rhythm? A. Expectation and satisfaction.
- 28. Q. What varieties of intellectual feelings have been distinguished? A. The logical, ethical, religious, and æsthetic.
- 29. Q. What are logical emotions? A. They are those connected with our current of ordinary thought.
- 30. Q. How have the emotions of thought been classified? A. As confused, restrained, and unimpeded thought.
- 31. Q. In what do the feelings of agreement and contradiction originate? A. In the comparison of simultaneous ideas, which in one case are accordant, and in the other refuse to be connected.
- 32. Q. What is meant by memory? A. The relation between two ideas occurring at different times, whereby the second is intended to be like the first.
- 33. Q. In what two ways may memory be investigated? A. By measuring the difference of the repeated idea from the original, or by counting the number of successfully repeated ideas out of the total number.
- 34. Q. In memory what two changes occur? A. First, an actual change in the idea remembered; and, second, an increasing uncertainty.
- 35. Q. What fundamental law of memory has been deduced from experiments by the author of "Thinking, Feeling, Doing"? A. The average change is an individual matter depending on circumstances, but the average uncertainty increases in a definite relation to the time.
- 36. O. What is a most curious fact about crossmemory? A. The memory for movements is symmetrical and not identical.
- 37. Q. How does the average uncertainty produced by cross-memory compare with that in memory without crossing? A. It is much greater and increases much more rapidly.
 - 38. Q. What are the fundamental laws for the the German laboratories.

- 24. Q. How are emotion and mood distinguish- cultivation of memory? A. Intensifying the image able from sensation? A. By their connection with by attention, and keeping it ready by conscious repetition.
 - 39. Q. What principles are suggested for aids in memorizing facts? A. That of the ridiculous, of rhyme, of alliteration, and that of the puzzle.
 - 40. Q. To retain facts in memory what is generally necessary? A. That they should be repeated a number of times.
 - 41. O. What is the great difficulty in the process of repetition? A. Making the repetition conscious.
 - 42. Q. By what methods may repetition be made conscious? A. By the voluntary and involuntary methods.
 - 43. Q. What has been accomplished by experimenting on suggestion? A. The suggestive effects of size on weight have been measured.
 - 44. Q. When is the full significance of suggestibility apparent? A. When we remember that teaching, preaching, acting, public speaking, and pleading are forms of suggesting.
 - 45. Q. According to Wundt, what was the earliest psychology? A. Materialism.
 - 46. Q. What is the fundamental principle of the Aristotelian psychology? The soul is the principle of life.
 - 47. Q. What two fundamental views in psychology have come into conflict in the field of science? A. Spiritualism and materialism.
 - 48. Q. How did Descartes contribute to the development of modern materialism? A. By his strictly mechanical view of nature in general and by his treatment of animals as automats.
 - 49. Q. For materialism, of what are all facts of thinking, feeling, and doing the products? A. Products of certain organs in the nervous system.
 - 50. Q. In what does the difference between the old and the new psychology consist? A. In the carefulness with which the information in regard to the phenomena of mind is obtained.
 - 51. Q. Who was the first to really start the new psychology? A. Gustav Theodor Fechner.
 - 52. Q. Who is called the greatest genius in psychology since the time of Aristotle? A. Wundt.
 - 53. Q. From what laboratories does almost all of the good work in psychology come? A. From

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

AMERICAN LITERATURE .-- IX.

- Name two American poets born in the same year which produced Lincoln, Gladstone, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, and Darwin.
- 2. What humanitarian author, through the medium of one of his books, effected the organization of fifty thousand persons in all parts of the world into clubs devoted to charitable works?
- 3. What were Richard Malcolm Johnston's first stories?
 - 4. Who is known as the "Hoosier poet"?
- 5. The success of what story by Wm. Dean. Howells determined his career as a novelist?
- 6. At the head of what school of literature does Howells stand?
- 7. Who invented the international or "transatlantic" novel? To what school of novelists does he belong?
- 8. What story by Thomas Bailey Aldrich has been translated into French, German, Spanish, and Danish? What was Aldrich's most successful poem?
- 9. The author of what popular book was appointed minister to Turkey by President Garfield with the understanding that he was to write a novel dealing with the customs of that people? What book was the result of his researches in that country?
- 10. What did Phillips Brooks pronounce "the best short story ever written"?

AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .-- V.

- 1. Which vice-president of the United States resigned and why?
- 2. To which vice-president of the United States was the oath of office administered in Cuba?
- 3. When were the presidential candidates nominated in national convention for the first time?
- 4. What provision has been made by Congress for the presidential succession in case of the death, removal, resignation, or disability of both president and vice-president?
- 5. When was the postal card adopted by the United States? Where was the first factory for their manufacture located?
- 6. In whose charge is the factory? What is the fewest number of postal cards allowed to one office?
 - 7. Where and what are the "Pictured Rocks"?
- 8. Which of the United States was once an independent republic?
- 9. Where is the Staked Plain and why so called?
- 10. What state is sometimes called the Switzerland of America?

PSYCHOLOGY.-IX.

- What are emotions?
- 2. What effect has culture on the expression of feeling or emotion?
- 3. How is an emotion affected by constant repression?
 - 4. How does attention affect our emotions?
 - 5. When is a person really educated?
- 6. What distinction may be drawn between emotional reaction and instinctive reaction?
- 7. What two things are presupposed by the complete exercise of memory?
 - 8. What is the secret of a good memory?
 - 9. How may the memory be improved?
- 10. In the practical use of the intellect what function may be said to be quite as important as remembering?

CURRENT EVENTS .-- IX.

- 1. Who is the British colonial secretary?
- 2. What European government has expressed a friendly feeling for Transvaal?
- 3. How did the British obtain possession of Buluwayo?
 - 4. Where is Matabeleland?
- 5. What company is involved in the South African troubles?
 - 6. For what purpose was it formed?
- 7. In whose honor and how often were the ancient Olympic games celebrated?
- 8. What were the five favorite exercises in these games?
- 9. What was the discus used by the ancient Greeks?
- 10. To what method of computing time did the Olympic games give rise?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FOR MAY.

AMERICAN LITERATURE .-- VIII.

1. "The Lamplighter." 2. Shakespeare's works.
3. Short stories of great force and high literary merit.
4. Lucy Larcom.
5. Before abandoning the printer's trade for a literary career, he was one of the most expert compositors in the U. S. 6. Past forty-five years.
7. The public failed to appreciate his humor until he dressed it in phonetic spelling.
8. Benjamin P. Shillaber.
9. Mirabeau Lamar.
10. The affections.

AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .-- IV.

1. New Wales. 2. From 1769 to 1775 in the Wyo-

cording to the original charter granted to Connectithe colony and therefore Connecticut claimed possession of the Wyoming Valley which Pennsylvanians already occupied. 4. The small reach of land toward Lake Erie in the boundary line of Pennsylvania. 5. Northwest Territory; New York. 6. The Declaration of Independence was adopted, the Articles of Confederation were signed, and the Constitution of the United States was prepared in Philadelphia. 7. All the states east of the Mississippi River except Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee border on the sea or the Great Lakes. 8. They rise within the Appalachian system, passing through the eastern mountain chains in picturesque gaps. 9. Every fifth mile is marked by a stone bearing the coat of arms of Maryland on one side and that of Pennsylvania on the other. The mile stones between have the letters "P" and "M" cut on opposite sides. 10. Through the frequent use by John Randolph in congressional debates of the phrase "Mason and Dixon's line" as the line between these states.

PSYCHOLOGY.-VIII.

1. Complex. 2. What we know about a material object. 3. Subjective presentative faculties. 4.

ming Valley in northeastern Pennsylvania. 3. According to the original charter granted to Connecticut the Pacific Ocean was the western boundary of the colony and therefore Connecticut claimed possession of the Wyoming Valley which Pennsylvanians already occupied. 4. The small reach of land toward Lake Erie in the boundary line of Pennsylvania. 5. Northwest Territory; New York. 6. The Declaration of Independence was adopted, the Articles of Confederation were signed, and the Constitution between the proper truths. 5. They are necessary to a complete and intelligent enjoyment of our environment. 6. To enable us to be prepared for contact with approaching bodies or to avoid such contact. 7. Touch proper, heat and cold, and pain. 8. At a line along the surface of the liquid where the immersed portion of the skin meets the part which is not immersed. 9. When the pressure is light. 10. It is without temperature sensation when touched by a pointed of Confederation were signed, and the Constitution

CURRENT EVENTS .-- VIII.

1. New Mexico, September 9, 1850; Arizona, February 24, 1863. 2. A bill was passed by the House of Representatives in July, 1894, to admit New Mexico but no action was taken by the Senate; a bill was passed by the same body in December, 1893, admitting Arizona, which the Senate referred to the Committee on Territories, but it was never voted upon. 3. Santo Domingo, or Dominican Republic; republic. 4. Marquis di Rudini. 5. Through the diplomatic correspondence growing out of the New Orleans tragedy of 1891, when certain Italians supposed to be members of the Mafia were killed by citizens of the city. 6. An Italian silver coin worth about 19 cents of United States money. 7. Turkey. 8. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. 9. Negus Negusti; King of Kings. 10. Soudanese dervishes.

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

1882-1899.

CLASS OF 1896.—"TRUTH SEEKERS."
"Truth is eternal."

OFFICERS.

President—R. C. Browning, Orange, N. J.
Vice Presidents—The Rev. Chas. C. Johnson, Arcade, N. Y.;
Mrs. Francis W. Parker, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Cynthia I. Boyd,
Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Anna Hodgson, Athens, Ga.; F. G.

Lewis, Manitoba; Oliver Ellsworth, Niles, Cal.; Mrs. Wheaton Smith, Detroit, Mich.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Anna J. Young, 237 Wylle Ave., Pittsburg, Pa

Recording Secretary-Miss Dora D. McKean, 46 Fiftieth St., Franklin, Pa.

Treasurer and Class Trustee-John A. Seaton, Glen Park Place, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLASS FLOWER—FORGET-ME-NOT.
CLASS EMBLEM—A LAMP.
CLASS COLOR—GRAY.

THE following important announcement should be read with care by every member of the Class of '96. A special report blank and final address is mailed to all members of the class during the month of May. These two circulars give all necessary information with regard to graduation, and any member of the Class of '96 who fails to receive them by the first of June should at once communicate this fact to the Chautauqua Office at Buffalo, N. Y.

The report blank, in addition to other details, gives the list of Recognition Days which are held at the various Assemblies. It is hoped that every member of the Class of '96 who can plan to attend one of these summer gatherings will do so, in order to meet fellow workers and gain help and inspiration from contact with others who are interested in the same line of work.

CLASS OF 1897.—"THE ROMANS."
"Veni, Vidi, Vici."

OFFICERS.

President—Prof. F. J. Miller, University of Chicago.
Vice Presidents—Prof. Wm. E. Waters, Cincinnati, O.; Mr.
A. A. Stagg, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. E. Barber, Bethel, Conn.;
Miss Jessie Scott, Miss.; Mrs. M. T. Gawthorp, Swarthmore,
Pa.; Mrs. G. B. Driscoll, Sidney, O.; Mrs. Carrie V. Shaw-Rice,
Tacoma, Wash.; the Rev. James E. Coombs, Victoria, B. C.;
Miss Emily Green, New South Wales; Charles E. Boyd, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary—Miss Eva M. Martin, Dayton, O.
Treasurer and Trustee—Shirley P. Austin, Meadville, Pa.
CLASS EMBLEM—IVY.
CLASS COLOR—OLD GOLD.

To the Class of '97 will fall the duty of decora-

ting the Hall of Philosophy for Recognition Day. tinue to the end of the course and finish the work. The year before graduation usually finds a small representation of a given class at Chautauqua, but all '97's who may find it possible are invited to be present and to make themselves known at the class headquarters as early as convenient.

CLASS OF 1898 .- "THE LANIERS." " The humblest life that lives may be divine." OFFICERS.

President-Walter L. Hervey, New York City. Vice Presidents-Clifford Lanier, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. W. G. Anderson, New Haven, Conn.; Dr Richard T. Ely, Madison, Wis.; Dr. J. M Buckley, New York City; the Rev. Mr. Parker, New Orleans, La.; Miss J. Solomon, South Africa; Miss Eliot Henderson, Montreal, Can.; the Rev. Mr. Chalfont China; Dr. J. E. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Josephine R. Webber, Waltham, Mass.; Dr. J. W. Hartigan, Morgantown, W. Va.

Treasurer and Trustee-The Rev. Mr. Whistler, Kenton, O. Secretary-Miss Elizabeth Brown, Janesville, Wis.

> CLASS FLOWER-VIOLET. CLASS COLOR-OLIVE.

THE new course for '96-7 is already announced, and members of the Class of '98, in common with other Chautauquans, will be greatly interested in the subjects of study for the coming year. As this class is already two years old, half of its four years' that all who have persevered thus far will con- second year of study in the fall.

CLASS OF 1899.—"THE PATRIOTS." " Fidelity, Fraternity." OFFICERS.

President-John C. Martin, New York City. Vice Presidents-The Rev. Cyrus B. Hatch, McKeesport, Pa.; Charles Barnard, New York City; Frank G. Carpenter, Washington, D. C.; John Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Carlisle, South Bend, Ind.; Edward Marsden, Alaska; William Ashton, Uxbridge, Eng.; Miss Alice P. Haworth, Osaka, Japan; Miss Frances O. Wilson, Tiensin, China; Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Miss Isabella F. Smart, Brielle, N. J. Treasurer and Building Trustes-John C. Whiteford, Mexico, N.Y.

CLASS EMBLEMS-THE FLAG AND THE FERN LEAF. CLASS COLOR-BLUE.

THE Class of '99 is steadily receiving additions to its membership. Among those recently reported is a circle of six members from Fort Wingate, New Mexico. The circle is composed entirely of members of the 2nd Cavalry at that post. It was organized by a member of the Class of '96 who has just finished the four years' course and who presented the subject at a meeting held in the Post Hall, Wednesday evening, March 4th. These new Chautauquans are very enthusiastic and propose to course has been completed, and it is to be hoped make up the year's work so as to be ready for the

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst." "We Study the Word and the Works of God." " Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY-October 1. BRYANT DAY-November 3. SPECIAL SUNDAY-November, second Sunday. MILTON DAY-December 9. COLLEGE DAY-January, last Thursday. LANIER DAY-February 3. LINCOLN DAY-February 12. SPECIAL SUNDAY-February, second Sunday. WASHINGTON DAY -February 22. LONGFELLOW DAY-February 27.

WHAT OUR SECRETARIES ARE DOING.

An interesting report of county secretary work has been received from Mrs. Eva J. Coapman of Portage, Wisconsin, secretary for Columbia County. The county is very much alive on the subject of Chautauqua work. Portage is an enthusiastic community and a union Vesper Service was held last fall come in from some of the circles, and any person who in the beautiful new Presbyterian Church, on which has failed to receive a printed notice with a blank occasion the pastor of the Methodist Church as- for name of the delegate will find such a blank on sisted in the services.

SHAKESPEARE DAY-April 23. MICHAEL ANGELO DAY-MRY 10. SPECIAL SUNDAY-May, second Sunday. EMERSON DAY-May 25. HUGH MILLER DAY-June 17. SPECIAL SUNDAY-July, second Sunday. INAUGURATION DAY-August, first Saturday after first Tuesday. ST. PAUL'S DAY-August, second Saturday after first Tuesday. RECOGNITION DAY-August, third Wednesday after first Tues-

dar. This is to be known as Rallying Day and will be held on Wednesday, July 29, of the present year. Every circle is invited to send one delegate to Chautauqua as its representative on Rallying Day, and it is hoped that many circles will be represented by more than one member. Reports have already one of the last pages of this magazine. Chautau-SPECIAL attention is called to the announcement quans who are not members of circles are cordially of a new C. L. S. C. day in the Chautauqua calen- invited to be present and help to make this day an

son.

NEW CIRCLES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The circle at Plainville makes a good beginning. Thirty-one recruits join the ranks of the great Chautauquan army.

NEW YORK.—The Crescent Circle of the South Presbyterian Church in Buffalo attracts to itself many bright minds. The class numbers forty, having nineteen enrolled and twenty-one non-enrolled members. Although meetings are now held weekly at the homes of the members the prospects are that, as the membership is increasing, the parlors of the church will be the future home of the circle. The members of the Crescent have advanced and original ideas; they are writing a serial story entitled "A Romance of the Twenty-first Century," and the secretary says, "It would seem that each member in his or her chapter seeks to outdo the others by describing the most unheard-of wonders of the twentyfirst century."—Forty enthusiastic students in St. Johnsville are so interested in Chautauqua work that they propose to take up this year's program at the present time and study through the summer, in order to begin the next year's work in October. Such energetic application is surely worthy of success.

PENNSYLVANIA .- "Hope on, hope ever" is the motto which keeps up the courage of the Drummond Circle at Stouchburgh through all times of discouragement. Out of a membership of twelve four are regularly enrolled. Being near Mt. Gretna the members visit the Assembly there and so keep in touch with the great circle at Chautauqua. --- The meetings of the Longfellow Circle at Allegheny are made interesting by carefully prepared programs in which all the members take part in turn. The following program speaks for itself:

Devotional exercises. Longfellow Circle Song. Reading of minutes and roll call. Chautaugua song.

Quotations from Hannibal or Milton, with short biography of each.

Piano solo.

Questions and answers as given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN on American History and Industrial Development. Longfellow's "Psalm of Life."

Extract from Edward Everett Hale's lecture "The North American Indian."

Selections from "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Round Table Talk-Current History and Question Box. Adjournment and meeting of program committee.

A Chautauqua circle of twenty members in Karns City owes its existence to the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, feeling that "the Chautauqua course is a wonderfully helpful field for intellectual development," gave much of his time and energy to its organization, for the sake of his people. The members hope to make their circle a grand success, and start in the work with much enthusiasm.

TEXAS.—The Presbyterian Chautauqua Circle of

appropriate opening of C. L. S. C. work for the sea- Houston is doing fine work. It boasts twenty members and is divided into two sections, one of which meets in the evening once a week, and the other has weekly afternoon meetings. The lessons are well learned and the papers show much study and research. The circle recently celebrated the anniversary of Texas' independence with a specially prepared program. Members responded to roll call with a short biography of Texas heroes. Brief sketches of the different resources of the country followed, and notices of the schools and prominent literary people of the state closed the two hours' session. The evening was much enjoyed by all present.

> OHIO.—An interesting program of the first meeting of the Toledo C. L. S. C. Alumni Association is received.

> MINNESOTA.—The Chautauqua circle of Jackson has lively meetings once a week. The circle was organized last October with twelve members, only five of whom are registered, although the others are doing a large portion of the work and take part in all the meetings. The president of the circle is in her fourth year of Chautauqua work .-C. L. S. C. at Buffalo was organized last October with eleven regular and eight honorary members. Six of the latter are busy lawyers, who, although unable to do all the work, assist in discussions and prepare occasional papers. Besides the regular work the class has taken up Current. History and Opinion, and each evening a list of twelve words is presented for correct pronunciation. Weekly meetings are held, and the regular attendance of members indicates the deep interest sustained in the work. Programs as given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN are followed, with occasional changes made by three instructors who plan the work in advance. The circle claims to be the pioneer club in Buffalo and the second to be organized in Wright County. It has applied for admission to the State Federation of Clubs.

> IOWA .- The Pleasant Hour Circle of Des Moines has been officered and is busily at work. Ten names are on the membership roll.

> KANSAS.—Kansas Chautauquans are increasing in number; new circles have been organized in Holton, Olathe, Hays City, and Ottawa. ---- Six members of the Chautauqua Reading Circle at Cawker City expect to make up back work during the summer. The secretary writes: "THE CHAUTAUQUAN is fine, and I shall always take it in the future whether I am reading the full course or not."——The colored people of Kansas City have a thriving C. L. S. C.

> NEBRASKA.—Report of a new circle at Burwell is received.

OLD CIRCLES.

NEW YORK.—The circle at Utica is progressing ever onward and upward. Nine '98's hope in two years to wave aloft their banners on which shall be rare treat in the popular lecture "Acres of were served by the ladies of the circle. unique entertainment in the church parlor. The walls of the room were covered with advertisement cards, notable among which were "Scott's Emulsion," "Redfern's Fibre Chamois," "Baker's Cocoa," "Hecker's Buckwheat Baby," "Ivory Soap," and others too numerous to mention. Among them were twenty-five cards on which the names of the advertisers had been covered and a number placed at the top. After a delightful literary and musical program the advertisement game was announced. The members were supplied with paper and pencil and were given fifteen minutes in which to guess what advertisements were represented by the twenty-five numbered cards. Prizes were awarded to those guessing the largest number of advertisements. The game created much amusement and all were in a mood to enjoy the refreshments which were served at the close of the program.—The following letter is received from the secretary of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Alumni: "The Chautauquans of Brooklyn have recently met with a deep loss in the death of Mr. Wm. F. Brown, which occurred April 17. Mr. Brown was a graduate of the Class of '90 and has been for many years prominently identified with the work in Brooklyn. He was for several years treasurer of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Union, and at the time of his death was treasurer of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Alumni, and president of the Kimball Circle. He was also a member of the Brooklyn excursion committee which arranges for the annual excursions to Chautauqua Lake. He has done so much valuable service in the work that he will be deeply missed in Brooklyn circles."

NEW JERSEY .- Favorable reports are received from the Jersey City circles. They are all energetically engaged in the work, and their programs, published weekly, evidence the deep interest and unflagging enthusiasm that are maintained. Representatives of the Beach, Centenary, Culver, Grace, and Una Chautauqua Circles were present at a reception and social recently given by the Round Table Circle in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association. At a reception given by the Morgan Chautauqua Circle on March 31, all the circles were represented, and about one third of the Chautauquans of the county were present. Dr. Morgan and his circle of ladies gave a warm welcome to the visiting members and the event was one of the most delightful in the history of the circle. A very pleasing program was rendered. The leader of the meeting told of the presented, consisting of musical selections of a earnest and faithful work which had been done

written "Excelsior." The C. L. S. C. connected high order, readings, papers, and an address by with the Calvary chapter of the Epworth League in the county secretary, Mr. George H. Lincks. New York City gave to its friends last month a At the conclusion of the program refreshments Diamonds," by Russell H. Conwell. - The Janes The Chautauqua Union of New York City has Chautauqua Circle of Brooklyn recently held a extended an invitation to all the Chautauquans of Hudson County to participate in the annual excursion on Decoration Day. A steamboat has been chartered for the occasion and West Point will be the objective point of interest.—The Alpha Circle of Vineland is having rather more than its share of good things. Few circles can boast a wedding on their program, but the Alpha is "fin de siècle" and prepares all sorts of pleasant surprises for its members. At a recent meeting the usual program was carried out, after which a march was arranged, in which all took part. At a given signal the marching ceased and the last couple halted under an arch, where a minister who was present united them in the indissoluble bonds of matrimony. Refreshments were served and the happy couple departed in a shower of rice for their future home in Troy, taking with them the kindest wishes of the Chautauqua circle for their happiness and prosperity. Not content with a wedding, the circle gave an American Curio Social a few weeks later at Chosen Friends' Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and crowded with guests. A literary and musical program was presented and literary puzzles were prepared for the entertainment of the company. The chief interest was centered in the tables of American curios, the examination of which kept everybody busy until refreshments were served. The repast did credit to the reputation of Chautauquans in that line and was favorably commented upon by many epicures present. The menu cards were modeled after George Washington's hatchet. The circle numbers thirty and their interest and enthusiasm are evidenced by their work.

> PENNSYLVANIA. - White Rock Circle of Fort London sends greetings to other C. L. S. C's, with hopes that the interest is as deep and genuine in other circles as in theirs. White Rock Circle is not large, but a more enthusiastic circle would be hard to find. The members meet every Friday evening and follow the programs as given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, with a few extra selections in the line of music, recitations, and essays. Hopes are entertained for a larger circle next year. ---- Pioneer Circle, a Jewish circle of Philadelphia, held an open meeting under the auspices of the literary section of the Auxiliary Society of Rodeph Shalom congregation. The auditorium was crowded and the audience gave enthusiastic demonstration of its appreciation of the excellent program which was

rendered:

during the winter by the thirty members of the circle, who had met with him twice a month. The opening address was an able and fervent exposition of the aims of the Auxiliary Society with special reference to the educational work it was doing. Great stress was laid upon the fact that the department of Jewish studies in the Chautauqua system had its origination in that circle, and had spread far and wide into cities and towns of this land, and even beyond its borders. An interesting paper was read on "Some Jewish Writings in Early Christian Centuries," and the meeting closed with a debate in which much of the interest of the evening was centered, the question being, "Resolved that the destruction of the Jewish commonwealth and the dispersion of the Jewish people was a blessing and not a curse."----Chautauquans in the Montgomery Circle are up in their work and most of them expect to go out with the class of '97.---News is received of two Chautauqua circles in Greenville which are progressing finely.----Warren Chautauquans will in future miss from their gatherings an inspiring presence long familiar to them. Their oldest member, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Dale, died early in May, at eighty-five years of age. Mrs. Dale was an earnest and faithful worker and completed the course at the age of seventy-seven. She afterwards passed examinations which entitled her to eleven seals on her diploma.

South Carolina.—Four faithful members of the Summerton Circle, originally numbering eleven, remain to tell the tale of discouragements, disappointments, and desertions. Their work has been successful and they will graduate with the class of '96. This persevering quartet, the members of which belong to one family, may receive encouragement by reflecting on the law of the survival of the fittest. The scribe says: "We regard the Chautauqua course as an advantage not to be slighted. With nil desperandum as a motto in our hearts and minds we have surmounted many obstacles and held fast to our Chautauqua circle."

KENTUCKY.—The Bellevue C. L. S. C. is at work on current magazines this year.

OHIO.—Six ambitious workers in the class at Springfield hope to finish the course and go out with the large army of successful Chautauquans of '96.

ILLINOIS.—The Audubon Chautauqua Circle of Chicago is a vigorous and enterprising one. Their first year being so profitable, the members were enthused with ambition to enlarge their boundaries and take in a greater number of members. Vesper Services were held in three different churches, which resulted in the acquisition of six new names. Meetings are held weekly at the homes of the members and programs are prepared one week in ad-

published one month previous as they are made specially attractive and require more preparation. Washington Day was observed in "ye olde colonial" style at Gross Park Congregational church. "Ye gude people of ye peaceful village were taxed is 6d per head." After a literary program the Ladies' Missionary Circle served a colonial lunch which was much enjoyed by "ye gude people of ye olden time."

MINNESOTA.-Linnea Chautauqua Circle of Minneapolis is composed of seventeen enthusiastic members, who find the work interesting and instructive. IOWA.-On April 18 the C. L. S. C. of Manchester gave a novel and interesting entertainment in the city hall in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Iowa's statehood. The following program was

INVOCATION. Address......Iowa as a State Solo with clarionet obligato Piano solo Oration......The Pioneers of Iowa Tableaux.....Our First Settlers Vocal solo Essay......Panegyric on Iowa Tableaux..... Statues on the Soldiers' Monument Piano solo Paper..... The Literary Women of Iowa Tableaux......Iowa Fifty Years Hence

MISSOURI.—The Sedalia circles are accomplishing good work. The Hurlbut, organized in 1886 and named the Richardson Circle in honor of its first president, early in its career numbered forty members. In 1894 the circle was reorganized and renamed the Hurlbut. Aside from its regular work the circle enjoys many social functions, Recognition Days, and annual receptions. This year being its tenth year the Hurlbuts will have a decennial celebration, and it is hoped that not only all the present students but also all the alumni may participate. The Vernon was first organized in 1889 and has been reorganized every year since. This year it has an enrollment of twenty-two members. The meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the parlors of the Methodist Episcopal church and all agree that the American year's studies are deeply interesting. The outlined programs in THE CHAUTAUQUAN are usually followed. Roll call is responded to with quotations from an author assigned at the previous meeting, after which ten minutes are given to the Round Table exercise and an hour to lessons. During the year several social gatherings of the circle have been held at the home of the president. The Vernon claims the largest number of seal owners, several members boasting eleven seals on their diplomas. The Clara J. Marquis Circle was so named at its organization in 1882 in honor of a beloved member. vance, excepting those for memorial days, which are This circle introduced the "merit system" and the

is the Attic Club. Its most appropriate motto is territory. "Ever since the habitations of man were reared two stories high has the attic been the nursery of genius." That the Atticas are exclusive is evidenced by the it has genius its motto proclaims; that it is ambiare willing to vouch for. The Plymouth Circle was and enthusiasm manifested by the members have been unfailing since its organization. The Utopian more Utopian has since been added to the number. the regular program has been followed through the year.

KANSAS.—The Ninde Circle at Topeka is faithful in its work. Two circles at Winfield, the College Hill Circle and one other, are making rapid progress in the Chautauqua course. They number about a dozen members each.—The Leavenworth C. L. S. C. continues the work with unabated interest.-The C. L. S. C. of Burlingame has been reorganized and is now called the Ladies' Literary Club.----The Minneapolis Atlantean Club has taken up the Current History course and all the members are deeply interested. On March 27 the members celebrated the tenth anniversary of the club with a delightful banquet.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—The youngest student yet heard from is a member of the Redfield Chautauqua Circle. He began the readings in 1894 at eleven years of age, and his courage and energy have been unfailing. He has by industrious application nearly finished the second year of work. Although not an enrolled member he attends the meetings regularly and is assigned work and answers questions with the older members of the circle. He is deeply interested and promises to become one of the C. L. S. C's most faithful adherents. His mother is a graduate of '84.

NEW MEXICO.-The Las Vegas Circle gave another of its charming entertainments on March 24, at the home of one of the members. After a bright and entertaining program the members were given a mental test in the line of writing telegrams. The first letters of ten words were given, the remaining letters to be supplied so that when completed the words would compose a sensible telegram. A prize was awarded to the one completing the first two out of three telegrams. It being the birthday of two of the members an exception was

members are not only faithful in attendance but made to the rule that no refreshments should be diligent in study. The Æolian Circle is composed served, and the guests were treated to strawberries of nine faithful students who are doing the work and cake. The midnight hour was near before the thoroughly. The club of Sedalia which towers closing song, "God be with you," was sung. The above all others in perspective if not in accumulative Las Vegas claims to be the banner circle of the

THE GEORGIA CHAUTAUQUA.

The eighth annual session of this growing Chaufact that the club is limited to five members; that tauqua was held at its home in Albany, Georgia, April 5-12, inclusive. It was largely patronized tious its name indicates, and that it is faithful we and the unanimous opinion seemed to be that it was the very best session of the Assembly yet held. organized in 1895 with ten members and the interest Dr. W. A. Duncan, so well known in Chautauqua. circles, was the superintendent of instruction, and managed the platform with great skill. He is ex-Circle started out with nine members in 1895. One ceedingly popular at Albany and throughout southwestern Georgia because of his years of faithful Meetings are held weekly in the pastor's study and service in behalf of the Assembly. He was assisted in the work by the president of the Assembly, Mayor E. L. Wight, and the assistant superintendent, Mr. J. L. Davis, a prominent banker of Albany. The music was in charge of Mrs. T. J. Simmons, who organized a very large chorus and gave some delightful concerts.

> The annual sermon was preached by Dr. J. T. Duryea, who also gave two valuable lectures, and conducted a number of morning studies along biblical lines. Dr. W. L. Davidson had charge of the Sunday-School Normal Class, conducted some-Round Tables, and gave two of his delightful illustrated lectures. The Children's Class in Physical Training was in charge of Miss Helen Frothingham. Lectures were also delivered by Hon. Wallace Bruce, Mr. A. W. Bealer, Hon. Lucian L. Knight, and Dr. W. E. Evans. The high-water mark was reached on the sixth day of the Assembly, when the great concourse of people listened to a. discussion of the silver question by two men of national reputation, Hon. Hoke Smith, the present secretary of the interior, who favored the gold standard, and Hon. Charles F. Crisp, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, who advocated the free coinage of silver. It was truly a battle of giants on one of the burning economic questions of the hour.

> On Recognition Day the address to the four graduates was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dean, rector of the Episcopal Church of Albany, and alsopresident of the Duncan C. L. S. C. Circle, of the same place.

> Albany seems very much in love with her Chautauqua. The most influential men of the city devote their time and influence to the movement. Through the agency of this Assembly much valuable Chautauqua work is being done in this section of the South.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

The Warfare of Science with Theology.

turies tended to check the development and growth of scientific and religious thought, but which has re-

sulted in the emancipation of the former and the liberation of the latter from the dogmatic tenets of the early centuries, has been admirably described by Andrew D. White, one of the founders of Cornell University, in a work entitled "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom."* The purpose of this history as stated in the preface is to aid in getting rid of the mass of unreason which dominated medieval conceptions of Christianity "that the stream of 'religion pure and undefiled' may flow on broad and clear, a blessing to humanity." The tenacity with which ecclesiastics and churchmen in general held to dogmas and theories concerning the origin of the universe, the form of the earth, and the recognized principles of physical, medical, geological, and astronomical science, and the obstinacy with which they opposed the promulgation of new theories and doctrines are forcefully depicted and illustrated by many historical incidents. The results of the controversy from which has grown a conception of the Bible "as a sacred literature, an exposition, not of temporary dogmas and observances, but of the Eternal Law of Righteousness," furnish much food for thoughtful and careful consideration.

Methods of Teaching Gymnastics.

The now recognized value and indispensability of a good physical condition to the success of every life has called forth numerous articles

and books on the subject of gymnastics, most of them giving exercises with explanations by which they may be successfully executed. In proportion to the realized importance of physical training a demand has grown for the same skilled and scientific instruction which has been accorded to other branches of learning. To give such instruction none can be more competent than he who has spent a quarter of a century in the work. Such an one is William Gilbert Anderson, M.D., associate director of the Yale gymnasium, than whom can be no higher authority, as is shown by the success of his work as dean of the Chautauqua School of Physical Education, where in a single season one thousand students, themselves teachers from almost every state in the Union, have received inspiration from his

The warfare which for several cen- instruction. The methods and principles used by him at these institutions of learning and also at the Anderson Normal School of Gymnastics, of which he is president, are embodied in a neat and substantially-bound volume entitled "Methods of Teaching Gymnastics."* From the work of the author in winter and summer normal classes in the United States and Canada, where he has been able to make a study of the methods employed by teachers, many of whom were specialists, he has discovered a lamentable lack of coherency in the application of the laws of pedagogy to gymnasium work, which has led him to prepare this volume especially for teachers and to prove that those principles which underlie the most highly approved methods of teaching in other branches of learning are also applicable to teaching gymnastics. appropriate excerpts and quotations the opinions of ancient and modern educators on the value of mental and physical culture are shown, and their ethical value is plainly presented throughout the entire volume. Much stress is placed upon the necessity of arousing and maintaining the interest of the pupil, from which attention and good order follow as a natural consequence. As a means to this end the author has incorporated in a chapter on school government a long list of mistakes commonly made by even the best teachers. Particularly helpful are the hints on teaching a class of boys and the directions for giving commands in a manner to secure instant obedience. The outlines for lessons on parts of the body, the description of maneuvers in military gymnastics, and the explanations on the use of light apparatus, strengthened by the fine illustrations, are other excellent features of this book, which should be in the hands of every teacher of gymnastics.

> Literary Criticism.

The inseparable connection between the history of a country and the development of its literature is ad-

mirably set forth by Greenough White in his "Outline of the Philosophy of English Literature." After a short sketch of the literature preceding the twelfth century the author traces through the historical events of England and the Continent the causes which resulted in the literary expression of the Middle Ages.

^{*} A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom. By Andrew Dickson White, LL. D. (Yale), L. H. D. (Columbia), Ph. Dr. (Jena). Two vols. 438-487 pp. \$5.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

^{*} Methods of Teaching Gymnastics. By William Gilbert Anderson, M.D., Dean of the Chautauqua School of Physical Education. 269 pp. \$1.25. Meadville, Penna.: Flood and Vincent.

[†] Outline of the Philosophy of English Literature. By Greenough White, A.M., B. D. Part I. 295 pp. Boston: Ginn &

In a series of letters written originally to a pupil ably treated by the English literary historian and "Twenty-five Letters on English Authors" introduces the reader to some of the finest writers in English literature. Such facts of their lives are given as show something of the character of each, and appropriate quotations abound throughout them. For the general reader, as well as the student, the letters must be an incentive to study more deeply into the writings and characters of the great authors.

That the Bible, written by men of high literary ability, should be studied for its literature as well as for its moral and religious teachings is no longer doubted by scholars of the broadest culture. The greatest obstacle to such study—the ordinary form in which the Bible is printed—is obviated by a comprehensive work† in which the author confines himself to "an account of the leading forms of literature represented in the Sacred Writings." Throughout the volume numerous examples are given of the various forms of composition described, which, with the introduction, an exhaustive literary analysis of the Book of Job, and the literary index of the Bible embodied in the appendix, will arouse the student to a higher appreciation of the beauties of the Bible.

A short, appreciative biographical sketch of André Chénier, t with excerpts from several of his poems and criticisms of his literary style form the introductory chapter of a memorial to this brilliant French poet. The remainder of the book contains translations from his prose and poetical works, including his masterpiece, "La jeune captive," and the pages are graced with a dozen or more fine illustrations.

A delightfully entertaining and instructive book is called "Art and Humanity in Homer." | It is a collection of seven bright and attractive lectures, prepared for University Extension work. By the aid of appropriate quotations the author acquaints the reader with the women of the Iliad, the plot of the Odyssey, the story of Odysseus and Nausicaa, the closing scenes of the Iliad, and the passages found in Homer referring to the state of the dead are discussed and quoted in an essay on the underworld. A guide to a more extended study of these Greek epics is the syllabus which forms a part of the appendix.

Nineteenth century literature has been admir-

for supplemental text-book work, the author of critic, George Saintsbury. In this history* the author has displayed the same discriminating judgment and acumen which characterize his other works. Beginning with the close of the preceding century and omitting with one exception all living authors, he deals with poetry and poets, history and historians, novels and novelists, philosophy and philosophers, dramas and dramatists, most judiciously, making a brief though comprehensive review and critique.

> A fairly rational discussion is that Social and which Mr. William M. Salter con-Economic Studies. ducts under the title "Anarchy or Government." † The word anarchy as used by the author is taken to mean the name for a "state of society without government." In the abstract it is conceded that the ideal social state is that wherein there is absolute freedom, if you please "anarchy." From this theoretical assumption the inquiry takes form as to what lengths organized society may go in affording protection to itself, in promoting the highest ends of life, and in participating in the industrial realm. Reasonable answers are supplied by the author. The existence of government is logically justified, and the necessity for the extension of its functions is emphasized and advocated. The author's conclusions are usually wholesome and sound.

> A new edition of the "Science of Money" t was fully justified and its publication at this time is probably in response to a real demand. Here we are carried back to first principles. The history of money is fully traced and a philosophical discussion is afforded which proceeds logically and in straightforward fashion within the limits of the field described by the title of the volume. A wide reading of this important book is assured by reason of its scope and timeliness.

> The fourth volume of "Social England," || covering the period from 1603 to 1714, makes an important addition to a most valuable work. The standard originally set by the editor of this cooperative history has been conscientiously maintained in this The history of social England latest volume. which the first three volumes brought down from earliest times to the accession of James I. is in the fourth volume completed to the beginning of the eighteenth century. The difficult task of classifying

^{*}Twenty five Letters on English Authors. By Mary Fisher. 406 pp. Chicago: S. C. Griggs and Company.

[†] The Literary Study of the Bible. By Richard G. Moulton, M. A. (Cambr.), Ph.D. (Penna.). 545 pp. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

[‡] André Chénier: A Memorial. By Louie R. Heller. 165 pp. \$1.25. New York: Home Book Company.

Art and Humanity in Homer. By William Cranston Lawton. 300 pp. 75 cts. New York: Macmillan and Co.

^{*} A History of Nineteenth Century Literature. (1780-1895.) By George Saintsbury. 489 pp. \$1.50. New York: Macmillan and Co.

[†] Anarchy or Government. By William M, Salter. 176 pp. 75 cts. New York and Boston; T. Y. Crowell & Co.

[†] The Science of Money. By Alexander Del Mar. edition. 205 pp. \$2.25. New York: Macmillan & Co.

^{||} Social England. By various writers. Edited by H. D. Traill, D. C. L. Volume four. 632 pp. \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

the large number of subjects for treatment has been performed intelligently and with great care, and it is apparent that the work of the specialists to whom the various departments have been entrusted is authoritative. The whole diversified mass of matter has been so coördinated as to leave little to be desired and the narrative progresses smoothly to the end. As the work grows in size, the reader is impressed with its comprehensive character, its widening scope, and practical utility. It is pleasurable to note the presence of Mr. George Saintsbury among the contributors to the fourth volume. His chapters on the Elizabethan and Stuart literature form one of the distinguishing features of the latest volume in this series. The publication of the remaining parts of this work will be awaited with interest.

Macmillan and Company have brought together in one volume twelve interesting essays and lectures by Professor Nicholson.* The relations of labor and capital are discussed in the first six and then follow, successively, chapters entitled, "A Plea for Industrial Liberty," "Political Economy and Journalism," "The Reaction in Favor of the Classical Political Economy," "Old Age Pensions," "A Voyage Around Africa," and "Slavery in Zanzibar." The author approaches ultra conservatism in the expression of his views upon social economics; especially is this apparent in the chapter entitled "A Plea for Industrial Liberty." The essence of the system of industrial liberty according to the author is, "that people are left free to make the best bargains they can, and to do with the fruits of their bargains what they please." In this connection it is observed that "the primary duty of government is simply to afford security against force or fraud." While these views may be well tempered to prevailing conditions in England, where radical social agitation is rife both within the government and among the people, it is extremely doubtful if they will be considered seriously by progressive Americans, who appear to regard with favor the forward movement among us which seeks the gradual and consistent enlargement of governmental functions in the industrial field. Nevertheless the book is interesting and especially so in that it reveals the attitude of a representative scholar whose support of the classical system of political economy is positive and uncompromising.

A popular "History of Money and Banking in the United States" † is a recent book by Mr. Horace White. What to many is a dry subject weighted down with technical and uninteresting facts is made inviting by the exercise of the author's historical

acumen and a fluent literary style. We have therefore in this volume a very readable account of monetary and banking history in particular as it relates to the financial experience of the United States. As a historian the author's work is to be accounted in the main satisfactory, for it has been performed scientifically and with an appreciation of the popular demand for a clear and comprehensive treatise on this important subject. But Mr. White does not appear solely as a historian. The character of his advocacy of the gold standard places him among the extreme monometallists. Here it is, particularly in his treatment of the use of greenbacks and silver, that purely scientific reasoning appears to be sacrificed and the advocate instead of the historian speaks from the printed page. Thus the apparent lack of fairness in the main parts of the discussion is likely to detract from the otherwise admirable character of the book. As a history of the employment of the gold and silver standards the world over, and of the banking system of the United States, the book is important and thoroughly readable. Many illustrations of historic value add to the attractiveness. of the volume.

Religious. The revolutionary character of the doctrine of the immanence of Christ is shown in a clear, concise manner in a volume called "The Indwelling Christ." The author says that the inward revelation of Christ, which is for the whole world, is most essential, for it is only by introducing into the soul a power strong enough to neutralize and supplant evil desires that sin may be destroyed, and Christ he designates as the center of unity, the spirit which unites the whole world into one great fraternal bond.

In chapters XL.-LV. of the Book of Isaiah the author of "Christ in Isaiah"† sees "the humiliation and suffering, sorrow and anguish of soul, substitution and death, exaltation and satisfaction of the Savior portrayed with the minuteness and accuracy of a contemporary." These ideas he has vividly presented in this exposition which furnishes much food for thought.

One of the problems of mission work; is how to enlist an ample number of workers to preach the Gospel to the whole world. To convert the colleges of foreign mission districts into centers of Christianity where leaders may be trained for an evangelizing crusade is the solution proposed by Luther D. Wishard, the feasibility of which he illustrates by the progress and success of students' Christian movements in the colleges of this and foreign countries.

^{*} Strikes and Social Problems. By J. Shield Nicholson. 238 pp. \$1.25. New York: Macmillan and Co.

[†] History of Money and Banking. Illustrated by American History. By Horace White. 488 pp. \$1.50. Boston Ginn & Co.

^{*}The Indwelling Christ. By James M. Campbell. 188 pp. 75 cts.——† Christ in Isaiah. Expositions of Isaiah XL.—LV. By F. B. Meyer, B. A. 243 pp. \$1.00.——‡ A New Programme of Missions. By Luther D. Wishard. With an Introduction by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, DD. 97 pp. Chicago and New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

In the opening chapter of "A Hundred Years of Missions" the assertion is made that it is the duty of every Christian to be well informed on the subject of missions and to be deeply and actively interested in the spread of the Gospel throughout the world. To aid the members of the various organizations of Christian young people to obtain information and to quicken their interest in the subject of missions this volume has been prepared, and in it the progress of missions since the time of Carey is told in an easy, graphic style, making a volume replete with interesting historical facts.

"My Brother and I"† is the title of a collection of interesting papers on social topics selected from books by such writers as Dean Farrar, Hugh Price Hughes, and George W. Cable. Among the subjects discussed are: the negro question, the drink problem, labor as a commodity, the relation of the church and the world, gambling, and Christian work in the slums. These are all live topics of the day, with which every Christian philanthropist needs to be familiar.

Helpful and beautiful thoughts are those which make up a volume called "The Hidden Life." By the happy combination of scriptural and poetical quotations, and illustrations drawn from practical life, the importance of a hidden life made perfectly true and pure by the power of Christis demonstrated, and the relation of the innerlife, or character, to the outer life is clearly explained.

A collection of gems of thought || on eternal life is admirably suited to the purpose for which they were compiled—to cheer and comfort those who mourn. The selections represent the best literary talent of the age, and printed in clear type and neatly bound make a desirable volume.

A volume artistically bound in blue and gold bears the title "The Spectator in London." It is a collection of fifty essays by Addison and Steele, satirizing city life and portraying London as it was in the first part of the seventeenth century. The illustrator, Ralph Cleaver, has made the essays highly realistic by the exercise of his art.

*A Hundred Years of Missions. By Rev. Delavan L. Leonard. Introduction by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. 432 pp. \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"Echoes of Battle" is a book that will find admirers among our G. A. R. friends,—and as much, perhaps, for the fine half-tone cuts that face nearly every page as for its text, though the latter, while not the work of genius, is still very clear and intelligent prose and wholly vigorous and often effective verse. The book has a purpose aside from entertainment, and serves it well in the sentiment of patriotism aroused.

There is something seductive in the look of a six-inch volume with broad white margins; one concludes intuitively that it must be the outward expression of condensed excellence. Thus do Macmillan and Company entice us with a collection of seven little essays on different phases of American character †—essays which show discriminating if not profound thought, and will pleasurably and profitably beguile a leisure half-hour.

It may never have occurred to the student or general reader to use the "Britannica" for more than a reference book. But to limit it to such a purpose is to lose the benefit of a great educational factor. By following one of the many valuable courses of reading suggested by James Baldwin, Ph. D., in "A Guide to Systematic Reading in the Encyclopædia Britannica"; great profit and pleasure may be derived from reading this voluminous work. Accompanying each subject given in the guide are numbers referring to the page and volume of the cyclopedia where it is discussed, thus enabling the reader to readily find what he seeks.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

C. W. BARDEEN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Lees, Professor, University of Nebraska. The Claims of Greek. 25 cts.

COIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, CHICAGO. Harvey, W. H. A Tale of Two Nations. 25 cts.

J. FITZGERALD & CO., NEW YORK,

Am Rhyn, Dr. Otto Henne. The Jesuits: Their History, Constitution, Moral Teaching, Political Principles, Religion, and Science. Paper, 15 cts.; cloth, 30 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Waldron, George B., A.M. A Handbook on Currency and Wealth with Numerous Tables and Diagrams. Bengough, J. W. The Up-to-Date Primer: A First Book of Lessons for Little Political Economists. 25 cts.

HUNT & EATON, NEW YORK. CRANSTON & CURTS, CINCINNATI.

Banks, Louis Albert, D.D. The Christ Dream. \$1.20.

Merrill, Bishop S. M. The Crisis of this World; or The
Dominion and Doom of the Devil. 60 cts.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Spurgeon, C. H. The Soul Winner; or How to Lead Sinners to the Savior. \$1.25.

Webb-Peploe, Rev. H. W., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The Life of Privilege, Possession, Peace, and

Power. \$1.00.

Torrey, R. A., Superintendent Chicago Bible Institute. How to Study the Bible for Greatest Profit. 50 cts.

Murray, Rev. Audrew. The Master's Indwelling. 75 cts.

[†] My Brother and I: Selected Papers on Social Topics. By Farrar, Hughes, Gladden, Gustafson, Ely, Cable, Riis, Mitchell, and Behrends. With an Introduction by William Ingraham Haven. 313 pp. New York: Hunt & Eaton. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts.

[†] The Hidden Life. By J. R. Miller, D.D. 126 pp. 75 cts. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

^{||} Beautiful Thoughts on Life Eternal. Compiled and arranged by Elizabeth Cureton. 313 pp. 75 cts. New York: The Merriam Company.

[§]The Spectator in London Essays by Addison and Steele. With Illustrations by Ralph Cleaver. 334 pp. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

^{*} Echoes of Battle. By Bushrod Washington James 222 pp. \$2.00. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

[†] Types of American Character. By Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. 210 pp. 75 cts. New York: Macmillan & Co.

[‡] A Guide to Systematic Readings in the Encyclopædia Britannica. By James Baldwin, Ph.D. 316 pp. Chicago and New York: The Werner Company.

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C. COLEGROVE, M.D., (Graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.)

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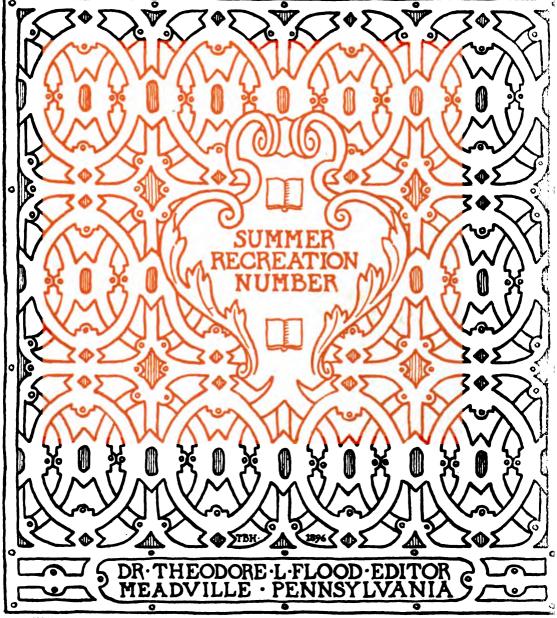
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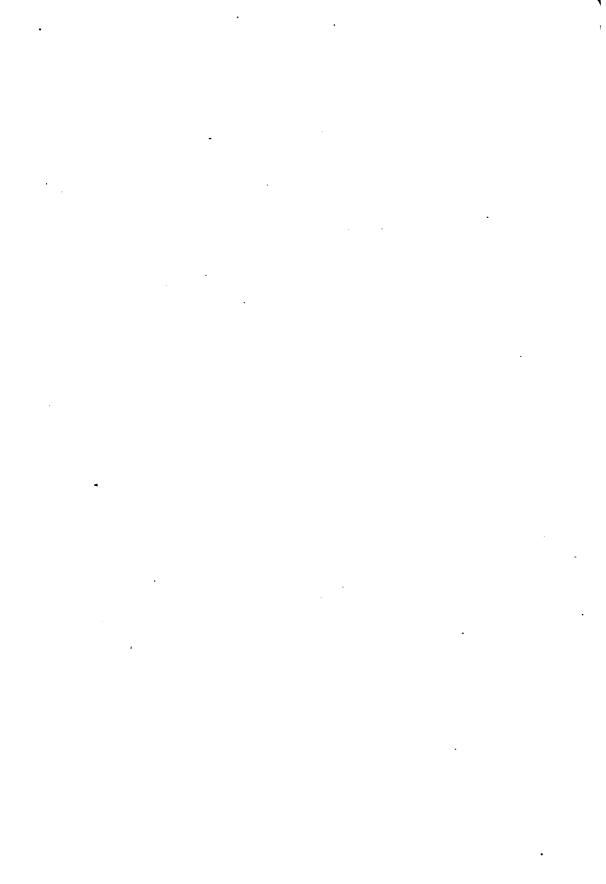
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See the Chautauqua Program for 1896, pp. 497-528.

The Chautauquan.

Vol. XXIII.

JULY, 1896.

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A GROUP OF EMINENT AMERICAN WOMEN.

BY EUGENE L. DIDIER.

ture, science, and art, in society, on the forcible papers.

American women have shown themselves the peers of American men. Among the clever American women who have adorned the nineteenth century by their talents and helped to make it memorable by their achievements, I have selected a group who have distinguished themselves in various ways.

One of the most interesting of these is Sarah Margaret Fuller, a woman whose masculine mind made her the intellectual

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT.

other leading literary lights of New Eng- as boarders I doubt whether they would have land, fifty or sixty years since. She was been altogether pleased to consent. Certain one of the editors of The Dial, which was I am that, whatever might have been the published in Boston in 1842 as the organ tact and sympathies of the heavenly guests,

MERICA has cause to be proud of the Transcendental school of American her women. In every walk of life, literature. To this periodical Miss Fuller in every human pursuit—in litera- contributed some of the most original and

stage—in every field of human endeavor, She was at one time an intimate friend of

Nathaniel Hawthorne and his lovely wife, and was addressed by them as "dear Margaret." The latter once suggested to the Hawthornes that her sister, Mrs. Ellery Channing, and her husband should become boarders in the Hawthorne home. Hawthorne declined the proposition, in a letter couched in language worthy of the pen of Chesterfield for its exquisite urbanity and tact. In the course of the letter he said: "Had it been proposed to Adam and

companion of Emerson, Hawthorne, and Eve to receive two angels into their paradise

the boundless freedom of paradise would, Nineteenth Century," Poe said that it was a their presence."

with Margaret Fuller's advanced ideas upon the subject of woman's rights. Mrs. Hawthorne expressed herself upon this matter as follows: "Home, I think, is the great arena for woman, and there. I am sure, she can wield a power which no king or conqueror can cope with. I do not believe that any man who ever knew one noble woman could ever speak of her as if she were an inferior in any sense." Hawthorne said of Margaret Fuller that she set out in all sincerity to make herself the wisest, greatest, and best woman of her age; to that end she set to work, "putting here a splendid

shine afar and dazzle all who saw it."

talent and there a moral excel-

Summer on the Lakes," which was pro- ashamed. nounced a most remarkable assemblage of demned her "blind reverence" for Carlyle. men she had met in England and France. Of her remarkable work "Woman in the

at once, have become finite and limited by book which few women in this country could have written, and no woman in the Neither Hawthorne nor his wife agreed country would have published, except

Miss Fuller. He pronounced it energetic, thoughtful, suggestive, brilliant-thus proving the truth of Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman's remark that when Poe did praise he praised magnifi-Poe adcently. mitted, however, that the conclusions arrived at by Miss Fuller were only in part his own. Of one of her poems, somewhat in Coleridge's manner, Poe said that distinguished poet might have no great reason to be ashamed. For several years after The Dial

ceased to be published

Margaret Fuller was the lit-

erary editor of The New York Tribune, for which journal she

furnished some notable criti-

cisms. That on Longfellow's

MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI.

lence, and polished each separate piece, edition of his own works Poe said was one and the whole altogether, until it seemed to of the very few reviews of Longfellow's poems ever published in America of which In 1844 Margaret Fuller published "A the critics had not abundant reason to be

In 1846 Margaret Fuller went abroad, sketches. Edgar Allan Poe, who was the and met many of the famous European most severe, and at the same time the most celebrities. She acted as the correspondent discriminating critic of his time, said that of The New York Tribune, and described Miss Fuller was always forcible and pictur- with great spirit her meeting with Carlyle, esque, and that her style was one of the Brougham, Victor Hugo, and other disvery best with which he was acquainted, tinguished men. George William Curtis, being nervous, piquant, vivid, terse, bold, who met her in Rome, said he was very and luminous; at the same time he con- much pleased with her stories of the famous

Her strong personality was said to be

greater than her writings. So deep was the and the only solution of the mystery was impression which she made upon Nathaniel that the count was the handsomest man in Hawthorne by her strong and masculine Italy. They were married, and in 1850 she intellect that the brilliant Zenobia in "The Blithedale Romance" is generally supposed to have been taken from the character of Margaret Fuller. This celebrated woman spoke as she wrote, and wrote as she spoke. Her books were her conversations reduced to writing.

While in Rome she made the acquaintance of Count d'Ossoli, the scion of a noble but decayed Italian family. His elder brother was a bricklayer, and the count was extremely ignorant. Having some rude taste for sculpture, he was placed in the studio of a famous artist, and his first work was a model of the human foot, but, unfortunately, the great toe was put on the wrong side of the foot. Margaret Fuller's friends were at a loss to know what a to admire in a man so absolutely illiterate, America. The vessel was wrecked off Fire



HELEN HUNT JACKSON.



MARY A. LIVERMORE.

woman of her superior intellect could find embarked with her husband and child for

Island on the coast of Long Island, and father, mother, and child perished within sight of land.

Margaret Fuller was of medium height; her eyes were of a bluish gray, glowing with intellectual fire; over her broad forehead fell a profusion of lustrous hair; her mouth was eloquent, intense, and when excited in conversation beautiful and expressive; her voice was high, but musical, with a deliberate and distinct enunciation. engaged in coversation upon a subject which interested her she moved restlessly in her chair, and her eyes glowed with a luminous light.

Although Harriet Beecher Stowe is still living, she was a contemporary of Margaret Fuller, who died forty-six years ago. The latter was born in 1810, the former on the 14th of June, 1812. She is descended from an old Puritan ancestry. Her father, Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, was a distinguished Calvinistic clergyman of New England. Losing her mother when

taken to the home of her grandmother, at logical Seminary and became pastor of the Guilford, Conn. Here, living in a literary Second Presbyterian Church. atmosphere, she soon began to revel in the first appearance in print was as the com-

wonders of the "Arabian Nights" and the poems of Scott and Burns. She read Byron's " Corsair " before she was ten years old. "I shall never forget how it electrified me and thrilled me," she said years afterward. "I went home absorbed and wondering about Byron, and after that listened to everything that father and mother said at table about him." The early death of the

brilliant



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

young poet, when she was twelve years old, grims." This contained her first story, made a solemn and enduring impression "Uncle Lot," which she has called her best. upon her youthful mind.

the school of her sister Catharine. Here lege, they removed to Brunswick, Maine. she read Ovid and Virgil in Latin, and The next year Mrs. Stowe wrote her worldacquired a reading acquaintance with famous novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin; or Life French and Italian. After finishing her among the Lowly." It was first published in education she became a teacher in her the National Era, an anti-slavery journal in sister's school, until 1832, when they re- Washington, D. C. The work did not attract moved to Cincinnati, where their father much attention until its appearance in book

scarcely four years old, the little Harriet was assumed the presidency of Lane Theo-

piler of a school geography, which met with an extensive sale, chiefly in the West.

In January, 1836, she married Calvin Ellis Stowe, After her marriage she continued her literary work by contributions to various periodicals. These were collected into a book and published in 1849, under the name of "The Mayflower, or Short Sketches of the Descendants of the Pil-

In 1850, her husband having been ap-In 1824 she went to Hartford to attend pointed to a professorship in Bowdoin Col-

spondent about its success, and was not pre- Life," was published, and in September pared for the extraordinary furore it created. of the same year she contributed to the Five hundred thousand copies were sold in Atlantic Monthly an article on "The True the United States within five years after its Story of Lady Byron's Life," in answer publication, and it has been translated into to the Countess Guiccioli's "Recollections all the languages of the civilized world. The of Lord Byron." This article drew upon novel was dramatized, and met with great Mrs. Stowe a storm of adverse criticism, and success on the stage. In 1853 Mrs. Stowe she published "Lady Byron Vindicated, visited England with her husband and her a History of the Byron Controversy." In brother, the Rev. Charles Beecher. The re- 1868, Mrs. Stowe was associated with Donsult of this trip was "Sunny Memories of ald G. Mitchell in editing the clever but Foreign Lands," which was published in short-lived weekly; Hearth and Home, of New Boston in 1854, followed in 1856 by her York. second novel, "Dred, a Tale of the Great

Wooing' was published in the Atlantic Monthly. This novel was highly praised · by James Russell Lowell, William E. Gladstone, HenryKingsley, a n d other distinguished men.

From 1852 to 1864 Mrs. Stowe's home was at Andover. Mass., where her husband occupied the chair of biblical literature. In the last mentioned year they removed to

Mrs. Stowe was very de- "Old Town Folks, a Tale of New England

In addition to the works of Mrs. Stowe Dismal Swamp." In 1859 her "Minister's already mentioned, she wrote "The Pearl of

Orr's Island," a story of the coast of Maine, "Pink and White Tyranny," "We and Our Neighbors," "Palmetto Leaves," "The Face of the Master," "Poganuc People," and other books of more or less importance. Within the last ten years she has been in failing health, and her once busy pen has been idle. The accompanying



LUCY WEBB HAYES.

Hartford, Conn., which has since been portrait represents Mrs. Stowe at the time her home. For about twelve years her of the celebration of her seventieth birthwinter residence was in Florida. In 1869 day.

9, 1888, lying before me, she says: "I been the editor since 1872, assisted by her should most certainly vote, if I had the legal husband and daughter. right to do so." That sentiment has been the keynote of her life. She was born in West Brookfield, Mass., August 13, 1818. She comes of an old stock of Puritan patriots, her grandfather having been a colonel in the American Revolution. Lucy Stone very early showed her interest in the rights of woman, and, inspired by this idea, she determined to have a college education in order that she might read the Bible in the original and discover whether the passages quoted against the equal rights of women were correctly translated. She entered Oberlin College, and graduated in 1847, and the same year made her first appearance as a public speaker at Gardiner, Me., her subject being woman's rights. The next year she became a lecturer for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and made a tour through New England, Canada, and the West. In 1855 she was married to Henry B. Blackwell, a merchant of Cincinnati, retaining her own name, with his consent. After the abolition of slavery she turned her attention to



ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

the subject of woman suffrage, and took a leading part in the formation of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, in whose interest was established the Woman's Jour-

In a letter from Lucy Stone, dated October nal, in Boston, in 1870, of which she has

One of the most active, untiring, and zeal-



LUCY STONE.

ous of American Women is Mrs. Mary Ashton Livermore. She was born in Boston December 19, 1821. As a child she was remarkable both for her love of study and her proficiency in all outdoor exercises. completing her education in the Charlestown, Mass., female seminary she became a teacher in the same institution. At the end of two years she resigned this position to become a governess in a family in Virginia. After remaining there about three years she returned north, and taught a school of her own during the next three years.

In 1845 she married the Rev. D. P. Livermore, a Universalist clergyman, and as her tastes were similar to those of her husband she drifted into literature, contributing to the Galaxy, New York Tribune, National Era, When Mr. Livermore became editor of the New Covenant in Chicago, in 1857, she assisted him in his editorial work, and also contributed to other periodicals. During the Civil War Mrs Livermore was actively engaged in organizing branches of the United States Sanitary Commission in the West and Southwest. She took a leading part in organizing the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair in Chicago, in 1863, from which \$100,000 was realized.

her usual energy into the woman's suffrage ciety of the Army of West Virginia. pen and tongue in those causes. She was and Other Lectures." Companion, and the Woman's Journal.

Chicago paper, and the family returned to the East and made their home in Melrose, Mass., where Mrs. Livermore still resides. During the last few years she has been engaged in editorial work.

Lucy Webb Hayes, wife of the nineteenth daughter of Dr. James Webb, a well-known physician of Chillicothe, Ohio, where she was born August 28, 1831. At the time of her marriage her husband was practicing law in Cincinnati. When she became the mistress of the White House she refused to allow wine to be served on the table. This innovation was unfavorably criticised by the public press and by the politicians of both parties, but Mrs. Hayes had the courage of her convictions and firmly adhered to the stand she had taken. In some quarters, however, she received generous praise for the course she took in this matter, and the advocates of total abstinence, in admiration of her conduct, presented her with various testimonials of regard, among others an album filled with former. autograph expressions of approval from many prominent persons. C-July.

After the war Mrs. Livermore entered with was elected an honorary member of the Soand temperance movements, employing both Hayes died at Fremont, Ohio, June 25, 1889.

In the generation passing away, few Amerin constant demand on the platform. Dur- ican women possessed cleverer talents than ing several years she spoke five nights a Helen Hunt Jackson. This gifted woman week for five months in the year, traveling was born in Amherst, Mass., October 18, twenty-five thousand miles. One volume of 1831. She began to write soon after leavher lectures has been published, entitled ing school, but it was not until after her mar-"What Shall we Do with Our Daughters, riage to Captain Edward B. Hunt, in 1852, Her work "My that the signature of H. H. attracted the at-Story of the War" was published in 1888, tention of the reading public to her literary and has already reached a sale of sixty talents. After the death of her husband, in thousand copies. She has contributed nota- 1863, she continued to write. In October, ble articles to the North American Review, 1875, she married William J. Jackson, and The Arena, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, The Youth's removed to Colorado Springs, Col., where her husband was engaged in the banking In 1870 Mr. Livermore disposed of his business. During her residence in the West she became deeply interested in the cause of the Indians, and wrote "A Century of Dishonor," in which she strongly criticised the treatment meted out to the red man by the people and government of the United States. This was followed in 1884 by "Ramona," president of the United States, was the a novel of California life, with a strong Indian background. Among her other books should be mentioned "Bits of Travel," "Bits of Talk about Home Matters," "Bits of Travel at Home," "Sonnets and Lyrics," "Mercy Philbrick's Choice," and "Hetty's Strange History." The remarkable stories published under the pen-name Saxe Holm have been attributed to her, but she never acknowledged their authorship. Hunt Jackson died in San Francisco on the 12th of August, 1885.

No woman of this century has charmed more young people than Louisa May Alcott, who was born at Germantown, Pa., November 29, 1832. Her father, Amos Bronson Alcott, was a distinguished educator and re-His daughter, living as she did among literary and scientific men, began After retiring early to write for the press. Her first book, from the White House, in 1881, Mrs. Hayes "Flower Fables," was published in 1855. devoted much time and attention to the At the outbreak of the Civil War she volun-Woman's Relief Corps, and was for several teered as a nurse and was stationed at the years the president of the Woman's Home Georgetown Hospital, near Washington. Missionary Society of the Methodist Episco- The result of her experience was given to pal Church. In recognition of her services the world in "Hospital Sketches," in 1863. in the hospitals during the Civil War she Coming out at the time when the country

was deeply interested in everything relating published what she wrote. Precocious in to the war, it attracted wide attention. In all things, she became at an early age inter-"Little Women." This was followed by temperance cause. She wrote several years "Little Men," and the "Old Fashioned without attracting any marked attention, but Girl." "Little Women" was a picture of her she followed Thackeray's advice and kept home life. It was a great success, and reached on. At last "Gates Ajar" was published, a sale of two hundred and fifty thousand copies. When her next book, "Little Men," was published the advanced orders amounted In 1885 she beto fifty thousand copies. gan a new series, "Lulu's Library," but died before it was completed, March 6, 1888, two "Gates Between," and "Doctor Zey," in days after the death of her father.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is a pronounced tered her teens when she not only wrote, but philanthropic works.

1867 her most popular book was published, ested in the advance of woman and in the and her reputation was made. In one year twenty editions were sold. This was followed in rapid succession by "Men, Women, and Ghosts," "The Silent Partner," "The Story of Avis," "An Old Maid's Paradise," which a woman doctor is the heroine.

In October, 1888, Miss Phelps married the and interesting example of heredity, both of Rev. Herbert D. Ward of New York, and her parents having been authors. Her father, in collaboration with him she has written Austin Phelps, was for thirty-one years con- "The Master of the Magicians" and "Come nected with Andover College, as professor Forth." She has been a frequent contribuand president, from 1848 to 1879. He wrote tor of short stories to the magazines, and in the "Solitude of Christ," "Studies in the 1889 published "A Struggle for Immortal-Old Testament," etc. Her mother, Eliza- ity," a volume of thoughtful essays. She has beth Stuart, was a very gifted woman whose also written two volumes of verse, "Songs early death cut short a brilliant literary ca- of the Silent World" and "Poetical Studies." reer. One of her books, "Sunny Side, the All her writings display a profound religious Story of Life in a Country Parsonage," earnestness and a strong puritanical feeling. reached a sale of one hundred thousand in Most of her life has been passed in her naone year. The daughter had scarcely en- tive place, Andover, engaged in literary and

THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

BY V. MALAMANI.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

HE Piazzetta and the Mole were within.

In 1751 a company of Dutch boys reppeopled with barracks of every sort resented in a most admirable way both and shape. Wild beasts, living curi- comedies and ballets in one of the booths, osities, jugglers, Punch and Judy shows, alternating them with sword tricks and legerall the unusual and strange things imag- demain, and with the performances of a ined by human zeal for money-making trick pony, a most beautiful animal. Then took up there their abode and temporary came a rhinoceros, a beast wholly new to Sesquipedalian posters, gigantic Venice and rare, indeed, in Europe, if that canvases of monstrous paintings, mon- is true which has been said, that one like it keys, parrots, distracting sounds of fifes had not been seen since the days of Emand trombones, and men attired in the queer- peror Titus, in our country at least. It came est garb, vociferating without ceasing at the from Asia, weighed 5,000 pounds and in one entrance of the booths and extolling to the day it would eat sixty pounds of hay and crowd of gapers the wonders that were shown twenty pounds of bread, and would drink fourteen pails of water. So Gradenigobecame a celebrated character among the ming in water, birds on the wing, blazing Venetians. Longhi immortalized it in one flames, and budding plants—a strange comof his glorious pictures. awaited a hedgehog; and in 1772 a live elephant, a curiosity in those times and in that cess, was reached in 1662 by a lion, tame as town, was reproduced in an engraving. The a lamb, sleek as a cat, which had figured in engraving gives on its lower edge a bit of Metastasio's "Dido" on the stage of the natural history regarding the habits of the Elector of Bavaria before making his apelephant, and underneath it adds in clear pearance in a booth of the Piazzetta, and in characters this notice: "The figure repre- Vienna had received the caresses of the sents the animal alive."

performed by tight-rope walkers. Some of title of "The Ladies' Lion." His owner, these, in 1756, gave entertainments in two Carlo Duclos, revealed the secret of his adjacent booths, built almost directly back of gentleness by telling that he had saved the the column which bears the winged lion in the lion's life in a shipwreck which occurred on Piazzetta. One evening these huts burned the coast of Sicily. All Venice went wild down. The fire damaged the column some- to see the prodigy, and it attracted people what and melted off the right wing of the even from the mainland. lion, which remained, however, on top of the says Gradenigo, "is attended by many Malcolumn. This did not hinder the booths tese dogs. One of them often mounts on from being built again the very next day, and his back while the others stand on guard at the performances being continued the same his head. Then other dogs of a different evening, as if nothing had happened. It was species appear, which, dressed like soldiers, in that same year that a patrician woman, dance English dances as though to entertain Caterina Borlini, wife of Marco Dandolo da the king of the forest." Other instances of San Fantin, "led on by youthful spirits," the lion's mildness and obedience to his massays Gradenigo, "and by exuberant condeter are narrated by the same industrious scension, wished to try her agility on a rope chronicler, who also avers that the admisstretched by the tight-rope walkers in a sion fees to see him "amount on the averbooth of the Piazzetta of Saint Mark's." But inasmuch as she had chosen the early merely mention the wise canary of the year morning hours for her unusual experiment 1766 which, by means of alphabetical tables, she found on duty a soldier of the state in-solved geographical and historical questions quisitors, who begged her most mildly to go and composed out of separate letters any home and try her dexterity in some other name whatever which those present would exhibited in a booth in 1757. He weighed spelling. It knew how to count up to thirty, 400 pounds, and was reputed the tallest man it could go through the four arithmetical in Europe. You also read in 1759 of a processes, could distinguish colors, and tell Croatian woman, twenty-five years old, who the hour and minutes on a clock. was only half an arm's length high, weighed twenty-three pounds, ate only three ounces those disorderly lovers of the human race of meat, and slept but two hours a night, who with great elegiac force and luxury of In 1760 the particular feature was a cask uniformed attendants extolled on partiwhich sent out by the same spout two kinds colored platforms the portentous effects of of liquors, and from the bung gave forth a their specifics. To these was granted the continual stream of white and red wine flow- strange privilege of settling in the square of ing together. The next year a great glass St. Mark's, perhaps because the larger space globe aroused universal astonishment, her- allowed the people to crowd together and

tells us, and it is a fact that this rhinoceros metically sealed, having within fishes swim-Similar success pound of the four principal elements.

But the climax, the ne plus ultra of succourt, together with a medal as a reward for Old letters further recount the prodigies his extraordinary docility, and the elegant age to two hundred ducats a day." I will You read of an Irish giant who was ask of it, provided it was easy and simple in

I will speak in preference of the dentists.

listen to them without injuring the business director of the laboratory. But loving a roamtraffic. The people had great faith in these ing and adventurous life, one fine day he gets colporteurs, and looked at them with the down from his professor's chair and seeks same awed simplicity with which they stood the world. Then he accepts from the Veneastonished before the lion and the magic tians the superintendency of the mines of cask. But simplicity implies sincerity, and we Tretto and Scio, but afterward travels again. need not conceal the fact that the eighteenth In 1743 a plague broke out at Verona. century seemed especially made for adven- hastened thither, did wonders, and that town turers, and that among the dentists, among in token of its gratitude made him its head the charlatans of the square, there were oc- physician. Two years passed, the fever of casionally learned men, forsooth, and uni- traveling seized him again, and he was on versally esteemed, driven to wandering by the point of betaking himself to Prussia at their strange and romantic disposition or by the invitation of Frederick II. to teach in the greed for gain and easily acquired fame. In- University of Halle. But death overtook deed this is among the most noteworthy him and he was buried with great ceremony characteristics of that century, and it would by Marshall Schulembourg, general-in-chief be an error to confound universal esteem of the Venetian army. with the great credulity of the populace. ing subjects for satire. Goldoni imitated traveled usually with a numerous train of them most happily in his patrician scenes, plays written for an evening in private houses, and he left to posterity one of these caricatures in Rubicon of the "Market of Malmantile." Covered with medals from top to Square of Malmantile:

" Behold, gentlemen, the operator. I am a physician of great worth Who brings back health to all."

philosopher, head clown, professor, who in immediately. chemistry and experimental philosophy and nigo records the case as a miracle.

Other notable men gathered in Venice for Even then the common jugglers were pleas- the carnival, and among them Trinsi, who carriages and domestics. He extracted teeth without pain, and struck the public dumb with wonder when he was in St. Mark's Square in the carnival of 1753. But having fallen desperately in love with a woman toe Rubicon thus presents himself in the whom the police were looking for on account of crimes unknown to the narrator he disappeared suddenly with her, leaving carriages, servants, and customers in the lurch. Giovanni Greci, called the Cosmopolite, But Goldini had an infirmity cured by came six years after, heralded by a great Buonafede Vitali, called the Anonymous, a blare of trumpets, and planted his barracks native of Parma, a soldier, doctor, chemist, in Venice. Crowds thronged about him He also had a retinue of the carnivals of 1728 and 1739, standing on pages and retainers, and kept twelve horses. a lofty rostrum in the square of St. Mark's, He claimed to have discovered wonderful expatiated, between four masks of the com- balms. He who had recourse to him would edy of masks and the howling of the trom- never die. And many secrets did he sell. bones, on his universal remedies, and This did not please the health officers, who answered with remarkable celerity the ques- forbade the unlawful traffic and did such intions which were put to him touching on jury to the Cosmopolite that none of his every branch of human learning. He was remedies could cure him. So he departed acquainted with all the tongues and all hastily, leaving behind him in the lagoons the countries of Europe and was the friend the memory of his horses and of a marvelof princes and illustrious men whom he ous cure. For he had healed of an inhad restored to health. Having taken his firmity, pronounced incurable by the Venedegree in medicine at Parma and com- tian disciples of Æsculapius, Don Antonio pleted his course in Cambridge Univer- Sardelli of the Paulist fathers. It is true sity, he took a second degree on being that the reverend father went into the other nominated at Palermo as public lecturer on world a fortnight after the cure, but Gradebilla.

pantaloons, the talkative lawyers, peculiarly most illustrious family. favored by the people. Likewise the ele-

women and called gnaghe, in the dialect of family. In no country could you see so those days, from the croaking that they great an abundance, so great a variety, of made, like frogs, in their efforts to imitate masks. In no country were there so many women's voices. When nurses, midwives, people capable of improvising and sustainservants, or chambermaids came along the ing a character throughout a whole evening gnaghe would run up to embrace them and with the comic force of experienced actors, fraternize with them, believing that such and with a constant and fresh stream of masks concealed some beautiful girl, while witty sayings which gave grace and tolermore frequently it hid the hairy face of a ance to their jokes and their most cruel rascal, or the shriveled up, parchment-like satires. We could fill a volume with the skin of an old woman, in gala attire for the number of carnival jokes and sarcastic sayoccasion. Here a wife or a betrayed sweet- ings. In the last days of the republic two heart would make public her disillusions, young men, disguised as lawyers, presented and would seek in the gay crowd around her themselves at the house of the illustrious the cruel one who had escaped her. There jurist Alcaimi, who lived in the passage of an elegant daughter of the sea with apron Santa Maria. He was at dinner with some and buskins would circle about with baskets friends. The maskers were ceremoniously of fish and blackbirds, stopping every mo- received and were made to sit down at the

were the mighty men of that famous carni- ment to bargain with pretended purchasers, val of Venice that fascinated the strangers to the shame of her acquaintances. Nor hurrying to it from many and distant lands, were the inhabitants of the different quarand which still palpitates with merry and ters of the town lacking, clothed most elevoluptuous life in the verses of great poets, gantly and speaking the dialect peculiar to in the canvases of illustrious painters, and that quarter. The only inhabitants who in the scintillating melodies of Paolo Bram- were not imitated by the maskers were the inhabitants of Murano, because these would At carnival time the decree which allowed not have tolerated it. And this justifies the masks on the streets was anxiously awaited, reputation of pride and vainglory which the and when it came you could see among the people of that district enjoyed at that time booths and the mass of sight-seers an army with the Venetians. Most original in his of people, parti-colored, jocund, noisy, turn- notion was Tonin Bonagrazia, a nobleman of ing and twisting, mingling and confounding Torcello, who would go about through the themselves with the common joy. Here town making long speeches and taking were the pretty flower girls, the impertinent people under his protection; sometimes harlequins, the prudent Brighellas, the grave alone, and sometimes accompanied by his

Taking themselves and the population of gant masked girl in fine waist and skirt, the the estuary off so well it was natural that the gloomy domino, and the mysterious cloaked Venetians should represent in caricature the maskers, with their white masks and full inhabitants of Friuli, Bergamo, and Padua, black mantles of silk fringed with lace which the Neapolitans and their Punch, the bragconcealed the figure so well that you could gart Spaniards, the French, English, Turks, not tell the sex of the person who had put Germans, and so on. Certain women who them on. Indeed the domino, of English inhabited San Petro di Castello made a proimportation, was but little used; but the fession of providing mask garments, and so cloak was essentially Venetian, and on ac- great were their gains that they used to lend, count of its expense was worn only by after carnival, their new ducats at the rate patricians, even down to later times, when of a hundred and fifty per cent to young its richness increased to the point of being noblemen reduced by gambling to their last farthing and incapable of drawing on their A group of men would pass by, cloaked as patrimony without the consent of their

One of them placed himself opposite to the master of the house and began to nival the people preferred bull-fights-bullharangue the guests with a readiness of fights in which both bulls and cows were speech which was truly most astonishing, used, and which had nothing in common The other kept himself still in a corner, lis- with the Spanish shows. When the desired tening, immovable and silent. When the permission had been obtained from the city talker had finished Alcaimi turned to his authorities, the bull-fighters, almost all taciturn companion and asked him to ad- butchers by trade, would build in the square vance his ideas also. But the one thus set aside for the combat a large board amquestioned gravely replied, "I am not ac-phitheater, or a great balcony made in horsecustomed to speak, but put on paper," and shoe form, with many rows of steps around seizing a roast chicken he wrapped it up in it and approached by a kind of triumphal a sheet of paper he had in his hand and car- arch, bearing on its top for a sign the head ried it off amid universal laughter and ap- of a bull. On the day before the one fixed

church until the hour of vespers. fashion the dagger. The carnival of 1719 tween cows and dogs would begin. considering the great assemblage of masked to the slaughterhouse whence they came. people, we may wonder that crimes were not vengeance, never plunder. the masses, were wont to say most happily: tions. "This people forms but one family."

Above all the many festivities of the carfor the fight the performers would choose It would be difficult to find at Venice any from the stockyards the cattle that were one who had not masked himself at some needed, eight, twelve, or twenty-four, actime during the carnival, if only on account cording to the importance of the fight. The of the facility which masking offered to go next day, the cattle being transported to the about freely everywhere, even into the pub- square, not without many amusing mishaps, lic offices, monasteries, and courts. Only the gallery being filled with eager spectaon feast days masks could not enter tors, the trumpet would sound. And behold either the square of St. Mark's nor the advancing, amid loud plaudits, two, three, But or four animals to whose horns were tied pleasing dances were improvised in the heavy ropes, held by stout fellows who Piazzetta and open spaces, and at night the would drag about the arena the placid cows, merrymakers sealed their fraternal meetings and would make all manner of gestures and among goblets, new dances, sounds and gyrations to get them angry. This attempt songs up to the break of day. Sometimes succeeded but rarely. When the procession under the noble's cloak and domino or under had ended, dogs, trained to this cruel sport, the loose shirt of Punch gleamed in sinister would set at them, and a sad struggle beleft a memory of blood behind it, so that on public in breathless attention would watch February 11 of the following year the Counthe unequal fight. If the dogs bit the cows, cil of Ten had the principal streets of the then the butchers would pound them off. city illuminated, and ordered the heads of If the cows became assailants, then casks police to circulate at night with eight armed would be rolled among their legs to hinder men in the service of public security. them from gaining headway. And so the Nevertheless, when we think of the peculiar spectacle would continue until the cattle, topography of Venice, its area all cut up unresisting from weakness, would cease to with narrow, long, and lonesome streets, and afford further sport, and would be led back

Such were some of the sights attendant more frequent. The crimes, such as they on the carnival of Venice. The public feswere, had generally for their object private tivities, the simple sports of the people, the Rarely were romantic aspect of the city, all combined to strifes among the populace the outgrowth of offer to strangers, dilettanti, and artists the disputes and lawsuits. So the counts of the dreamed-of paradise of happiness, pleasure, North, marveling at the unusual docility of emotions, and new and unexpected fascina-But this primitive state could not long endure. Soon laziness, over-refinement, and skepticism, invading the ranks of republic, thirty years later, ceased to exist, the people as well as the educated classes, the carnival, though perhaps as gay and weakened and destroyed the whole-souled wild in appearance as ever, had lost that enjoyment which characterized this especial undercurrent of contented independence noted a certain decadence, and when the excellence.

Already in 1767 Gradenigo which had been its principal source of

CHINESE LABOR UNIONS IN AMERICA.

BY WALTER N. FONG.

unions on this coast the most important are gods, he notifies the members of meetings, the unions of the laundrymen, the cigar- and he must have tea and tobacco ready in makers, the shoemakers, the jean-clothes the hall while the meeting is in session. tailors, and the ladies' underwear manufac- The term of each office is one year. turers. There are many others of minor officers are elected by the members at large. importance besides these mentioned here, but it seems unnecessary for us to go into eight inches long and two inches wide—as details as to each one of them.

urer and a janitor.

the Cigar-makers' Union is to communicate when he sees one of them. between the Americans and the union in all

THE writer will now ask his reader to the union. The duty of the janitor of one examine with him the Chinese labor union is the same as that of another. He unions on the Pacific coast. Of the takes care of the headquarters and the

Each union has some wooden slats about many as there are members in the union. As to the organization of these unions, Each slat contains the following words: the Cigar-makers' Union has a president- "A meeting at 8 o'clock p. m. One dollar secretary-treasurer, an interpreter, an agent fine for delinquency or absence." When a in each cigar factory, and a headquarters meeting is to be called the janitor diskeeper, or janitor. Each of the other tributes these slats to the members, and unions has only a president-secretary-treas- when the time of the meeting comes they count the slats instead of calling a roll. It The functions of the president-secretary- is not uncommon for a member who neither treasurer are about the same in all unions. wishes to attend the meeting nor to pay the He is to preside at all meetings, to keep all fine to ask some one to present his slat for money accounts, record important transac- him. Should any person have the idea that tions of his union, and collect all dues and the Chinese strictly enforce parliamentary fines. He is generally the chairman of the law, especially the rules of order, in their executive committee. The interpreter of meetings, he will be sadly disappointed

It is customary among the Chinese in transactions. The reason why this union America to worship their dead at the grave has a permanent interpreter while others twice or thrice a year, in spring, summer, have not is because the majority of the and autumn. On such occasions each cigar-makers work for American employers, member is expected to contribute a small while the members of the other unions work sum of money for the expenses. They for their own countrymen. The agent in always have one or more whole roasted each cigar factory is to act as interpreter pigs to feed the ghosts of their friends, and for the workmen and to superintend them. they apportion the roasted pork among the If any dispute arise either between the members afterward. The amount which employer and workmen or between the a member contributes is according to his workmen themselves, it is the duty of ability to give. This contribution is comthe interpreter to report the exact story to pulsory for those who are working at the time when the festival occurs, but is volun- settled by the union at a meeting, or if the tary for those who are not working at the matter is too trivial for calling a meeting, time. Besides these they have other then the president may settle it for them. festivals to celebrate, such as New Year's The fourth and last object is to keep up and the days of birth and death of certain wages. gods. To celebrate the day of birth or contributes money for a banquet.

this afterward to ten. wished to enter this union than any other, headquarters of the union. washing. Soon after this period "white" longer have the monopoly of the trade.

of the laws, customs, and language of this will be punished accordingly. against an employer who employs non- who caught him, as reward. union men to work with them, and resist

The administration of each of the unions death of its particular god, each trade-union differs from that of others, because each union has its own peculiar business inter-The unions require every apprentice to course with "white" people and they must become a member of the union for that adopt their methods to suit their purpose. particular trade. The Cigar-makers' Union The method which the Cigar-makers' Union charges five dollars as the admission fee uses to carry on a strike is typical. When of membership. The Laundrymen's Union there is any controversy between the emformerly charged thirty dollars, but lowered ployer (white) and the employees (Chinese), Before the restric- in any manufactory, the agent in that estabtion of Chinese immigration, more Chinese lishment will report the controversy to the Then the union and there was no "white" laundry to com- will call a meeting to appoint a committee pete with them. But since the Chinese to investigate the case. If the committee Exclusion Bill of 1882 passed, fewer China- find that the employer is in the wrong and men have come from China, therefore fewer will not recognize it, a strike will be have wished to enter into the trade of declared. But if the case be otherwise, the dispute will be settled without unnecessary laundries came into existence everywhere trouble. While a strike is going on, no in California, and the Chinese could no member should go back to work before the controversy is settled. If the workmen in As to the objects of the Chinese-Ameriany factory go on a strike without reporting can unions, one of the most important is to it to the union, they go at their own risk. protect their members from being wronged The agent must report the true facts to the by the white people. Indeed many of the union according to his best knowledge of "so-called" Americans took advantage of the case at the time of his report. And if the fact that the Chinese were ignorant it be proved to the contrary afterward, he

country, and cheated them in every possible Whenever there is a non-unionist working The Chinese must therefore have with the members of the union, the union some organization in order to bring suits at men must leave their places until the nonlaw against these wrongdoers. The next unionist is expelled. If any member try to important object is to unite in a body conceal a non-union man among the unionagainst other Chinese who may take away ists on account of friendship or family ties, their work. In regard to this object, they and if he be caught, he is to be fined ten do about the same as the European or dollars. Of the ten dollars, five go to the American labor unions, they go on a strike treasury of the union and five go to the one

A member should not himself go around the non-unionists with physical force, if to the factories and ask for work. He must necessary, while a strike is going on. A report to the union the fact that he is out third object is to settle disputes among of work, and depend on members who are their own members. They sometimes have working to bring intelligence from the quarrels over the customs or rules of their factories where workmen are needed. union, or over the question of wages. In Thus, the headquarters of the union is also such cases the disagreements are to be an employment office for its members. If

are working there to get more men for him, the workmen must report this fact at the union's office before they introduce the new men. When an employer discharges any one, he must pay him for his work even on the day of discharge, if he has made as many as fifty cigars. In short, all actions union before they are taken.

The members of the Laundrymen's Union arrange so as to divide the territory for location of their laundries and for business. In San Francisco the laundries in that part of the city which the Chinese call "Spanish town" will not come into the city proper to get customers, nor those in the city proper go to "Spanish-town" for their business. Thus they divide the territory for business.

The division of territory for the location of their shops is the most curious thing to one who is unaccustomed to the Chinese way of conducting business. The rules by which locations are made lawful in the eyes of the union are elaborately written in the constitution and by-laws. A laundry must be situated so that there shall be ten doors between it and any other laundry. When there is more than one house in the same yard and there is but one gate leading from the street they sometimes actually earn what they reinto the yard, only one door is counted; but ceive from the laundry in which they live. if there are two gates leading from the street into the yard, two doors are reckoned. A United States at will, many joined this launlevel roof it is a door; but if it has a "shed- end of each year. roof" and no swinging door, it counts noththem all.

bine to crush the new man out. out that a non-union laundry has been started him board and lodging. (they call it an unlawful laundry), they first

the employer of a factory want those who he does not listen to them, then they meet and arrange that each union laundry is to take the clothes of one of the new laundry's customers for half price or even for nothing for a month or so. By this method they often force the new laundryman to give up his business. Of course each of the old laundries can afford to take one customer must be reported at the headquarters of the for nothing for a time, while the new one cannot afford to work for all his customers for nothing for any length of time.

> The rules of the union do not permit the laundries to keep non-unionists to work, except in cases where a permanent employee leaves his work for sickness or other causes, when a non-unionist can take his place for a short time. If any member is, without his knowledge, working for a laundry which does not belong to the union, he must leave the place by giving the employer a week's notice, as soon as he is informed of the fact that he is working for a non-unionist. Only the wives of the laundry-owners can help about mending, cooking, etc., in the laundry.

> The unemployed unionists can always have their board and sometimes their lodging at any laundry. But whenever they do get their board and lodging from a laundry they generally help that laundry a little.

When the Chinese could come into the stable whose door faces the street and whose dry-worker's union annually, and the union's roof is gabled will be counted as one door income was so great from admission fees or house, or if it has a swinging door and a that each member received a dividend at the

Furthermore the constitution and by-laws ing. There are many more such rules as of this union provide that among the memthese, but the space is too limited to write bers no one shall underbid another's business; if one laundry does a family's wash-When a man wants to open a laundry and ing for three dollars, another can not come does not wish to join the union, because if and do the work for two dollars and a half. he do join he cannot find a suitable location The time of apprenticeship is three months, according to its rules, the unionists will com- at the end of which period the apprentice There are receives thirty dollars from the laundry in instances of this description within the writ- which he serves his apprenticeship. And durer's knowledge. When the union men find ing these months the laundry also furnishes

The Shoemakers' Union also aims to keep tell the owner to close up his laundry. If non-union men from working with its mem-

members work somewhat on the tenement forcing the law of the land are so radically plan, that is, each doing the work in his own different from those of the Anglo-Saxon race. room, aims to keep the non-unionists from In China, to go to law is looked upon with being able to get any work. Their wages dread, and anything that reaches the court of are generally very high, but so very irregu- a magistrate is considered as a very important lar that their average is quite low.

a few important points as follows: The rested for disturbing the peace, while in origin of the unions in China seems to have China no one thinks anything of it. been strongly influenced by the clan system ing been, perhaps, arrested and fined for and the ever-present strife between labor and capital. The objects of their organization are regarded with indifference by the law and to defend labor from imposition and competition and to render mutual aid among the members of the unions by giving each other intelligence of employment and material assistance. The most interesting characteristics of these unions are their extremely specialized nature, and their coöperative plan of life, wages, and The methods by which the unions defend their interests are, to employ force to fight against other unions, to strike against the employers, and to regulate the apprenticeship system.

differences and the resemblances between the unions in China and those in America. they do in China. with this. country do not intend to live here permabers in this country endeavor to compete and daughters." under American laws, and they do not specialize so much as they do in China. semblances are to be found in the origin, ob- China as well as in this country, though jects, and cooperative nature of the unions there are many employers belonging to the in either country.

bers in the factories. Since a few years ago, points of the unions in America differ from when a factory has no work for any of its those in China. The reason that they do employees it must supply them board with- not fight so much in this country as they do out charge until it has work for them to do. in China is because the Chinese notion of The Jean-Clothes Makers' Union, whose law and justice and their method of enmatter. But in this country, if they have a Now we may sum up the subject by noting loud quarrel in the street they will be arsome of their doings which would have been custom of China, they not only refrain from fighting so much, but also endeavor to compete in the industrial arena under the American law.

In this country the shortening of the term of apprenticeship, the modification of its whole system, and the small specialization of the unions, are due first to the fact that most of the Chinese expect to go back to China as soon as they can accumulate a small fortune, and next to the fact that they have gained the new idea from the Americans In summing up the subject of the Chinese that each individual is only responsible to labor unions in America, we are to note the himself. If a Chinaman can find regular employment he can accumulate a small fortune of a few hundred dollars in a few years, In the United States they do not fight as so to require him to serve a three-years' term Of course the vigilance of apprenticeship is out of question. of the American law has everything to do China they literally compel an apprentice to The modification of the appren- do this and to do that, but in America, if ticeship is, without doubt, influenced by the they do not treat the apprentice well the latfact that most of the Chinese coming to this ter will leave them, saying: "We are in a country where each individual is supposed nently, and by the atmosphere of American to look after his own interest; even the parindividual independence. The union mem- ents have no control over their grown sons

In closing, we might mention the fact that The re- organization among the employers exists in same union as their employees among the It is, perhaps, interesting to note how some Chinese population in the United States.

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

[July 5.]

He trusteth on God; let him deliver him now, if mockery. he desireth him: for he said, I am the Son of God. -Matt. xxvii.. 43.

thwarted in their evil designs in intimida- of reconciliation with the Father. ting others from doing that which they belation of truth.

the power of Israel's King.

this and completed the work laid upon him Jesus. he was now willing to lay down his life as a the works he had done.

to say, "not my will but thine be done.".

clothed is insensible to the thrusts of the of hard-hearted, sinful men.

poisoned arrows of malice, hatred, scorn, or

This calm demeanor, this patient bearing of trials must ever have influence, and in HE subject embraced in this text is the case of Jesus we find that one of the ofthat of mockery—one that all can fenders crucified beside him, who, as Matunderstand as having been at some thew tells us, reviled Jesus at first, accordperiod or another brought close home to us. ing to Luke became penitent, perhaps from This seems to have been a favorite method witnessing his patient suffering, and beused in all ages of the world to vanquish sought Jesus to remember him when coming those who were seeking the right. Espe- into his kingdom—a most pointed instance cially has it often been the last and chosen of how entering into the suffering of another weapon used by those who have been tenders the heart and brings us into a state

A modern writer, referring to the suffering lieve to be in accord with the highest reve- of Jesus, says: "It is true that his suffering saves us from sin and its penalties, if our The arrows fired from this imaginary cita- hearts are so touched by the love which del often rebound against those using them this suffering manifests that we come to to their convincement or destruction. Go- God and are thus truly reconciled to him by liah scorned the efforts of a David, but he the death of his Son." Being so reconciled, knew not of the armor in which David was Paul says "we shall be saved by his life." clad. He wrought terror in the hearts of Jesus lived as never man lived; he taught the hosts of Israel, but could not withstand as never man taught; and when suffering the strength of a shepherd boy clothed with the most excruciating torture on the cross he breathed an earnest prayer for the for-The Jews reviled Jesus but he reviled not giveness of his wicked persecutors. A again. They persecuted him but he re- great revolution was introduced into the sented not. Jesus declared that he came religious world by the humble earthly to bear witness to the truth, and having done career, the sufferings and teachings of

His was a noble work. His was a high seal to the testimonies he had borne and to and holy calling. His was a divine purpose. Hence he relied upon a divine His crowning victory had been achieved power, and from this source sought strength some hours before, when in his favorite to accomplish his mission. His earthly life secluded haunts of Gethsemane he held was short, his career as a public minister through the spirit of prayer such sweet seemed but a day; and now we are brought communion with his Father as enabled him to a point where we are to see these close from the view of the outward eye. Anointed The spirit of the divine in the human eyes had long before seen and pens had triumphed over the will of the human, written that such a fearless teacher, living making it one with the Father's will, and to such a pure, unsullied life, could not long the world was shown that a spirit thus continue his ministration in a world so full

Scripture was to be fulfilled, not simply be- to Moses in the desert and on the mount, cause it had been written as such, but as to Elisha at the mouth of Horeb's Cave, the result of the combined action of evil- that supported Daniel in his trials, that designing men which the prophet foresaw. anointed the spirit of Isaiah, that qualified

however. A traitor had betrayed, a weak, coasts of Cesarea Philippi and on the housevacillating ruler had condemned on false top, that met the spirit of John in Patmos accusations, and now the soldiery had al- and Paul on the road to Damascus, dwelt most completed their part in this horrible in its fullness in Jesus Christ, and in the tragedy, but before life was extinct Jesus trying hour in which we have found him he declared, "It is finished." The work laid realized as David did that "in God's presupon him had been accomplished; the seed ence is fullness of joy," and it enabled him had been sown in hands prepared for its to utter those beautiful words of resignareception, and others had been anointed tion, "Father, into thy hands I commend to carry on the work.

"The veil of the temple was rent in twain from top to bottom" is an expression full of meaning and consolation to every earnest, seeking Christian, and whether we accept this as the record of a literal fact or as an entirely figurative expression, the lesson is the same.

When the old Jewish tabernacle was erected at Sinai and the Ark of the Cove- Jesus almost all those who were openly his nant containing the law was deposited in friends, and had proved that their faith, the Holy of Holies, a curtain, or veil, was however exalted it might be, as yet lacked one placed before it, and into the sanctuary no noble quality—that which was later to make: one was allowed to enter except the high many of them willing to suffer persecution. and ceremony and held communion with one, however, who had not been openly a. God, delivering the messages thus received follower of Jesus—a man of high position to the people, who looked upon him as the who in the council had opposed the action chosen messenger through whom they re- by which Jesus was condemned-who now ceived the commands of God. This form came forward to beg the body of Jesus and' was continued through several centuries, to lay it tenderly away in the tomb which, and when the temple was built on Moriah according to custom, he had prepared forit was continued there, and so existed dur- himself. This action of Joseph involved ing the life and at the death of Jesus. This great sacrifice; for it not only proclaimed was to be done away with. The law as him as a sympathizer with the Nazarene, a schoolmaster was to bring men to Christ; seriously endangering his position and inthen its power ceased. God in his abound- fluence in the community, but to take part ing mercy made this wonderful revelation in a burial at any time made one unclean of himself through the medium of a human for seven days and defiled everything with life, and it was thus clearly exemplified that which he came in contact, and therefore the no veil or hindrance stood between the burial of Jesus not only made it impossible ever ready to reveal himself in the hearts of the Passover, but involved his seclusion men.

power and wisdom of God. The power Joseph of Arimathea. that spoke to Abraham at Ur in Chaldea, Human nature is so various, the imper-

God's plans were not to be thus thwarted, John the Baptist, that spoke to Peter at the my spirit."

[July 12.]

And Joseph took the body and wrapped it in a clean linen cloth and laid it in his own new tombwhich he had hewn out in the rock; and he rolled a great stone to the door of the tomb and departed. -Matt. xxvii., 59-60.

The hour of final trial had driven from He retired here with much form and even death for their Master. There was Father and each seeking soul, but he was for Joseph to take part in the great feast of during the entire week. There is a lesson So "the veil is done away in Christ," the to be learned from the noble action of

fections as well as the excellences of indi- alive to that quickening influence of the vidual character are so different, that they Divine Spirit that we are made conscious of are manifested under wholly different cir- the bright and shining presence which illucumstances. The Great Teacher found no mines our souls. difficulty in selecting twelve disciples to follow him closely and to be his ambassadors. Of these, eleven were faithful in the end, though we know of only one who followed his Master to the cross. The twelve would doubtless have been unwilling to the service which may be ours.

spices, and notwithstanding the fact that eternity of goodness. Nicodemus shared with Joseph in these pounds of myrrh and aloes with which to go to Emmaus, probably their home. apostles.

"Who shall roll away the stone?" and were have but one subject and the stranger who surprised to "see the stone rolled back," and more surprised to see the empty tomb, which burdened their hearts and made and to hear an angel, whose appearance was faithful women with such saddened hearts subject of their talk he reproached them

Fear not; go tell my brethern that they depart into Galilee, and there shall they see me.-Matt.

Having done to the uttermost whatever count Joseph as one of them, but when the lies in our power to minister to the sick or time of great trial came they all, except the sorrowing—even to the performing of John, forsook their Lord, while Joseph was the last sad duties for the bodies of our ready to use all his influence, to spend his beloved—we shall find peace and joy enter wealth, to give the tomb he had prepared the soul and the voice of the spirit shall be for himself-in short, to do all he could to heard confirming our faith in its indestrucperform the service which perhaps no one tibility. We have seen that the flesh is of else could give. The lesson for us is that earth and must die, and it remains for us to we must not judge those who do not come improve the life—the character—that passes forward at the time or in the manner we eventually onward, beyond earthly vision, would expect, but be sure we do not fail in We can love and trust God and his blessed promises and strive to follow more closely It was the custom in ancient times to em- the example of the Christ whose "lifting balm the bodies of the dead with aromatic up" we fully believe points the way to an

In the afternoon of that first day of the reverential offices, and brought a hundred week two of the disciples left Jerusalem to embalm the body of Jesus, yet a few faithful events of the three days had wearied and women followers came early in the morning distracted the minds of the disciples, and bringing additional spices with which to the reports of his resurrection, of the empty anoint the body. Chief among these, and grave, of his being seen of some—reports the first mentioned in each of the four gos- contradicted by others—all this with their pels, was Mary Magdalene—she who fig- disappointment, their sense of grievous loss ured as prominently among the honorable and personal bereavement, and the conwomen of her time as did Peter among the fusion of the crowd, made these two anxious to escape from Jerusalem to the On their way they had been wondering quiet of their own homes. Their talk could joined them could not but notice the sorrow itself as audible in their tones as it was as lightning, address them: "Why seek ye visible in their appearance and their manthe living among the dead?" If like these ner. When they had explained to him the we search for Christ, we shall surely find with their lack of understanding, "and him. Although he will not appear to our beginning at Moses and the Prophets" he physical eyes nor his voice be heard by the took up the passages of the Hebrew scripoutward ear, yet we will be conscious of his tures which were understood to be prophpresence and recognize within us the voice ecies of the Messiah and showed their of the living Christ. It is only when we are application to the life and death of Jesus.

He showed them the nature of the kingdom rich experiences which may come to each of Christ and that their trust "that it had and all of us, convincing and strengthening been he which should have redeemed us. That we know them to be purely Israel" was only mistaken as to what sort spiritual—though often very distinct and of redemption it was to be. If our Chris- real-does not in any degree lessen the tianity were based upon miracle, if we value of the experience or its power to supbelieved that the resurrection of Jesus is port and sustain under severe trial. We the one great demonstration of his Messiah- recognize the command just as plainly to ship, and that without it his mission would "go forth and preach the Gospel" as though have failed, then the chief lesson to be the words were spoken in the outward ear. drawn would be the manner of his revela- Many times when we attempt to explain tion and the circumstances by which it was why we feel the call to be so binding upon confirmed.

tianity is made evident by the witness of not. The disciples especially stood in need God in our own hearts, by the voice of the of strong evidence to their minds that his indwelling Christ. The great lesson to be crucifixion did not end all, but was in learned here is that which the two disciples accordance with prophecy, because they had been so slow to learn—which they had were to be witnesses to all the world at a failed to gather even from the lips of the time when it required great courage to meet Great Teacher himself as he spoke to them the trials that would beset their pathway. in life, and which they learned imperfectly, no doubt, from the stranger as they walked forth and labor, they were to "tarry at Jeruto Emmaus. We have the experience of salem until they received the power from nineteen centuries to guide us, and yet do on high." This is the foundation for an we not need the same lesson? Are we not important belief—that we receive the divine slow to learn the nature of the heavenly command now indicating when and where kingdom?

have come, apparently according as their for the divine anointing to qualify us for the needs have made it necessary, or to prepare service, whatever it may be. Only when them for some difficult mission requiring the Holy Spirit has possession of us can we great consecration. Paul says in Cor. II., rightly do the Father's work. 2, that such an experience came to him, but whether he was lifted out of himself and saw it only with his spiritual eye or whether he saw it in his natural body he could not tell, but he understood things which it was not possible for him to utter, and which he felt others would be loth to believe. He has left it on record that he deemed the revelations of unspeakable value and so clear and plain that he ever afterward truthfulness of their statement that they believed he actually saw Jesus of Nazareth. had seen Jesus. In great mercy Jesus gave Somewhat similar testimony has been borne him the desired proof without which he at various times by scattered individuals. would not believe that the words of the The intrinsic value of the experience lies in Master whom he had devotedly loved were its power to convince beyond all possibility true and had been fulfilled in the sight of of doubting, and in this lies the value of the remaining ten disciples. Jesus, with their testimony to us.

us, others are at a loss to understand how But we believe that the truth of Chris- we have heard the voice when they have

Although he commanded them to go we are to work, and lest we do harm by To some few persons peculiar experiences running ahead of our guide we must wait

Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed.—John xx., 29.

The character of Thomas is one not infrequently met with. Although he had been with the other disciples for a long time and was presumably in full accord with them, he seems to have questioned the his accustomed gentleness and considera-We of to-day find our greatest help in the tion for the feelings of those to whom it vet have believed."

beyond its proper limit.

their Father in Heaven.

worship the Father, but in spirit and in the Friends' Firstday-School Lessons.

was necessary to administer a rebuke, said, truth." The great temple at Jerusalem "Blessed are they that have not seen and would no longer stand between them and the true worship of God. Jesus had always The history of all advancement has been embraced the daily occurrences to teach the same. Some few persons have seen the most important spiritual truths, and the first faint glimmer of truth before the lesson impressed at this time was no excepmajority. Progress has ever been marked tion to this rule. All night they had toiled by the suffering of the pioneers in the new and yet there were no fruits; their toil movement, and this cannot be changed had been in vain. In the work he had until those who "see the light" learn to be bequeathed to them he knew there would patient, remembering that those in the rear be many times—indeed this would perhaps have no right to move forward until God, be their general experience—that there not man, gives them the signal, and those would be no apparent result from their in the rear acknowledge that a perception labor. They must not depend alone on of the truth comes to the few first, and their own efforts or skill or knowledge, but candidly and fairly listen and consider remember whence all true wisdom comes. when the earnest spirit of one who they And when this divine wisdom is rightly know has ever sought to be faithful is seen understood and applied, the results are sure to be deeply exercised. Let us neither to follow. How many of his disciples undervalue conservatism nor yet uphold it to-day are cast down and discouraged. because they cannot see any fruits-because The revelations of truth come to him who they toil apparently to no purpose? If in is lowly and sincere of heart. It is a sig- the gray mists that surround us at such nificant fact that the disciples on this times we can dimly discern a Presence we occasion did not recognize him by his out- know not, telling us to "cast the net on the ward form, for it is recorded that they other side," how often we are surprised at "knew not that it was Jesus" when they the result, and we know that it is the first saw him. It was the manifestations of Master who has come to our assistance. It the power of the Spirit that dwelt in him may be with us as with the disciples, the which revealed him to them. It was also beloved Master will bid us break our fast of great moment to them that he should and come dine with him. He will give us have made them feel his presence after bread and fish, the symbols of that which their return to Galilee, so far from the gives strength and warmth to the soul, and scene of his separation from them. Hence- from this nourishment which he gives in forth they would know that wherever they abundance to his true disciples will come might be there was always opportunity for the courage to continue our labors in faiththem, even when about their daily tasks, to fulness, thanksgiving, and praise, assured hold communion with their Master and with that all is well. In the work in which Jesus himself was engaged—"fishing for The time had come for them to realize men"—may we take this lesson home, and the force of his words, "neither on this ever cast the net according to the Master's mountain nor yet at Jerusalem shall men bidding. - Arranged by Ellen Teas frame

IN THE SHADOW OF THE GUILLOTINE.

BY ELEANOR LAMBEC.

I. prisons of Paris were being emptied and prayers. by the guillotine, and a stream of blood was flowing wide and deep enough to color all subsequent French history, a child was born in Normandy. Of all the happy people in the world that morning the happiest were Honoré Olier and his wife Rosa; for the attainment of the heart's desire, after years of deferred hope, is the gladdest moment of Not once during the ten years since their marriage had Madame failed annually to decorate the statue of the Blessed Mother in the chapel at Havre, praying fervently for the accomplishment of an eager longing. And once, when hope had nearly forsaken her, she had taken the longer pilgrimage to Rouen to pray there for the Virgin's inter-After this her faith was quickcession. ened, but it failed again as the time lengthened: had the Madonna lost sympathy with childless mothers? Never; and Rosa hastily crossed herself in exorcism of the devil suggesting such infidelity. But, nevertheless, her breast continued to fluctuate between hope and despair.

It would not be expected that Honoré time at confessions, when the fish had are curses in these days of war and famine." proven unusually plentiful and his earnings blessings he craved a son. Honoré had infancy. In addition to the wealth of paternity ready and golden head. self? This brave Rudolf could not be happy him well and beautiful as when he left.

even in Valhalla with none to inherit his EARLY a quarter of a century before name or prowess. So Honoré, with this that frightful September when the twofold motive, shared his wife's disquiet

> But now—blessed be God!—the prayers were answered, for there lay on the bed beside its mother another Olier, large and well-formed, giving promise of rivaling the splendid physique of his forefathers.

"By Our Lady!" exclaimed the father, bending ecstatically above him, "he is too beautiful to be called by my name or thy brother's, wife. He shall be named for the great king.

"Louis he is then," Rosa answered smil-

How Honoré and Rosa could be so ridiculously happy over the advent of a baby was a puzzle to their neighbors, whose houses were overflowing with mouths to feed. They even dared suggest it was a subject for mourning rather than rejoicing. plainer speech than the rest declared: "It is only another animal to be taxed or conscripted. You will have to work the harder now to furnish his keep, and when you are old and need his help, behold! he is hurried off to die fighting in Germany or the Low Countries. No, no "-the old peasant shook would be equally importunate; yet many a his head sorrowfully—"even our children

Such foreboding did not cast a shadow more than he expected, he had slipped an over the tiny home where the baby thrived extra franc into the father's hand, with a and each day developed new graces to inhalf-uttered explanation that above all earthly toxicate his worshipers with the beauty of Honoré, all day away with his more than ordinary reason for this desire. nets, had constantly in mind his child's face And not seldom as the to be lavished upon his child, he had un-vesper bell sounded clear over the calming common cause for wishing to perpetuate his waters and he turned his eyes landward to Fisherman though he was, could he repeat the evening prayer, that same face not boast ancestors who came to Normandy shut out heaven itself. Affrighted at his with the first Northmen-one of them be- sacrilege he would anxiously hurry home, in ing chief henchman of Rollo the Bold him- fear that God had taken his boy, only to find

sang and chattered continually to the baby fered adding greatly to her irritation. if he waked; and if he slumbered she was busy fashioning his little garments, weaving mother." in with every stitch a thousand fancies and ambitions.

For she was far more covetous and ambitious and worldly-wise than her husband. While he, reassured concerning the extinction of his race, loved the little Louis entirely for himself and the present, she looked to the future as well. They agreed he should learn all the village priest could teach, and pursue his studies still further. And Rosa, peasant-bred to believe all things possible to majestic castles in Spain sprang from her ago, and live on the sea." Some day her boy fertile imagination. might fill high posts, and—and her wishes fathered many fond hopes, and land. Here is a chance to be something." in planning his future she was transformed from a peasant to a princess.

mother had serious doubts of the realization him to bed." of these hopes. Not that he was disobedient or unruly; she almost wished he would re-herself for her harsh words, and bent above ble to be understood by those not in the se- Rouen. cret of her unrestrained ambitions. The she murmured. priest's unqualified praise would have deother qualities if he would come off victor ends. quited then than now.

and did not return until the stars were out.

"And now where hast thou been?" Rosa deeds.

D-July.

Rosa had no more lonely hours, for she asked impatiently, the anxiety she had suf-

"Out in a boat Philippe loaned me,

"Alone? Savior in heaven! thou wilt be drowned."

"I was not afraid. Father has taught me to manage the boat, and I hardly ventured beyond the river's mouth."

"Then thou wast not fishing?"

" No."

"What then?"

"Nothing. I started to follow father, but if toil and self-denial made it possible should the sky and the water were so beautiful that I guided the boat into a tiny channel between the rocks, and lay there. Oh, mother, the educated, could foresee no obstacle to have you never noticed how beautiful the his success. It was still told of Louis le clouds are and what music the waves make Grand that he preferred statesmen of hum-lapping against the rocks? I never thought ble or middle birth; and if his successors how late it was. I should like to be a did the same? Dreams couleur de rose and sailor, as father says his people were long

> "Yes, a pair of fools you and your father Thus are, in your craze for water. Give me the

"Hush, hush, wife," interrupted Honoré good-naturedly; "thy tongue often wags un-But as Louis' character developed his duly. Give the child his supper and put

After he was asleep the mother reproached bel against her authority, or in some way him in an ecstasy of love. Had any other manifest the stubbornness she deemed es- mother so beautiful a boy? With the yellow sential to getting on in the world. She hair clustering about his forehead, his beauwould not have expressed it thus. Indeed tiful eyes, whose size and fullness she could she could not analyze her feelings at all; note beneath the closed lids, and his shapely but she was conscious of an undercurrent of features he was like the picture of the boy dissatisfaction and disappointment impossi- Christ she had seen in the cathedral at "My sweet child! how fair he is,"

But when the morrow and the morrow lighted another mother, yet she had discern- came she was just as impatient that ment enough to perceive the demand for she could not form his nature to meet her Blithe as a bird when on the sea in the contest for worldly honors. Simple or in the forest, he grew diffident in the truthfulness and ability were no more re- presence of humankind. He did not like other boys: they tormented the animals he One summer day, on some holiday of the loved, and laughed at his fancies. He was church, he went away early in the morning happier alone. Then all day he might dream of genii and heroes and valorous

But the time came when the positive in ceeded visions.

open door in a frenzy that amazed his mother. She looked aghast at his white face, the mouth drawn, and his gray eyes her presence he walked the floor, crying, "It is so/horrible! so horrible!"

"Calm thyself and tell me what is wrong, Louis," his mother commanded.

The impatience of her tones recalled him; he looked at her in a dazed manner as though trying to withdraw his faculties from the scene he had left. "What do you say, mother?"

"I say, what has happened that thou and frighten me out of my wits? thou seen a ghost in thy daydreams?"

He was near manhood now, and the taunt went home. "My dreams are over. know not how I shall sleep again, day or me! What would become of my wife and night."

"Do tell me quickly what is wrong."

woods with my book. Directly Jean Matthieu came along dragging a slain deer. 'What luck is this?' I said. 'Has the duke appointed you one of his keepers, Jean? And does he entertain the king to-day?'

tongue, boy! I and mine will dine on king's meat to-day. My children are crying My wife is starving. for bread. We have for me to strike it. Sacre! I had to turn afire with indignation and abhorrence. my head as I did so.' 'Because it was not yours to kill?' 'No! I was sorry for the his parents' plans for his education. He poor brute. But my children are starving.' had just reached the limit of what the curé 'If you are caught, what then?' 'I shall be could teach, and was shortly to go to Rouen beaten, but my children will have full stom- to pursue his studies. With the revelation achs. Hush, fool! You have never been a of the squalor and wretchedness about him father nor gone hungry.' 'Forgive me,' I he declared he would not go, he could not cried, 'and hurry on with your meal.'

"I could not read afterward—little chilhis nature awakened, and practicality suc- dren starving! Remembering the service .father had rendered the duke I resolved to One day he rushed down the narrow go to him boldly and ask work for Jean. street and flung himself through his father's But I was too late. Oh, my God! my God! already they were preparing to hang him."

"Hang him?"

"Yes, and no man dared resist. black with their fierce fire. Unconscious of he reached home one of Monseigneur's men saw him and hurried him away. They met the duke out driving. 'Who is this?' he asked. 'One of your people my lord' the man answered; 'I caught him carrying a deer into his house, and recognized your favorite Sappho.' 'Dead?' 'Yes, my lord, he had slain her.' The duke was pale with rage. 'Take him away,' he cried; 'let him be hanged within an hour.'

"Even the keeper was astonished, and shouldst tear into the house in such fashion poor Jean threw himself at his seignior's Hast feet: 'Not that-oh, God!-not that! Let me be beaten. I did not wish to kill the hind, but it came so close, and my children I are starving. For Christ's sake, don't kill children?'

"Monseigneur looked at him scornfully: "Oh, mother, it is so dreadful. This 'There are too many such rabble now; let morning I strolled out into Monseigneur's them die. My pretty Sappho!' Then angrily to the keeper, 'If he be alive in an hour, you pay for it, villain.'

"I went with one of the men to tell his wife. Oh, mother! mother! such misery. We must help them. Send them my share "He turned on me fiercely: 'Hold your of food now. It will do me good to go hungry; I shall know how to sympathize with the very poor.'

This tragedy revolutionized Louis' life. eaten nothing to-day. I went to the chateau Similar scenes were not unknown before, to plead for work, but the servants ran me but they had not penetrated his dreamland. away. Coming through the forest I saw this Now the hideousness of the situation was hind. It was gentle and came close enough disclosed in full, and his whole soul was

> The primary result was the frustration of go. Perhaps the very suddenness of the

there will be four arms to manage the boat distrait and looking for misery." and the nets. I am sorry to disappoint you and my mother and myself, but scholarship too bad thy only child is not more to thy is not for me. Time is too precious to be liking, but I fear I am a sad creature, too thus used."

The sheer delight of having his son with Rosa's chagrin was unbounded.

her neighbors.

"Why not? Could he do better than fol- Take her to the dance to-night. low his father and holy St. Peter?" Rosa were built for dancing as well as other lads'." answered insolently.

of the soreness already there. But entreaty mother. and scolding and lamentation had no effect for me." in changing Louis' determination. His worldly ambition!

plained briefly and grimly.

join other discontented ones; but few were were well-nigh identical. Thus the cycle went round, and under the papal chair itself. tension to which it roused him Louis grew stern and desperate.

youths!" his mother lamented. "Armand world. The worm turned; the Third Estate,

revelation made his sense of responsibility and François and Felix are gay and happy keener. "No, father," he said, "hereafter with their sweethearts, but thou art always

> "My dear mother," he answered, "it is far gone to amend."

"Thy heart is well enough; it is thy ways him tempered Honoré's disappointment, but that grieve me," she rejoined. "Thou couldst be happy too if thou wouldst en-"So Louis is going to be nothing but a gage in young people's amusements. There fisherman after all, Rosa?" sneered one of is Anne Isnard; she looks at thee kindly, and there is not a prettier girl in the parish. Thy legs

He shook his head. "I would that I Yet for all her bold tongue the thrust could take the world lightly as thou dost, but pierced deep, and hurt the more because I cannot. I think you do not understand, Dancing and sweethearts are not

"Never mind, sir, thy sweetheart is waitmother was discovering that the mind whose ing for thee somewhere; take care for thy docility once grieved her was as resolute as heart when she comes. Love will go all the her own. If only he had a few grains of harder because it came not early and often."

With this spirit animating him the transi-So he plied his trade diligently, sometimes tion for Louis from the laity to the priestwith good fortune, sometimes with ill. He hood was natural. Yet he objected strongly had taken the place of an older son to Jean when the old cure first urged it upon him. Matthieu's widow, and every sou he could Already, because of his many kindly offices, conscientiously withdraw from his father's the people had begun to call him the good hoard went to her. But with time the num- father. But before he was aware of it the ber of his dependents grew. One night he old priest took note, and begged him to take brought home to his mother a child, its little regular vows of the secular priesthood and life nearly spent. "There were only the assume the duties his own age would soon father and this child. The father has died compel him to lay down. His mother, on the wheel in the duke's dungeon," he ex- scenting social promotion, anxiously pleaded for the same. He might have still resisted, But however strenuous his efforts his arm but the death of his father and the certainty was impotent to lighten the gloom of a single of enlarged opportunities to relieve the sufparish. He chafed and groaned under his fering of his poor decided him. With prayerinability. The very patience of the people ful and humble spirit he entered the holy vexed him. If one were hardy enough to office, but he was so wholly consecrated beassert his freedom, he hurried off to Paris to fore that the aims of the old life and the new Too nearly so thus daring. The many endured, moaned, for his mother, tormented with visions of relapsed into silence, and endured again. bishoprics, cardinals' hats, and even the

Following close upon Louis' assumption of his new obligations that mammoth holo-"If only thou wouldst be like other caust the French Revolution burst upon the as though an electric cord connected breast the novice could take vows or renounce her with breast, asserted its rights, and forever holy desire at will. The recluses were not vindicated the strength of the sansculotte. bound by any time obligation whatever, be-The temper of the malcontents at Paris had ing required only to conform to the general spread until the ferment had to be clarified. discipline while inmates of the house, and The revolution was the clarifier.

perfect attune. It could not be otherwise many others had found in the Mater Dolwhen he was a revolutionist before the revodemigods. Just as a key on a musical instrument vibrates to a corresponding tone could bear witness. and produces melody, so every note of joy and indignation from Paris found its response the sisters, white for the novices, and either, in him, and excited the innermost springs according to age, for a recluse. The duties of his being to an activity hitherto unknown. chiefly concerned caring for the sick and re-He hailed with rapture the successive steps lief of the destitute. An air of wholesome of the first days; he did not hesitate about cheerfulness and good humor pervaded the taking the oath of allegiance to the constitu- whole sisterhood, indicative of genuine piety tion, though he was unswerving in his fidelity to the church. His churchism was too strengthen the opinion of those who came broad to conflict with the patriotism then under their ministrations that the sisters demanded; but had he been of narrower were veritable beings of light. mold, the Olympus to which the divine fire superstitions.

II.

century the convent of the Mater Dolorosa, of the order of Sisters of Mercy. In government, however, it was irregular, differing which once had inclosed the entire grounds. considerably from the methods of the order. This irregularity was due to the foundress, memorable, the day of the proclamation of a noble lady of the province who was left the First French Republic, Louis lay in his widowed and childless in her old age. Worn favorite nook on the bank of the Seine, just out with misfortune she converted her behind the convent. The west was still alchateau into a convent, conforming in gen-ternating between the crimson and rose and eral to the regulations of the Sisters of gold the setting sun leaves as its harbinger Mercy but with the privilege of enacting of another dawn; the stone walls of the concertain laws at variance with those of the vent glowed with a rosy tint; a bell in the into sisters, novices, and recluses. The first fused, murmuring sound incident to a countook their vows annually, and could go back try thickly populated filled the air, while to the world at the expiration of the time; close at hand the river fretted and rippled though it was a matter of pride that not one with notes of pure music. Altogether it was in all the fifty years since its founding had just the scene one would wish to seek for availed herself of the privilege. The novi- rest in the twilight after an arduous day's tiate covered two years, at the end of which toil.

even in this some latitude was permitted. With its aims and measures Louis was in The foundress herself was a recluse, and orosa an asylum from life's perplexities. Be-Its leaders became his heroes and ing women of high degree they had enriched the treasury, as the destitute for miles around

> The dress was the usual style, black for and clean consciences, and tending to

The convent building was most interestraging in his veins exalted him would have ing, a stone structure with countless angles, promoted him above the fog of isms and turrets, and battlements, part of it fallen to decay and overgrown with ivy. The front of the grounds, which were most beautifully kept and furnished many a choice blossom On the left bank of the Seine, not far and vegetable to gladden the hearts of the from its mouth, there stood in the eighteenth parishioners, bordered the highway to Paris, while the back sloped nearly to the river's edge, still protected on that side by the wall

> One evening shortly after a day forever Thus the inmates were divided distance tinkled musically; the soft, con-

this moment he would not have exchanged second sight would be granted him. his French heritage for a crown—to be a rapture animated his breast, and his excited experienced before. head, he sprang to his feet and waving his hand above his head echoed the cry which the point of leaving when she appeared. streets of Paris, "Vive la Republique!"

instinctively he looked about to see whether the wall stood a female figure, motionless, gazing at him with wide-open, wondering from the invisible.

"Holy Virgin!" Louis ejaculated, "hast thou sent me a vision?" The next moment he too was under a spell, transfixed by the light of her dark eyes, soft and gentle as a him again at his post. But no angelic face, spirit's.

away with a grace and suppleness of move-hear, appeared to gladden and yet torment ment that attracted even his attention. stood gazing at her, longing, yet not daring,

belonged to earth. Was it a vision? If tion of going again to the riverside. he had lived in an earlier day he would before him.

For this purpose and for solitariness Louis determined effort he could not banish the had come. That day he had learned the haunting gleam of the lustrous eyes whose proclamation of the republic and the first light seemed burned into his soul. He moment possible he had withdrawn from the reached one conclusion: he would go again village to exult over the glorious news. At to his retreat that evening, and perhaps a

Accordingly at the hour of sunset he was Frenchman was to wear a crown. A holy in waiting, with a feverish impatience never And as the time fancy prefigured transcendent visions of the passed without bringing any beautiful vision future. Forgetful of his gown and shaven with it the desolation of a tempestuous midnight swept over him. He was just on at that moment was resounding through the She was farther away, nearer the convent inclosure than before. Nor did she stop, The sound of his voice recalled him, and but gave him one swift, hardly discernible glance, and then with hastened step but he was observed. In front of him close to the same graceful, undulating movement disappeared among the trees.

His interest and excitement were now eyes and slightly parted lips that gave her almost painful, for while he had before an expression of childlike simplicity and in- considered her as a vision—if she were a nocence. Clothed in white from head to vision-of light, he was now tortured with foot, she looked a white statue summoned the thought that it might be a temptation the devil had prepared for his allurement. Surely no temptation was ever clothed in more seductive form.

For all that, the following evening found with lissom figure clothed in soft robes She lingered only a moment, then glided whose gentle swish he imagined he could

The next morning he began his duties to hurry after. Once she looked back; next with stern resolve to purge his mind of any moment she disappeared in a clump of trees. sinful deflection and devote himself to his Again he breathed, but his thoughts ran work with a zeal that would not permit in a different channel; the republic ceased deviation. And when night came he had to engross his mind. He had never seen the hardly-bought satisfaction of having, the face before; he doubted whether it after a fierce struggle, resisted the tempta-

This victory, and the partial effacement have accepted it as such without hesitation, of the image from his mind, encouraged but since Voltaire and the Encyclopedists him unduly. To prove that he had conthe most devout churchman has weakened quered himself he again sought the river faith in the supernatural. Yet the puzzle the next evening, determined to await her kept him awake far into the night, and in coming with unquickened pulse and patient his troubled sleep the face was continually carelessness. Yet when she came his heart throbbed as though it would burst from his The next day's sun, that destroyer of body. Though not looking at Louis, seemillusions, served him not; for in spite of ingly, it was evident she saw him, for she

quickened her step as before. She held a to the convent lawn. As she closed the far different import. gate he caught the gleam of her dress. breathed a sigh of relief. The mystery Mater Dolorosa.

days his curate officiated at low mass. He d'Auvergne. He too has died. the solemn ordinance; yet now in his inclining this heart to our order!" intense desire to see her again a thousand doubts of her coming filled him.

from the holy uplift of her countenance.

had ever heard at the Mater Dolorosa. Her face and character then were equally One voice led and dominated it, and of this beautiful. He exulted in the sympathetic voice only was he sensible. Whether it tie that united them. He had been told sank in solemn cadence or soared aloft as that every heart has its mate—was hers on a lark's wings, it was exquisitely beautiful. then ----? He stopped short. What right The "Gloria" pierced and thrilled chords had he to think of such things? of his being he did not know existed. It led him out of and above himself even to skein. Louis was thoroughly out of harthe very throne of God. Unconsciously mony with his surroundings and knew it. the others paused to listen. What divine Heléne had grown to be the passion of his creature was this who had come among life. He had scoffed at his mother's warnthem? With her eyes lifted heavenward ing that he would ever succumb to such and peals of delicious melody issuing from frenzy, yet when the right woman crossed her lips, she looked the incarnation of a his path the viking blood of his ancestors, celestial spirit.

At the conclusion of the service Louis crimson rose, and as she hurried away she hastened to the private oratory of the nervously tore it to pieces, scattering the prioress. A discussion between them of leaves. When she disappeared among the matters connected with the parish always trees Louis hurried after, and guided by followed the Sunday mass. But to-day the rose petals, barely distinguishable in the business affairs were hastily dispatched, for late twilight, followed her to a side entrance his mind was absorbed with a subject of

Finally with studied unconsciousness he He uttered a slight exclamation and asked, "Who is your new novice, mother?" "She is not a novice, only a recluse," was solved! She was a resident of the the superior answered. "Her name is Heléne d'Auvergne. Her mother and I The next day, the Sabbath, Louis, as he were schoolmates, and regularly exchanged was accustomed, repaired to the convent to letters until her death last year. Her celebrate high mass; on ordinary week father was the rich, dissolute Count approached the building with confused wrote to me at once, requesting admission The sublime service, which to our house. Though so young she has satisfied his æsthetic and spiritual craving seen enough of the cruelty and injustice of to the full, and the anticipation of which the class to which she belongs to flee from had always filled him with holy awe, was the world. The revolution also makes now forgotten in the agitating query retirement advisable. She contemplates whether she would be present with the spending her life for the poor and unsisters to receive the eucharist. Since he fortunate. What remains of her fortune had discovered her identity he had fore- will assist us in many benevolent entertasted the bliss of participating with her in prises. Praise to the Holy Virgin for

Louis was struck with his and Heléne's coincident sentiments. How exalted was When she did file in and take her seat her abnegation! It was not singular that with the novices a singular calm and peace he, from the outside, should be sensible of enveloped his soul. He could not explain the flagrant conduct of the upper classes; it; perhaps it was a contagion emanating but that she, belonging to the aristocracy, should understand it fully enough to sacri-The singing that day was unlike any he fice her fortune and prospects was heroic.

> The succeeding months were a tangled so noticeable in his giant stature and blond

beauty, showed itself most inconsistently it is a delight to me to relieve suffering." mingled with the southern race of his wand had transformed the universe.

Sometimes he rebelled hotly against his fate: an evil genius had pursued him, blinding his eyes to womanly charms till it was too late. But his own consciousness know what the world has in store for you?" refuted this. No matter when Heléne came the result would have been the same, you yourself." and if she had not come his heart would have slumbered on. If only he had seen her sooner !

usual evening walk by the riverside. When not occur to him. Louis saw her he went straight to meet tion of hearing her speak.

fear sometimes that my charity is selfish; and forgiveness.

"I cannot believe that it is selfish. mother. One glance of Heléne's wondrous prioress has told me something of your eyes and his soul was at her feet. She was history. Are you still resolved to renounce an enchantress who with one wave of her the world and devote your life to the cross?"

- "Yes."
- "Have you counted the cost?"
- "Yes."
- "You are young for that. You do not
- "Others have been as young; perhaps
 - "But I was driven to it."
 - "And I also."

At another moment he might have seen Only once had he spoken with her. He the inconsistency of attempting to change had persistently avoided the spot back of her pious resolution, but just then the the convent, but one evening an irresistible havoc wrought in his own life by pledges attraction drew him thither. Heléne, not made in his immaturity weighed upon him subject to severe discipline, was taking her so heavily that his anomalous position did

She lingered for a moment after he had her. He could not withstand the tempta- spoken, but, seeing him silent, inclined her head in a farewell obeisance and moved His words came without thought: "I away. He stood gazing after her in wish to thank you for all your kindness to despair. The peri looking into paradise my poor people. Wherever I go I hear of with longing eyes is not half so desolate as you as an angel of goodness and mercy." he. After she was gone he threw himself "It is nothing, father," she replied. "I prostrate upon the ground, crying for pity

(To be continued.)

UNDER THE APPLE TREE.

BY PROFESSOR BYRON D. HALSTED, SC.D.

OF RUTGERS COLLEGE.

out when most of us were unborn. In short ture, heat, and air all be present great he was at work in the orchard when his changes soon take place and what was once good wife was making "grandmother's gar- a seed becomes transformed into a seedling. den." This is a companion picture to the Any one can supply apple or other seeds other side of plant life.

ET the imagination play and we are seed if kept dry and at ordinary temperature seated under an old, time-honored will remain inactive for an indefinite period. apple tree, one that grandfather set But should the favoring conditions of mois-

paper in the June issue, and deals with an- with these conditions by placing them between layers of moist cloth, blotting paper, The apple tree started upon its individual or cotton. When thus situated upon a plate existence by the seed undergoing the process on the window sill the seeds may be watched of sprouting, or germination. A mature through all their changes. The first thing the absorption of a large percentage of duced. These plant members are stem, tough brown coats can no longer remain each member up in detail. whole, and then they crack along the edges exposing the swollen, light-colored contents. flower pot and the old tree in the yard, it is seeks a vertical position, while at the same to last is an upright plant axis. from their original position.

drawing its nourishment from the store- middle life the apple stem stands between house of food deposited in the large seed the system of roots below ground and the leaves, and while this is becoming exhausted system of branches which bear the leaves the young plant gets its roots in position to and fruit successively from year to year. take up nourishment and the stem and leaves so placed that the sun can act upon smallest parts, far smaller than either of the substances absorbed by the roots. It the two seed leaves. These seed leaves therefore follows that while seeds may be after germination soon fall away and are tween folds of paper, it holds true that soil in the seed leaves, grows possibly a number is soon essential for the life of the young of feet in length during the first year. apple tree. It is therefore well for the study of this part of our subject to plant some bit of substance that was almost uniform in seeds in earth in a flower pot, so that after structure. those in moisture only, on the clean plate, ture it is necessary to view it through a have served their purpose of illustrating the microscope. In this way the small parts behavior of seeds in germination there may seem large to the eye and the otherwise unbe other samples to show how the young seen portions become observable. In order, substance provided for it by the mother need to be taken so that light can come plant.

By this time we will suppose that the apcomplicated in structure.

made up of three members, and by a multi- As we see it in the young apple stem the

observed is the swelling of the seed due to plication of these the largest tree is prowater. This absorption continues until the leaf, and root. It is our purpose to take

From what has been seen in the study of and the two halves separate from each other, the seedlings in the moist cotton and the Next the root end of the stem protrudes and clear that the stem of the apple from first time the seed leaves have continued to in- be horizontal or inclined at some angle. crease in size and push the coats farther especially when first issuing from the seed or after old age and the weight of years is During this time the seedling has been upon it; but in youth and the vigor of

In the seed the stem is one of the successfully germinated, so far as the study seen no more, while the tiny stem, having of the process is concerned, in cotton or be- steadily absorbed the nourishment stored

While in the seed the stem was a small In order to observe this strucseedling gets a foothold while using up the however, to see the structure thin slices through the layer and the particles be seen.

The whole space is occupied by small ple seedlings are in the middle of their first bodies that are known as cells. They are summer. There is a single stem above like exceedingly small flour sacks packed ground with its leaves and below is a closely together, and each cell is filled branching system of roots. The embryo, with a variety of substances. By changing in short, has enlarged in all its parts, and in the eye-piece of the microscope the section place of the two seed leaves, or cotyledons, or a portion of it can be still more highly which spread out opposite each other at the magnified. In order that the reader may tip of the stem, there are a dozen leaves get a good knowledge of the structure of which are one at a joint and arranged in a the whole apple tree it is necessary to dwell spiral manner. The stem has taken upon upon the elements of the cell as we find it itself first a green and afterward a reddish in the young stem before it begins to germor chestnut color, and becomes much more inate, for out of these cells are to be formed all the parts to be afterward seen. All parts of a plant like the apple are cell is the unit of structure in all plants.

pounds originate.

It would be interesting to study by sections best studied from late autumn to early the latter one that is broad and round. spring.

are other and smaller ones forming along stems, and therefore a knowledge of them manner. Starting with any bud or leaf, leaves. But when taken in the winter the

globular cell consists of the wall, or sac, which we started. In other words the and its contents. This cell wall is a thin stem has been gone around twice in getting membrane, but elsewhere it becomes greatly to the one that is in the same vertical line thickened, or the whole cell much elon- with the first. This will be fully considered gated and otherwise modified to suit the under the head of leaf arrangement and is necessities of each case. The contents are only mentioned here to connect the disposivarious and may not be identical in any tion of the side buds with that of the leaves. two cells. There is starch for one thing, On account of the lateral buds growing in oil for another, and a peculiar substance the angle (axil) of the leaves it follows that known as protoplasm for a third. This the arrangement of the leaves, of course, latter is always present in living cells and determines that of the buds, which are of has been called the vehicle of life. It is later development. A knowledge of the the substance out of which the cell wall is arrangement of the leaves of a single twig made, and from or in which all other com- gives sure information as to the disposition of the branches throughout the whole tree.

The buds are the growing points of the the development of the young apple stem plant. There was but one point of growth through each week or month of its growth; in the embryo, namely the plumule, or but our purpose will be sufficiently served minute bud lying between the seed leaves. to pass to the end of the first year. It is All other parts of the seedling plant undergo now a twig large enough for a boy's whip, growth, but the bud is the central point so and leaves are arranged along its sides, far as the stem is concerned. If there is a with the oldest lowermost and new ones main stem from the start the bud that forming at the top. If the two halves of terminates it is the plumule continued the seed, namely the cotyledons, are laid indefinitely. In the apple this first shoot open there is found at their base or point presses on upward for a few years, and of union and pressed between them a then becomes lost among the many minute structure called the plumule. This branches of equal height and vigor springis the bud of the embryo, and from it ing from lateral buds. In other trees there develops the stem as it proceeds upward. is always one main stem and from it are There is always a bud at the tip of every given off side shoots that do not compete perfect stem, and while leaves are being with the main one, which continues and given off from it during the growing season constitutes the long, usually straight and the bud is small and overtopped by the tall main stem. The two types might well young leaves. The buds are most promi- be represented by the spruce tree and the nent when the leaves are absent and are apple, the former having a spire top and

Buds are among the most important parts Besides the end, or terminal, bud there of stems; they are in fact undeveloped the side of the stem and in the angle which lies at the foundation of an understanding the leaf makes with the stem above their of stems. The terminal bud as before union. These are the side, or lateral, buds, stated is a small and obscure structure from some of which side branches are pro- during the growing season, because it is duced the second season. These buds, as kept from view by the great size and imalso the leaves, are arranged in a regular portance of its product, the young forming the next one above it is two fifths around conditions are very different. The foliage the stem, the third is four fifths, the fourth has all disappeared from the twig and the six fifths, the fifth eight fifths, and the sixth end bud is prominent because it has preten fifths, or directly over number one, with pared for the severe weather by providing

varnish and coating of hairs.

extremes.

Buds, as has been shown, are divided as to position into tip and side, or terminal to them all, disappears. and lateral. As to the nature of their conto produce flowers and finally the fruit.

The young seedling apple tree bears several leaves during its first year. These are upon the sides of the twig in a very orderly manner. The oldest is the lowermost, and stands next above the two seed leaves, and complete. differs from them in shape and in bearing only one at a joint of the twig. two apple leaves, if they may be called such, are the only ones that stand opposite each other upon the stem. They may be omitted so many ways from true foliage.

The apple leaf consists of two leading parts; namely, the wide upper portion, called the blade, and the stalk that unites it to the stem. When young there are two other parts which are like narrow ears that stand one on each side of the base of the leaf stalk, or petiole. These are the stipules, and soon fall away. In some plants the stipules are the largest part of the leaf, but in the apple they play no important rôle. The apple is perhaps an average one in size. Some are nearly so to the outside edge. very much larger, as those of the rheubarb of the garden, the petioles of which are the leaves is entire, that is, not notched. edible portion, and such tropical plants as of those with netted venation are likewise the banana and many of the palms; on the entire, but a large percentage show some other hand the number that have smaller form of irregularity of outline. leaves is large. It is a simple leaf, that is, the

itself with a number of thick scales laid blade consists of a single piece. The clover closely over the tender parts and the whole leaf has three parts, called leaflets, the horseis more or less completely enveloped in a chestnut seven, and many other plants have compound leaves consisting of hundreds of There are two types of growth for stems; leaflets. The oak has a simple leaf, but the first where the amount of elongation is hickory a compound one, the maple has a determined by the plant, and secondly where simple leaf, the ash a compound one, the it is determined by the surrounding con-morning-glory has a simple, the bean a ditions. The first is a definite and the sec- compound leaf. The difference is in the ond an indefinite annual growth. The apple number of parts to the blade of the leaf. All stands somewhat midway between the two these parts and the stalk that bears them fall away from the stem. The leaflets may drop separately, but finally the petiole, common

The apple leaf is made up structurally of tents, they are again grouped into leaf two portions; namely, the framework and buds, that is, those which grow into an the green pulp. The framework is someordinary leafy shoot, and flower buds and times called veins and consists of woody fruit buds, which as the name indicates are tissue which is strong for holding the soft portion in place. The veining of the apple leaf is quite simple, consisting of the main axis, or continuation of the petiole, running produced from the terminal buds and borne from base to apex. From this are given off right and left the ribs, and secondary ribs arise from these until the whole network is

The apple leaf is a type of the venation The first of a large number of leaves. Another type may be represented by plants like the lilies, of which there is a vast number. Here the veins all run nearly in the same from further consideration as they differ in direction and the type is called parallel venation, while that of the apple is netted venation.

All the grasses and grains have parallelveined leaves, the corn being one of the largest of our plants in the Northern States with long leaves having the veins all running from the base to the tip, or apex. There are other parallel-veined leaves a modification of the above in having the petiole prolonged through the leaf as a main rib and then from this the veins leading off at right leaf as compared with those of other plants angles on each side and running parallel or

The edge, or margin, of parallel-veined

There are various terms used for express-

ing the condition of margin. Thus when of a single leaf. There are many strange them all.

the apple, called the midrib, and the smaller sion, is quite complex in structure. Upon ribs are given off from this like the parts of a the outside of all is a thin layer of cells feather from the quill, the leaf is called feather- closely attached to each other so that this veined, or pinnately veined. The other type epidermis can be pulled off. Thus removed is where there are three or more nearly equal and placed under the microscope the skin main veins all arising from the base of the of the leaf is resolved into a plate a single leaf and radiating as the parts of a palm-leaf layer of cells in thickness. It is colorless semblance to the hand, or palm, the veins as stomata, sometimes spoken of as breathcorresponding to fingers, and the term pal- ing pores. mately veined is applied to such. maple is a good illustration of the palmately-upper side of the leaf. It has been comveined simple leaf. Others of the same puted that there are about one hundred type will occur to the reader or he may find thousand pores upon the underside of an them.

the horse-chestnut. end of the petiole.

With the naked eye we have divided the The petiole, for example, is like a half stem, the upper portion being wanting. It is the then the blade rests upon the twig and the round the leaf. casionally sessile leaves are arranged in pairs minute structures. upon opposite sides of the stem with their pear as if the stem grew through the middle before germination the root can be seen as

the teeth are small and point toward the shapes which leaves assume for special purapex, like the teeth of a saw, the margin is poses. Thus some are reduced to slender serrate, as in the apple. When the inden- threads, called tendrils, capable of coiling tures are deeper the leaf is lobed, as in many around and holding the stem to a support. kinds of oak, cleft when cut sharply, parted Others are like small pitchers for holding when still more deeply separated, and di- water and trapping insects which feed the vided when the parts of the simple leaf are plants, and some are veritable traps which united only by the main vein which supports spring quickly and catch their prey. The floral parts, elsewhere treated, are disguised When there is but one leading vein, as in leaves. Our apple leaf, while a thin expan-This form takes its name from the re- and abounds in minute holes that are known These are much more numer-The ous in the epidermis of the lower than the average apple leaf. The layer of cells which Following out these two types of arrange- makes up the epidermis is colorless and each ment of main ribs, the compound leaves fall fits closely by irregular edges into the sides into the same two groups. Then there are the of its neighbors, thus making a comparapinnately compound, as in the ash and pea, tively tough skin. It is important that the and the palmately compound, illustrated by reader bear in mind the peculiar structure of The leaflets of the the leaf epidermis, its firmness and porosity, former are arranged along an axis, while in as likewise the absence of the green colorthe latter they are all grouped at the upper ing matter that abounds in the cells just be-

Leaves are generally noticeably of a substance of the leaf into the framework and deeper green when seen from the upper side the pulp. The framework consists largely and this is due to the denser tissue upon of the long fibrous tissue common to wood this side and consequently a larger amount of and need not be further considered here. the green substance within any given amount of space.

The stomata have the capacity of opening blade that is of most importance and the and closing, the movements depending upon other portions are to support it in the air the conditions of the plant and the circumand sunshine. They may be absent, and stances of heat, humidity, etc., which sur-But it is not our purpose term sessile, meaning sitting, is applied. Oc- to go into the details of the action of such

We now come to the third and last plantlower portions united, making it almost ap- member, namely, the root. In the seedling a minute projection from the short stem. As It is not unlike in service the guard or the seedling grows this tip increases in "stall" that one places upon his finger when length and soon points downward. A little its tip is tender from some injury. A root later it begins to send out side projections has been defined as an outgrowth of a plant at a short distance from the tip. These are the tip of which is protected by a cap. the root-hairs and correspond in nature to at the same time in close contact with them. roots and a new crop of side ones. If a young plant is pulled up from the soil the earth will be removed with the hairs near their tips, and not throughout their along that portion where they abound, while whole length as is true of young twigs, is above and below they are absent and the easily seen when one considers what might roots appear comparatively clean. It is evi- happen if it were otherwise. The substance dent that these root-hairs greatly increase in which roots grow is very different from the surface exposed by the roots to the soil. that surrounding stems. The soil is heavy hairs are thrown out, so that there is con- as nothing compared with it. If the roots of stantly a new area of the soil brought in a much-branched system elongated through contact with the fresh roots.

the soil is a structure peculiar to itself. tirely at the apex. Here is located that fine is no stretching. so with the cells at the tip of the root. They the same purpose of protection. grow in their places and shortly gain full dimensions. The vital bricks of the root in life, but there are several succeeding and the mortar are all one and very delicate, chapters before the full-grown tree is protherefore easily injured if brought in con-duced, that is, a veteran similar to the one tact with the sharp angles of the particles under which in imagination we have been of soil. The need of the cap is easily seen. sitting.

As the root continues to grow, new outthe hairs upon the underside of the leaf. growths are formed from it at some distance The young root is made up mostly of cells of back from the tip, which take a direction at the simpler sorts and the surface is without right angles from it. These are all protected a covering of bark. The hairs are prolonga- at the tip by a cap and observe the same tions of the outer side of the superficial cells laws of growth. These in turn produce of the root. They extend for a considerable other roots until the root system as found distance and by passing between the minute beneath the stem of a tree is formed. Each particles of soil become much distorted and succeeding year adds new lengths to the

The importance of roots growing in length As the root advances day by day new root- and compact; the air in these particulars is the whole length there would be either a The tip of the growing root as found in breaking of the roots or an upheaval of the It soil, or both. A long root with a score of is in the same position as a bud, namely at such roots would carry or tend to carry them the end of a growing axis, but its structure all forward in its onward movement through is very different and not altogether easy to the soil, while the side roots having their make clear without the aid of a figure. If own younger ones would lead to still greater the reader will imagine this cap removed complications. As it is the roots all elonthen it may be easy to consider the growth gate at a point about a sixteenth of an inch of the root, which takes place in length en- from the end, and back of that zone there The old root remains tissue that is capable of forming new cells. where it was found with the exception that As the mason builds the brick chimney at the new layers of substance are placed upon the end, so here the new cells like bricks its outside so that it increases steadily in are laid down. But there are many differ- size to give a firm anchorage to the plant ences between the growth, so-to-speak, of as its stems and branches enlarge. There the chimney and of the root. The bricks is also a covering placed over all that reare full size when first put in place, but not mains of the bark of the stems which serves

Our little yearling apple tree is well started

SCOTTISH BARDS.

BY WILLIAM WYE SMITH.

ished as the national bard of Scotland.

of Wallace and the other of Bruce, long held and enforced his claim to the laureateship their place as minstrels among the Scotch. of Scotland. A century or two afterward Sir David Lynd- the other songs in his "Tea Table Miscelsay appeared, and may be said to be the lany" (1724), by many old and unknown first of the modern laureates of Scotland. authors, some by Robert Crawford, William And for two hundred years his poems held Hamilton of Bangour, and other contempotheir place in public esteem-though we rary writers-edited and often retouched by now hardly know why. There is little in himself. Ramsay died in 1758. them that appeals to our modern sense of beauty, sublimity, or sweetness. He was who by no means took Ramsay's place in an uncompromising enemy of the monks and public estimation. He too profited by the priests of that day, lashing them unmerci- admiration and praise of Burns. fully with his caustic verses; and it is doubt- Burns had a conspicuous literary weakness ered him a doughty champion of the Re- to mediocrity, in men and poetry. Fergusformed views that must account for the con- son had some bright things about him, which fail to recognize that delicate aroma of in any good collection of Scottish songs. poetry without which caustic verses become mere scolding and truth itself only the year 1786 he was locally known as a wit very dull preaching.

memory was happy in having Burns to laud Scotland as her representative poet.

7 HILE England had her poets lau- "Gentle Shepherd," a pastoral drama of the reate from Edmund Spenser (1591) simplest type of humble life, became popudown to the union, and the office lar at once, and he became the representahas since been continued as a fancy ap- tive poet of Scotland during his lifetime. pendage to the British government (the The "Gentle Shepherd" still holds its place present poet laureate, Austin, being the six- among the classics of the common people. teenth in succession from Spenser), Scotland His songs have too much mannerism, comhas always had her popular poet, and if not pared with those of Burns; but some thirty officially recognized and pensioned, still good Scottish songs, some of them adaptalaureated by public appreciation, and chertions and reconstructions of older songsmost of which needed pruning to remove in-Blind Harry and Barbour, the first writing delicacies and extravagances - evidenced And in addition there were

After his death came Robert Fergusson, less only the fact that the populace consid- it was in the unstinted praise he often gave tinued popularity of his poems. It was sometimes showed themselves in his Scotch certainly good for Sir David that he flour- verse. But no man can be accepted by ished under James V., and not under Vic- Scottish people as a "Scottish poet" who toria; for even if we could get over his oft does not give them songs they can admire indelicacy—a fault, largely, of his age, but and sing, and Fergusson failed in doing this. which he did nothing to reform—we should Not over one or two of his are ever found

And this brings us to Robert Burns. By and a poet, his poems largely taking the No one seriously disputed Lyndsay's lau- form of satires and epistles, with some unrels till Allan Ramsay arose, two hundred usually good dialect love songs. After his Ramsay was exceptionally Kilmarnock publication of that year, and happy in that he enjoyed during his lifetime the larger volume the next year in Edinmuch popularity and appreciation. And his burgh, his fame was fully established in him as his exemplar and master. Ramsay's influence on the manners, language, songs,

difficult to overestimate. songs restored them to use again—he using ent with Scott. whatever good was in them and deftly weavfrom the writings of Burns.

leaving a blank it was hopeless quite to fill. heard this unwelcome conclusion would of Ettrick and Yarrow, never heard of Burns Scotland had fallen upon such evil days till after the Bard of Ayr was dead. But and wondering if he himself could not do no sooner had he devoured Burns' poems than he resolved to "succeed" him! And, resolution and promise. He was already hard at work forging Scottish songs out of sical title to a composite publication of the raw material before Walter Scott began his researches into Border minstrelsy or that he came properly before the public, tuned his own harp to song.

Of all men who ever lived in any land, Hogg was the keenest to analyze and the sweetest to sing the weird and fairylike, and enchanting, as if he himself were native to fairyland. The people of Scotland will never tire of singing "When the 'kye comes hame," "Bird of the Wilderness," and "Cam ye by Athol, lad wi' the philabeg?"

During the lives of Sir Walter Scott and James Hogg (Sir Walter died in 1832 and Hogg in 1835) Scotland claimed two contemporaneous national poets. Scott with "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake" and Hogg with "The Queen's Wake" fully satisfied their countrymen with narrative and romantic poems; and both of them made valuable additions to the already 6. Gold.

and general literature of his country is unapproached volume of native song pos-He fixed the sessed by the Scottish people. Some of language: Burns' Scotch is now the only Scott's Songs, as "Jock o' Hazeldean," generally-accepted dialect. His songs are "Lochinvar," and "Hail to the Chief!" have preëminent among those of Scottish author- not only sweetness, motion, verve, but carry ship, and unapproached by those of any other the mind back to those days of chivalry and His remodeling of old romance the glow of which was ever pres-

After the death of "the Ettrick Shepherd," ing out everything objectionable. His shin- in 1835, the laureateship might be said to be ing, patriotic Scottish fervor reminded Scots- "in commission" for some years. Tannamen (what they were in danger of forget- hill was gone, and Motherwell was gone, ting) that they were not a mere province of who might have claimed it had they lived. the British Empire, but a nation, with a There were many poets, but none of them proud history and a glorious future. What- preëminent in the eyes of their countrymen. ever good, to the world and to themselves, In those years, I can remember, in my has resulted from this modern national pa- father's house the question was oft distriotism among the Scottish people, has cussed, "What poet has Scotland now?" come, more than from any other one thing, And the verdict always was that she had none now, in succession to Burns and Scott Burns died (1796), and before his time, and Hogg. And the little Scotch boy who James Hogg, herding sheep on the hills creep sad-hearted to his bed, grieving that something to repair the loss.

But, popularly speaking, the next laureate what is much more remarkable, he kept his was James Ballantine. As early as 1824 he contributed to "Whistle Binkie" (the whim-Scottish song), but it was not till 1843 in an illustrated monthly publication he called The Gaberlunzie's Wallet. From this time his fame grew; and such songs as "Castles in the Air," "Ilka blade o' grass dwelling among spirits and fairies, lovely keps its ain drap o' dew," and "Wifie come hame" assured his position as Scottish laureate.

> "Wifie, come hame! my couthie1 wee dame! Oh, but ye're far awa; wifie come hame! Come wi' the young bloom o' morn on thy brow, Come wi' the lown star o' love in thine ee,3 Come wi' the red cherries ripe on thy mou,4 A' glist wi' balm like the dew on the lea. Come wi' the gowd6 tassels fringin' thy hair, Come wi' thy rose cheeks a' dimpled wi' glee; Come wi' thy wee step, and wifie-like air, Oh, quickly come, and shed blessings on me!"

Ballantine's hold on Scottish admiration

^{1.} Kind, loving. 2. Calm. 3. Eye. 4. Mouth. 5. Glistening.

was firm and lasting. People felt that was the translation of Homer's Iliad in

James Ballantine died in 1877. This broad Braemar!" time the interregnum was more apparent for: anything that was Greek and anything poet." that was Scottish. "All the rest," as Pope "the truth tells!"

tish people about preferring German, Italian, and English "classical airs" and Morrison": "fashionable twaddle" to the superb and ever-increasing volume of Scottish music and song did have much of the desired result. And if, at this moment, Scotch airs and Scotch songs take a high and unique place in the cottages of the poor and the drawing-rooms of the rich, not only in Scotland but over the world, a large share of the credit for this state of things belongs to John Stuart Blackie.

A characteristic achievement of Blackie's

Scotland had a poet. He said to me in a ballad measure, which he considered the letter a couple of years before his death greatest work of his life. Some of his own that his countrymen still continued to read songs are much admired, such as "A Sprig his books; for which no doubt he felt, as of White Heather," "Hail, Land of My any true man would, pleased and thankful. Fathers!" and "Farewell, ye braes of

Blackie died early in 1895; and now the than real. Professor John Stuart Blackie laureateship of Scotland is again in comwas "to the fore," though it was still a mission. The first feeling is that there is little space after Ballantine's death before no one to take the succession to Burns and the public realized and fully acknowledged Blackie. But nature is ever living. Thought his position. In so far as a genius is never dies-nor the expression of it. There different from other men, Blackie was a is a number of candidates for the honor. genius; for he was unlike everybody else A year or two will probably decide which in the world. In his estimation there of them is to be invested with the robes seemed only to be two things worth living and crowned with the laurel of "Scotland's

I have said nothing of Charles Mackay, said, "was leather and prunella." I heard born in Perth in 1814, who spent all his him, one year, give his introductory lecture life in London and wrote only in English to his Greek class in Edinburgh University, (though his English was to some purand he broke out into a flight on Greek pose, as "Cheer, boys, cheer" and "I've a poetry. "Oh," said he, "we should be out guinea I can spend" testify); nor of on the hills, among the sunshine and the Thomas Campbell ("Pleasures of Hope," heather, to study Greek! Under these Edinburgh, 1799), whose writings were dim skies and among these gray walls we British, but not Scotch; nor of some of miss the aroma of Greek literature!" At those who, under other circumstances, which the class applauded. But he added, might have been laurel-crowned, but who "Greek is the language of theology; and were overshadowed by contemporary poets. the reason we have no profound theologians One of these was Robert Tannahill, of in Scotland is because we have no profound Paisley (1774-1810), whose "Jessie the Greek scholars." At this they hissed. Flower of Dumblane," "The Bonnie Wood "Oh, hiss away lads," he returned calmly, o' Craigie Lea," "Braes o' Balquidder," "Loudon's Bonnie Woods and Braes," and Blackie was an enthusiast about Scotch "Clean Pease-Strae," are sung wherever a songs. And it must be said that his lectur- son of Scotland is found. Another was ing, in season and out of season, the Scot- William Motherwell (1797-1835), whose memory we will always revere for "Jeanie

> "I've wandered east, I've wandered west, Through mony a weary way, But never, never can forget The luve o' life's young day. The fire that's blawn on Beltane¹ E'en May weel be black gin Yule;2 But blacker fa's awaits the heart Where first fond luve grows cule.4 "

Had he lived longer he might have done as much for us as James Ballantine.

^{1.} First of May. 2. Christmas. 3. Fate. 4. Cool.

Another worthy of mention was Lady Nairne (1766-1845), whose "Land o' the Leal," "Caller Herrin," and many Jacobite songs were sung all over the world for thirty or forty years before their authorship was known. When at last her identity was revealed Scotland could only crown her tomb.

A fourth was Allan Cunningham (1784–1842). "A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea" is sung wherever the English language is known. More distinctively Scottish songs are "The Lovely Lass o' Inverness" and "It's hame, and it's hame":

"It's hame, and it's hame, hame fain wad I be, And it's hame, hame, hame, to my ain countree; When the flower is i' the bud, and the leaf is on the tree,

The lark shall sing me hame in my ain countree; It's hame, and it's hame, hame fain wad I be, And it's hame, hame, to my ain countree."

And I would not omit James Smith, the inimitable writer of children's songs, or George Macdonald, the novelist, who has written much less poetry than Scott but more dialect songs and rhymes and many queer old Scottish snatches. These all, had we not already had a laureate in the chair, could worthily have filled the place.

Others of quick and virile genius have expatriated themselves, and thus lost the opportunity of "harping in the hearing" of their own countrymen. One of these, who challenged public attention during 1895 by the publication of a comely volume through the press of Gardiner, Paisley, Scotland, is Robert Reid of Montreal. Mr. Reid has only to write (as he can write) a few more Scottish songs-distinctively such-to be ready to aspire to the honor now waiting for a worthy claimant. I make no apology for introducing this new (cisatlantic) name—no more than the scientist does for discovering a new star. To benefit humanity by telling them something they ought to know is reward enough. Reid's poem on "Blackie and Edinboro," published last spring, after Blackie's death (and not in his volume), is one of the finest things of the kind ever written. I give a stanza or two:

"There's dule i' the auld mither's heart at tynin's o' her bairn.

Though like her ain his winsome heid had lang been sillar-grey;

And but an' ben's her wee bit hoose she hirples's sair forfairn.

And ferlies⁶ wha 'll up-haud' her at the doonfa' o' the day?

For ane by ane they 've dwined' awa—the blythe lads and the bauld—

In mony a clime ayont her ken hae they been stricken doon;

And noo the blythest o' them a' lies streikit stiff and cauld,

Across her knees, against her heart, in Edinboro toon.

"Wheesht! for I hear them comin! they 're trampin' up the street,

The bonnie street he aften trod, and likit aye sae weel;

And eh! the bagpipe's wailin' note amaist wad gar¹⁰ ane greet,¹¹

Sae eithly¹³ as it airts¹³ him to the dear 'Land o' the Leal.'14

O safely may his boatie sail to that far shadowy shore,

And kindly be his welcome i' the port to whilk 15 it 's boun';

For lang we'll miss that face and form—the hinmaist¹⁶ o' the core

That held the causey-heid¹⁷ sae lang in Edinboro toon!'

Burns was the poet of the hills and streams, and never opened his eyes but he saw a lark above him or a flower at his feet; but Reid is the poet of the moors. Every feature he reproduces; he understands the language of the whaups (curlews) crying in the distance, and the wee linties singing, the scanty foggage, and the wild drear slopes of the hills—all are vocal to him. The best piece in his book is a Covenanter poem, "Kirkbride," of which I give the first three stanzas:

"Bury me in Kirkbride,
Where the Lord's redeemed anes lie;
The auld kirkyard on the grey hillside,
Under the open sky;
Under the open sky,
On the breist o' the brae sae steep,

^{1.} Grief. 2. Losing. 3. "But and ben," outer and inner rooms. 4. Limps. 5. Worn out. 6. Wonders. 7. Uphold. 8. Faded. 9. Stretched. 10. Make. 11. Weep. 12. Easily, softly. 13. Points. 14. True-hearted. 15. Which. 16. Last. 17. Causeway, street.

And side by side wi' the banes that lie Streik't there in their hinmaist sleep; This puir dune body maun¹ sune be dust, But it thrills wi' a stoun' o' pride, To ken² it may mix wi' the great and just That slumber in thee, Kirkbride.

"Little o' peace or rest
Had we, that hae aften stude
Wi' oor face to the foe on the mountain's crest,
Sheddin' oor dear heart's blude;
Sheddin' oor dear heart's blude,
For the richts that the Covenant claimed,
And ready wi' life to mak language gude
Gin the king or his kirk we blamed;
And aften I thocht in the dismal day

We'd never see gloamin' tide, But melt like the cranreuch's rime that lay I' the dawin abune Kirkbride.

"But gloamin' fa 's at last
On the dour, dreich, dinsome day,
And the trouble through whilk we hae safely past
Has left us weary and wae;
Has left us weary and wae,
And fain to be laid, limb-free,
In a dreamless dwawm to be airtit away
To the shores o' the crystal sea;
Far frae the toil, and the moil, and the murk,
And the tyrant's cursed pride,
Row't in the wreath o' the mists that lurk,
Heaven-sent, about auld Kirkbride."

A ROMANCE OF THE STARS.*

BY MARY PROCTOR.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE night of the visit to the observatory was one of those glorious starlit evenings when the heavens seem resplendent with gems of richest hue. Beyond the silvery mist of the Pleiades shone the ruddy Aldebaran. In the southeastern horizon glowed the glorious constellation of Orion:

"First next the Twins, see great Orion rise,
His arms extended stretch o'er half the skies.
His stride as large, and with a steady pace
He marches on, and measures a vast space;
On each broad shoulder a bright star displayed,
And three obliquely grace his hanging blade.
In his vast head, immersed in boundless spheres,
Three stars, less bright, but yet as great, he bears,
But farther off removed, their splendors lost;
Thus graced and armed he leads the starry host."

The telescope was first turned toward the ruddy Aldebaran, which was compared with the brilliant Betelguese, in the shoulder of Orion, and is also remarkable on account of its color and brilliancy. The rich topaz hue formed a marked contrast with the glowing light of Aldebaran. The twin stars Castor and Pollux were next observed, and the fine cluster Præsepe, in Cancer, was easily found as it was distinctly visible that night. There is a belief among sailors that when this clus-

ter can be seen with the unaided eye it means fair weather, but when it cannot be seen the captain may look out for squalls.

But the lesson the professor wished to convey that evening was more directly concerned with the glorious star Sirius, the king of suns. The professor invited Caroline to look at it, and as she did so she gave an exclamation of surprise:

"The star is every color of the rainbow," she exclaimed—"green, and red, and blue! It is flashing with wonderful brilliancy and looks like a huge diamond."

"That may be very beautiful," the professor said smiling, "but it shows that the telescope is not well focused. As soon as it is, these light-flashes diminish, until, on such a night as this, you will see the star still flashing, it is true, but appearing much brighter than to the unaided eye. It will then be reduced to a small disk of light, surrounded in the case of so bright a star as Sirius with a slight glare. The astronomer's object is to get rid of all these flames and sprays of colored light, so that he has very little sympathy with the admiration which Wordsworth is said to have expressed for out-of-focus views of stars."

After he had focused the telescope and all the pupils in turn had had a look at

r. Must. 2. Pang, sudden pain. 3. Know. 4. Rights. 5. Thought.

^{1.} Hoar-frost. 2. Dawning. 3. Contrary. 4. Tedious. 5. Noisy. 6. Swoon. 7. Gloom. 8. Wrapped.

^{*} Copyright, 1896, by Theodore L. Flood. **E-July.**

suns, surpassing our own sun, at the very and surpassing volume, and these are the least, one thousand times in volume, we are, features which afford the most surprising as it were, in the presence of some unseen evidence of the wonders of the star-depths." power. How very insignificant our own an atom compared with the orbs which history. people space. Astronomy teaches us to land of the infinite. is from the sun would be scorched by a heat look with only one eye instead of two. which we receive from the sun.

Sirius, he addressed the class as follows: attendant over which Sirius bears sway; but "In the presence of the glorious king of we are well assured as to his own splendor

The circumpolar constellations were next earth appears, especially when we remember observed, and as the evening was too chilly that it would take more than one million for further observations the pupils went to globes such as ours to equal in volume that the professor's study with Miss Inart and of the sun. We are but animalculæ on this the rest of the lesson was devoted to an acsmall planet, which planet in itself is but count of the invention of telescopes and their

"The history of the discovery of telescopes learn our true value, to look upward and to is as follows," said the professor, when the have nobler aspirations, as we strive to grasp members of the class had taken their places the meaning of the wonders and the extent in his study. "In the year 1606 a concave of God's universe. Insignificant as we are and a convex lens were first used in combiin the great scheme of creation, we dare to nation, to render objects less distant in apraise our eyes to the heavens, to weigh the pearance. 'In that year the children of an planets, to gauge the star-depths, and yet optician named Jean Lippershey, of Middlewe cannot approach nearer than the border burg, in Zealand, were playing with his 'In observing Sirius we lenses and happened to hold one before the gaze upon a mighty globe instinct with fiery other to look at a distant clock. Their great energy, glowing with intense luster, possibly surprise in seeing how near it seemed atthe center of a scheme of circling worlds far tracted their father's attention, and he made more important than that over which our several experiments with the glasses, at last sun holds sway! Can you imagine how vast fixing them as in the modern telescope—in must be the scale of the planetary system draw tubes. On the 2nd of October, 1606, over which Sirius rules? Indeed it must be he made a petition to the States General of vast for the mere security of its inhabitants. Holland for a patent. The alderman, how-An orb placed as far from Sirius as the earth ever, saw no advantage in it, as you could so intense that life would be impossible refused the patent, and though the discovery upon its surface. The distance of Jupiter was soon found of value Lippershey reaped would be better, but even then the supply no benefit. In 1600 Galileo, hearing of this of heat would be six times as great as that new invention, resolved to make a telescope At Saturn's for himself and turn it toward the heavens. distance a world would be illuminated and Its magnifying power was increased from warmed half as much again as our earth, and three to thirty, and with this he discovered at a distance about one fifth greater than the spots on the sun, the rugged surface of that of Saturn would an attendant on Sirius the moon, the phases of Venus, and the four receive the same supply of light and heat as satellites of Jupiter. In 1611 Kepler made we have from the sun. In short, a scheme the first astronomical telescope with two conof planets bearing the same relation to Sirius cave glasses. Cassini, the first director of as respects the supply of life and heat which the Paris Observatory increased the power the planetary system bears to the sun would of the telescope to one hundred and fifty, have to be constructed on a scale twelve and observed the rotation of Jupiter, that of times vaster.'* After all, however, the most Venus and Mars, and the fifth and third wonderful circumstance is that of which satellites of Saturn. The earliest telescopes alone we are certain. We know of only one which were reflectors were made by Gregory in 1663 and Newton in 1672. The great-

^{*&}quot;The Expanse of Heaven," p. 245. R. A. Proctor.

est instruments of our century are that of Herschel, which magnified 3,000 times, and and Lord Rosse's, magnifying 6,000 times, the Foucault telescope at Marseilles, of 4,000, the reflector at Melbourne, of 7,000, and the Newell refractor. The exact knowledge of the heavens, which makes so grand a feature in modern science, is due, however, not only to the existence of instruments but also to the establishment of observatories especially devoted to their use. The first astronomical observatory that was constructed was at Paris. In 1667 Colbert is made in the clockwork contrivance which submitted the designs of it to Louis XIV., and four years afterward it was completed. The Greenwich Observatory was established in 1676, that of Berlin in 1710, and that of St. Petersburg in 1725. Since then many others have been erected, private as well as public, in all parts of the world, and no night passes without numerous observations being taken as part of the ordinary duty of the astronomers attached to them." "

"I wish you would tell us something more about the Lick Observatory telescope," said Marion.

"The great Lick telescope," replied the professor, "was mounted in 1888, and is the largest in the world. The object-glass is three feet in diameter, and the tube is fifty-seven feet long. The telescope and the mounting weigh thirty-seven tons, and the parts that move weigh nearly four tons. The highest magnifying power used on stars is about five thousand times. It is so arranged that photographs can be taken with it also. When we wish to examine stars for a long time we point a telescope at them, shortly after they rise in the east, and study their appearance during the whole night, until they have sunk low in the west. To do this we must contrive a suitable mounting for our telescope. The small telescope-stand with three legs, such as every one has seen, will do for this purpose, but a much better form is the equatorial mounting, as it is shown in the pictures of the great telescope at Mount Hamilton. In an account of the Lick telescope Professor Holden wrote as follows:

"'The telescope is attached directly to the latitude axis. Near the end of this axis is a divided circle, and the latitude of the star you wish to find is set off on this circle by moving the telescope. You are now pointed to the right latitude. The inclined axis just above the heavy iron stand is the longitude axis, and it is also provided with a circle. By turning the whole telescope, latitude axis and all, around this, the right longitude can be reached and the star is seen in the eye-piece. But the star is constantly moving from east to west, from rising to setting, and the telescope must also be moved to follow it.'

"Provision for so moving the telescope I recently described to you," the professor concluded.

"I do wish you would tell me the meaning of the words eye-piece, object-glass, and finder," said Caroline.

"Your question has been so well answered by others that I will read their words," replied the professor:

"'A telescope can, like the microscope, be made only of two glasses, an object-glass to form an image in the tube and a magnifying eye-piece to enlarge it. In the telescope the thing we look at is far off, so that the rays of light fall on the objectglass at such a very narrow angle as to be practically parallel, and the image in the tube is of course very much smaller than the planet or star it pictures. What the object-glass of the telescope does for us is to bring a small real image of an object very far off close to us in the tube of the telescope, so that we can examine it. Think for a moment what this means. Imagine a distant star, whose light travels at the rate of one hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred miles in one second, still takes sixty-five years in reaching us, as in the case of the star Canopus in the southern hemisphere. Picture the tiny waves of light crossing the countless billions of miles of space during that space of time, and reaching us so widely spread out that the few faint rays which strike our eye are quite useless, and for us that star has no existence. But let us question the giant telescope by turning the object-glass in the direction where the star lies in infinite space. The widespread rays are collected and come to a minute bright image in the dark tube. You put the eye-piece to this image, and there, under your eye, is a shining point. This is the image of the star, which would otherwise be lost to you in the mighty distance. Can any magic tube be more marvelous or any thought grander or more sublime than this? By making use of the laws of light, which are the same wherever we turn, we can penetrate into depths so vast that we are not able even to measure them and bring back unseen stars to tell us the secrets of the mighty

^{*&}quot; Astronomical Myths," pp. 229-230. C. Flammarion.

universe. As far as the stars are concerned, whether we see them or not depends entirely upon the number of rays collected by the object-glass; for at such enormous distances the rays have no angle that we can measure, and, magnify as you will, the brightest star only remains a point of light. It is in order to collect enough rays that astronomers have tried to have larger and larger object-glasses; so that while a small good hand telescope may have an object-glass measuring only one inch and a quarter across, some of the giant telescopes have lenses of two and a half feet, or thirty inches diameter. These enormous lenses are very difficult to make and manage, and have many faults, therefore astronomical telescopes are often made with curved mirrors to reflect the rays and bring them to a focus instead of reflecting them as curved lenses do. We see then that one very important use of the telescope is to bring objects into view which otherwise we would never see, for although we bring the stars into sight we cannot magnify them. But whenever an object is near enough for the rays to fall even at a very small perceptible angle on the object-glass, then we can magnify them, and the longer the telescope and the stronger the eye-piece the more the object is magnified. By going to the proper end of the telescope you can get quite near the image and can see and magnify it if you put a strong lens to collect the rays from it to a focus. This is the use of the eye-piece.'*

"'The object-glass of the telescope is up at one end of the tube, and an eye-piece at the other. The chief use of the tube is to keep these two glasses at exactly the right distance apart. The object-glass makes a picture of the star we are observing close down by the eye-piece, and the eye-piece is a microscope with which we examine the picture. In the Lick telescope there is a whole set of magnifying glasses, some magnifying as much as five thousand times, and some only two hundred times, and they are used as occasion requires.'†

"In large telescopes," continued the professor, "where the difference between the focal length of the object-glass and that of the eye-glass is so great, the magnifying power is quite startling, simply because the object-glass is large enough to collect a greater number of rays. Says another writer:

"'Even with a small telescope, with a focus of eighteen inches, and an object-glass measuring one and a quarter inches across, we can put on a quarterof-an-inch eye-piece and so magnify seventy-two times. So we can go on lengthening the focus of the object-glass and shortening the focus of the eyepiece till in Lord Rosse's gigantic fifty-six foot telescope, in which the image is fifty-four feet behind

"Through Magic Glasses," p. 46. Arabella Buckley.

the object-glass, an eye-piece one eighth of an inch from the image magnifies five thousand one hundred and eighty-four times! These giant telescopes, however, require an enormous object-glass, or mirror, for the points of light are so spread out in making the large image that it is very faint unless an enormous number of rays are collected. Lord Rosse's telescope has a reflecting mirror measuring six feet across, and a man can walk upright in the telescope tube, which is six feet in diameter and sixty feet in length.'"*

"What is a reflecting telescope?" asked Lydia, who had been listening intently to the professor's remarks.

"A reflecting telescope is one which depends entirely for its power upon a bright mirror at the lower end," continued the professor, "and when using this telescope you look at the reflection of the stars in this mirror. 'Lord Rosse's telescope has a lightgathering power so enormous that even by day the stars seen through it shine like miniature suns. The object of reflectors is to bring into view those outlying regions of space which are hidden in the twilight of vast distance. The tiny cloudlets which shine from beyond the great depths of space are changed into glorious galaxies of stars, blazing with a splendor which cannot be imagined by those who have not themselves looked upon the magic scene.'† To span the vast abysses of space, to exhibit streams and rows of stars as yet unseen and but barely visible in other telescopes—such is the kind of work done by this great reflector.

"A question asked by Miss Sturgis a few moments ago," said the professor, "still remains unanswered. I have explained the use of the eye-piece and the object-glass of the telescope, but I have not yet told you what a finder is. This passage from a reliable work will, I think, make that point clear:

"In observing the planets, for instance, one meets with a difficulty which exists more or less in every case where a small object has to be found at night—it is not easy to direct the telescope upon the planet because the observer cannot look through the telescope and outside of the tube at the same time. In large telescopes a finder is added—a small telescope with a large field of view, in which field the object is sure to be seen, if the main tube has been directed

[†] Professor Holden in The Youth's Companion, Oct. 10. 1894.

^{*&}quot;Through Magic Glasses," pp. 48. Arabella Buckley.

^{† &}quot;The Orbs Around Us," pp. 67-68. R. A. Proctor.

pretty exactly toward the object. With small telescopes the difficulty may be removed by using the lowest power when directing the telescope, because the lower the power the larger is the field, and afterward carefully changing eye-pieces without shifting the telescope. But if this fails, remove the eye-piece altogether, then on looking into the telescope, directed as nearly as possible toward the object, a slight glare will be seen. Carefully shift the tube until this glare fills the whole object-glass; then gently insert the eye-piece, and the object will be found in the field of view."

"How do they polish the mirrors for telescopes?" asked Marion Cleveland.

"First the surface has to be ground with coarse sand," replied the professor, "and then with emery, which has gradually to be finer and finer. The grinding continues until the mirror is very slightly basin-shaped. In Ball's 'Starland' he has given us the following account of the mirror:

"'In a mirror six inches across the depression at the center would perhaps be not more than the twentieth of an inch. Small though this depression is, yet it has to be given with exactness. In fact, if it were wrong at any point by so much as the tenth of the thickness of a sheet of paper the telescope would not perform accurately. The tool that is used for grinding is made of iron, and has been turned in the lathe to the right shape. It is divided into squares, and after the grinding is over comes the polishing, and this is effected with a tool like the grinder in shape. This has to be covered over with little squares of pitch so that when warmed and put down on the mirror it is soft enough to receive the right shape. The beeswax or pitch is smeared with a preparation called "rouge," which is red oxide of iron. Water is poured on the glass, and the work begins, the polishing tool with its beeswax surface being moved in a slowly rotatary motion by two wooden arms connected with a shaft. Day after day and week after week the workman stands and attends to the polishing, adding water when needed, and watching the glass carefully to see that no dust or other damaging substance reaches it.'

"For an object lesson in patience the work of a tapestry weaver is not to be compared with that of a lens grinder. The tapestry weaver can see that he is getting ahead, but the lens grinder cannot. He just grinds away for a year or so and then makes a test to see what he has accomplished. It took two years and a half to grind and polish the Chicago University lens for the Yerkes telescope. Every lens

is made up of two parts: the crown, or convex glass, which goes in the outer end of the telescope, and the flat glass, which is placed directly behind it. For grinding the crown glass a concave polishing tool is used. It covers the glass and works on the same principle as the flat tool.

"Professor Holden gives the following account of the most important work which is now in operation at Mount Hamilton, viz., photographing the spectra of the stars:

"'In visual observations we let the object-glass form a picture of the object, and we examine this picture with a microscope, an eye-piece. In spectrum observations we let the light from the objectglass pass through one or more prisms, and change the image from a picture into a rainbowtinted streak of light, red at one end and violet at the other, and crossed by several very fine, narrow, dark lines. Every star has a set of such lines peculiar to itself. Every chemical substance -as hydrogen, sodium, quicksilver, etc.-also has a set of lines peculiar to itself. We find out lines which belong to hydrogen, for example, by experiments in a laboratory. Observations on a star sometimes show us these same lines in the starspectrum. Hence it follows that the star is partly composed of hydrogen. In the same way we can identify other substances in the stars, and finally can give a pretty complete list of the elements which are present in this star. In this way the composition of stars which are almost infinitely distant are determined. We can also tell by the shifting of the lines in the spectrum from their true position the earth's motion to and from a star. If the lines are shifted one way, toward the blue end of the spectrum, we are approaching the star, if they are shifted the other way, toward the red, we are receding. The amount of the displacement can be measured and tells us how great our motion is.

"'When you are on a train rapidly passing another one you have noticed the peculiar shriek of the bell of the other engine. The sound of that bell is shifted to a higher note as you approach the train, and to a lower note as you gradually pass away from it. Nothing is more certain than that the bell itself always gives out one and the same sound. The shift of the tone is caused by your motion, and the amount of the shift depends on the velocity of the motion. The case is similar for light. Hence this device enables us to solve this amazing problem: Given a star bright enough to be seen, but so distant that it is hopeless even to guess how far off it is; required to find out how fast we are approaching this star in miles per second! Here is another one: Given that such determinations can be made, required to know how fast the whole solar system is moving through space, and in what direction. This, in fact, is the chief problem at Mount Hamilton to-

[&]quot;" Elementary Astronomy," p. 140. R. A. Proctor.

day. These are some of the astonishing questions which can be solved by modern scientific methods, using modern scientific instruments."

"What is a spectroscope?" now inquired Caroline.

"The hour for the lesson has slipped by so fast," said the professor, "that I have little time left to speak of the spectroscope. However, I will try to do so in a few words.

"'When we pass sunlight through a three-sided piece of glass called a prism, we break up the ray of white light into a line of beautiful colors gradually passing from red, through orange, yellow, green, blue, and indigo, to violet, and these follow in the same order as we see them in the rainbow or in the thin film of a soap-bubble. By various experiments it has been proved that these colors are separated from each other because the many waves which make up the white light are different sizes, so that because the waves of red light are slow and heavy they lag behind when bent in the three-sided glass, while the rapid violet waves are bent more out of their road and run to the farther end of the line, the other colors ranging themselves between. Now when the light passes through the prism, each colored wave overlaps the next wave a very little. By using several prisms one after the other these waves are separated more and more till we get a very long band, or spectrum. The work, then, of our magic glass, the spectroscope, is simply to sift the waves of light, and these waves, from their color and their position in the long spectrum, actually tell us what glowing gases have started on their road. Is not this like magic? I take a substance made of I know not what, I break it up, and, melting it in the intense heat of an electric spark, throw its light into the spectroscope. Then, as I examine this light after it has been spread out by the prisms, I can actually read by unmistakable lines what metals or non-metals it contains. Nay, more; when I catch the light of a star, or even of a faint nebula, in my telescope and pass it through these prisms, there, written upon the magic-colored band I read off the gases which are glowing in the star-sun or star-dust billions of miles away. With a spectroscope and the help of chemistry you can peer into the vast universe which we can never visit so long as our bodies hold us down to our little earth. With celestial photography you can make the unseen stars print their spots of light on the square of glass by means of light-waves which left them hundreds of years ago, or you can sift this light in your spectroscope and make it tell you what substances were glowing in that star when they were started on their road. All this you can do on one condition, namely, that you seek patiently

to know the truth. If you make careless, inaccurate experiments, and draw hasty conclusions, you will only do bad work, which it may take you years to undo; but if you question the telescope and spectroscope honestly and carefully they will answer you truly and faithfully. You may make many mistakes, but one experiment will correct the other, and while you are storing up in your own mind knowledge which lifts you far above this little world you may add your own little group of facts to the general store, and help to pave the way to such grand discoveries as those of Newton in astronomy, Bunsen and Kirchhoff in spectrum analysis, and Darwin in the world of life."

CHAPTER XV.

THE professor now expressed a hope that the class would have many such evenings in the observatory and that in this way a renewed interest would be felt in astronomy.

"I am very well pleased with the result of my work so far," continued the professor, "and I cannot help realizing that you have improved very much since I first had charge of this class. I am not only pleased but encouraged, and I hope the results will be excellent at the end of the year."

As it was nearly nine o'clock Miss Inart and the young ladies took their departure, thanking the professor for the delightful evening they had spent. As the girls went down the steps they could not resist giving timid glances at the haunted terrace, to see if perchance the legend would come true. All went well until they had passed down the steps, when Marion Cleveland noticed that she had dropped her handkerchief, and looking back saw it on the last of the steps leading to the observatory. She asked Miss Inart's permission to return for it, and in a few minutes had reached the steps and picked up the handkerchief. Just as she did so, she heard or fancied she heard a faint scream from the terrace above, and looking up she saw for a moment distinctly outlined against the dark wall of the Grange a white figure, apparently waving its hands in distress. Next moment it had disappeared. Trembling with fear Marion hastily rejoined her companions, and slipping her arm through Caroline's she whispered,

^{*&}quot; A Modern Observatory." Professor Holden, in The Youth's Companion, October 11, 1894.

^{*&}quot;Through Magic Glasses." Chap. II. Arabella Buckley.

you have seen Pamela Wentworth?"

with terror. "Do not tell the girls, as they he was too late to save any of his books have not seen it and it will spoil their visits and papers, the result of years of hard to the observatory—and perhaps I was mis-study. taken after all."

said Caroline. "I wonder that you did not to replace the one that had given the scream."

frightened," said Marion; "terror seems to tinued the good work he had begun in make me speechless. I wonder if the making the science of the stars interesting legend will come true—that is about my to his pupils, and by the end of the year betrothed dying on the eve of our wedding his most sanguine expectations were day. I suppose the best way to avoid this realized. Miss Inart was delighted with fate is not to become engaged."

to fall in love with you, and then what will for the following year. you do?"

"Oh, I am sure I don't know," said Marion laughing. "It is no use borrowing given us enough trouble already."

tory again."

tended to vindicate her rights, for before and pleasure he saw the name of Marion penters who were working at the building, only a week or so before. She too in look-

"Oh, Caroline, I have seen the ghost!" the west wing was burned to the ground, "Marion, what are you saying!" said together with the observatory. The fire Caroline in surprise. "Do you mean that occurred just about noon, and as the professor hurried from the class room to "I have," said Marion, still overcome the scene of the catastrophe he found that

Miss Inart sympathized with him in his "Do tell me all about it," begged Caroloss, and placed a liberal sum of money at line, and Marion described the apparition. his command with which he could replace "How terrified you must have been!" his books, and she ordered a fine telescope astronomy class so much pleasure the even-"I never scream when I am very much ing before. Professor Douglas bravely conhis success, and her only regret was that "I should imagine so," said Caroline owing to a most promising financial arrangelaughing. "You are not obliged to fall in ment for a course of lectures in America love with any one, but some one is very likely she was not able to reengage the professor

Three years later many changes had trouble, and it may have been my imagina- taken place in the lives of Marion and her tion after all that made me fancy I saw the companions, while the professor had become ghost. I had forgotten about Pamela a well-known and popular lecturer. He had Wentworth till I reached the foot of the been invited to give a course of lectures in steps, and then I remembered her and it England, at the London Institution, and had seemed to me that I heard a scream and engaged his passage on the City of Rome. looking up I saw the apparition. But do Arriving but a moment before the ship was not let us think of it any more, she has ready to start he hurried up the plank walk and stepped on board, and the vessel started "Yes indeed," said Caroline, "you were on its way amid the cheering of the crowds nearly expelled through her, and altogether on the wharf. The professor gazed upon I think we have taken entirely too much the receding shores for some time, and then notice of the fair maiden. Let us try never hastened to his cabin to dispose of his satchel to think of her again, nor to speak of her, and a heavy case filled with lantern-slides for there is no use in doing so. Let us for his lectures. He then returned to the hope no one else will see her though or deck, taking a passenger list with him, else they will not care to go to the observa- hoping that he might see some familiar name-some one who would help to relieve But apparently the spirit of Pamela in- the monotony of the voyage. With surprise the next Friday, owing to a smoldering Cleveland. It was the very last name on pipe carelessly dropped by one of the car- the list, since she had engaged her passage professor's name. would remember her, and whether he would lantic also, I see." care to speak to her if he did.

its way Marion seated herself on the deck pressed sympathy was a balm to the girl's and prepared to enjoy the delightful sensa- stricken heart. In the course of their furtion of rest. Her life had been a busy one ther conversation Marion recalled the old during the past few weeks, while she was days at the Grange and spoke of the great making arrangements to go to England by pleasure and profit she had derived from selling her old home in New York, which her his class-room lectures. This emboldened mother's death had left desolate. Left an the professor to suggest a continuation of orphan and alone in the world, Marion had the talks during their voyage, to which resolved to return to England and make her Marion assented with delight. home there. Miss Inart, who had always remained her loyal friend, had invited her evening," said the professor. "We have to come to the Grange and remain for the only five evenings and we may as well make rest of her life if she cared to do so, and the most of the opportunity. As this is the Marion had resolved to accept the invita- month of July we can admire the constellabeen swamped in an unwise speculation full moon to delight us." made by her mother a year previous to her live comfortably. Still she longed for some same ship; and if it will not weary you I her mother's death, which had come as a legends of the stars, for they are exceedingly great shock. It seemed to Marion as though interesting to me." she would never forget that terrible moment energy, lying lifeless on the floor. She the sea and watched the waves dancing in in her hand. the sunlight. The sky overhead was blue, with soft, fleecy clouds hurrying on their replied, "and I have just come to the acway, and all nature seemed to smile with count of Scheherezade's visit to the observagladness, while she alone was unhappy. She sighed, and the tears came unbidden to her eyes.

At that moment she heard some one addressing her, and turning round she saw Professor Douglas extending his hand in happy time. I shall never forget that evenfriendly greeting. He had observed that ing. You remember our legend about Pashe wore mourning and now saw the pathetic look in her eyes.

"Miss Cleveland," he said, "this is an unexpected pleasure. I scarcely hoped to meet any one I knew on board, and when I came across your name on the passenger that eventful evening." list I was rather curious to know if it were

ing over her list was surprised to find the the same Miss Cleveland I knew at Miss She wondered if he Inart's. So you are crossing the wide At-

He then by tactful inquiries learned of A few hours after the ship had started on her sad bereavement, and his delicately ex-

"We may as well begin these talks this tion for a few weeks at least. She was no tions seen in the summer time, and besides longer wealthy, much of her fortune having that on the fifth evening we shall have the

"That is charming," said Marion. "I am death, but she had enough to enable her to so glad we happened to take passage on the employment to keep her from brooding over wish you would tell me something about the

"Very well, then," replied the professor when she found her mother, who but one smiling, "we will combine mythology and short hour before had been full of life and astronomy, and they blend together well, let me assure you. What are you reading?" he was thinking of this now as she gazed at continued, glancing at the book Marion had

> "'The Poet at the Breakfast Table,'" she tory. I was reading the description of the observatory and it recalled to me our last and only lesson on the western terrace of Grange, and I closed the book for awhile letting my thoughts wander back to that mela Wentworth, and the supposition that her ghost haunted that terrace, I suppose?"

> "I remember well," replied the professor, "and I wonder if any of you saw her ghost

"I was the only one," replied Marion.

fessor in surprise.

leading from the terrace we had only gone friend of Oliver Wendell Holmes. and look for it, and I found it on the last on the subject." step. Just at that moment I fancied I heard I saw an apparition in white waving its now that you have told me this!" hands in distress. That must have been Pamela."

Professor Douglas was silent for a moment, and then as an idea occurred to him to Marion's great surprise he gave a hearty laugh. Then hastening to explain he said:

"Miss Cleveland, I see it all. ghost with the waving hands was a sheet I was shaking out over the balustrade surrounding the terrace preparatory to wrapping it around my precious telescope. for the scream, that I can also easily account for as there was an owl that had established itself amid the branches of a large oak near the west wing of the Grange. After the fire its screams were heard no more. Doubtless it perished in the flames."

"I am so glad you have explained that away," said Marion, "because-well, because—Do you remember the rest of the legend?"

"I cannot say that I do," replied the professor, as he tried to recall it to his mind.

"Whoever saw the ghost," said Marion laughing, "was fated never to wed, as her betrothed would die on the eve of their wed-But that would not trouble me at ding day. present, since I am not engaged."

"But you may be some day," said the professor reflectively, "and for the sake of your future fiance it would be just as well if you had not seen the ghost."

"Yes, that is true," said Marion. the way," she continued, thinking it best to change the subject, which was becoming somewhat personal, "there is an excellent account of an observatory in 'The Poet at the Breakfast Table.""

"You saw the ghost!" exclaimed the pro- fessor, "if you do not mind reading it, for I am especially interested since I have been "Yes," replied Marion, smiling at the ex- told that the young astronomer depicted in pression on the professor's face, "I saw the this book was suggested by Richard A. ghost. After we had descended the steps Proctor, who at one time was an intimate a short distance when I missed my handker- verses 'Wind-clouds and Star-drifts' were chief. I asked Miss Inart if I might return inspired by him, and embodied his own ideas

"How interesting," said Marion, "and a faint scream, and looking up at the terrace how much more enjoyable the book will be

> She turned over the pages of the book till she came to the account referred to and then read as follows:

> "'A deep and solid stone foundation for the observatory is laid in the earth, and a massive pier of masonry is built upon it. A heavy block of granite forms the summit of this pier, and on this block rests the equatorial telescope. Around this structure a circular tower is built, with two or more floors which come close up to the pier, but do not touch it at any point. It is crowned with a hemispherical dome. . . . This dome is cleft from its base to its summit by a narrow ribbon-like opening, through which is seen the naked sky. It revolves on cannonballs, so easily that a single hand can move it, and thus the opening may be turned toward any point of the compass. As the telescope can be raised or depressed so as to be directed to any elevation from the horizon to the zenith, and turned around the entire circle with the dome, it can be pointed to any part of the heavens. But as the star or other celestial object is always apparently moving, in consequence of the real rotary movement of the earth, the telescope is made to follow it automatically by an ingenious clockwork contrivance. No place, short of the temple of the living God, can be more solemn. The jars of the restless life around it do not disturb the serene intelligence of the half-reasoning apparatus. Nothing can stir the massive pier but the shocks that shake the solid earth itself. When an earthquake thrills the planet, the massive turret shudders with the shuddering rocks on which it rests, but it pays no heed to the wildest tempest, and while the heavens are convulsed and shut from the eye of the far-seeing instrument it waits without a tremor for the blue sky to come back. It is the type of the true and steadfast man of the Roman poet, whose soul remains unmoved while the firmament cracks and tumbles about him. It is the material image of the Christian: his heart resting on the Rock of Ages, his eye fixed on the brighter world above."

"That is a beautiful sentiment finely expressed," said the professor as Marion fin-"I would like to hear it," said the pro- ished reading the paragraph, "and a few

ence is made to double stars. Let me see if I can find the passage.

"Here it is," he continued. "The young girl Scheherezade is asking the young astronomer to show her the double star."

"Do read it to me." said Marion, and the professor read:

"'The Young Girl quite astonished the Young Astronomer with her vivacity. All at once she turned to him.

"" Will you show me the double star you said I should see?"

"" With the greatest pleasure," he said, and proceeded to wheel the ponderous dome, and then to adjust the instrument, I think to the one in Andromeda, or that in Cygnus, but I should not know one of them from the other.

"" How beautiful!" she said, as she looked at the wonderful object. "One is orange red and one is emerald green."

"'The young man made an explanation in which he said something about complementary colors.

"" And the two revolve around each other?" said the Young Girl.

"" Yes," he answered, "two suns, a greater and a less, each shining, but with a different light, for the other."

"" How charming! It must be so much pleasanter than to be alone in such a great empty space! I should think one would hardly care to shine if its light wasted itself in the monstrous solitude of the sky. Does not a single star seem very lonely to you up there?"

""Not more lonely than I am myself," answered the Young Astronomer.

"'I don't know what there was in those few words, but I noticed that for a minute or two after they were uttered I heard the ticking of the clock-

pages further on you will find that refer- work that moved the telescope as clearly as if we had all been holding our breath, and listening for the music of the spheres.

> "'The Young Girl kept her eye closely applied to the eye-piece of the telescope a very long time, it seemed to me. Those double stars interested her a good deal, no doubt. When she looked off from the glass I thought both her eyes appeared very much as if they had been a little strained, for they were suffused and glistening. It may be that she pitied the lonely young man.

> "'I know nothing in the world tenderer than the pity that a kind-hearted young girl has for a young man who feels lonely."

> The professor paused here; it seemed to him that he was treading on dangerous ground-had perhaps read a little too far. This passage applied so directly to his own case; he was so lonely—but did Marion pity him? Did she even dream that he cared for her? He did not dare to look at her just then, and busied himself turning the pages of the book, as he remarked:

> "Further on in the book there are some remarks about 'star-dust whirling about in the infinite expanse of ether' and the poetical selections about 'Wind-clouds and Star-drifts,' which you will doubtless enjoy."

> "Would you not like to read them to me?" said Marion. "You can help me to understand them so much better than if I tried to puzzle them out by myself."

> "I shall be most happy to do so," replied the professor; and this was the first of many pleasant hours during a journey which passed all too swiftly for him.

(To be concluded.)

A GREAT ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.

BY ROBERT JAMISON.

tain and they certainly advertise the exhibits tricity and how largely it has entered into and exhibitors—which is useful. They are the public and domestic life of the people. far more valuable as milestones in the

AHIBITIONS have one value quite connection the Electrical Exhibition recently distinct from their value as "shows" held in New York is interesting because it or advertisements. They do enter- showed how manifold are the uses of elec-

No startling and vitally important disworld's progress and as points of view from covery or invention, like Franklin's kite or which can be obtained wider outlooks over Morse's telegraph, has been made in the the fields of science and industry. In this past few years (excepting the Roentgen

conquest over a vast domain than a march glows and lights the lamp. telegraphy was the one important field of may be extinguished by pressure on a butof the electric current. The New York ex- match used in lighting the evening lamp or hibition was specially interesting as showing in attempting to blow out the flame. Smaller of these great fields and as showing how the illuminating the face of a watch on the buing light and heat and in conveying power. surgeons' use and for pocket lanterns.

To catalogue the useful applications of a new element in lighting, and rooms may self-created (partial) vacuum. others were delicate traceries of colored as out of doors. sparks or humorous devices for catching the portable batteries shown at the exhibition is have the advantage of very few working

experiments) and the exhibition seemed to an oil lamp with a small battery placed inshow that the progress of electrical science side the lamp stand. Turning up the wick had been more like the spread of a great starts the current and a minute carbon into a new country. Twenty-five years ago movement shuts off the current and the lamp electrical application. To-day the practical ton. It is just these minor electric applifields of its usefulness are the five great dis- ances that are most valuable, because they tricts of light, heat, power, telegraphy, and show the direction in which science becomes telephony. A sixth and much smaller field a servant in the household. Many a home might be traced in the chemical applications has disappeared in smoke because of a the countless and often minute subdivision applications were shown in tiny lights for one electric current might be useful in giv- reau or in a carriage and for dentists' and

In arc lighting the most important imthe incandescent light would be useless. provement shown was improved lamps for It was shown in the exhibition in every im- inclosing the arc and prolonging the life of aginable variety of sign, ornament, architec- the carbons. A small glass bulb closed at tural detail, and in hundreds of novel forms the bottom incloses the two carbons, the of lamps. The most promising feature of lower carbon being secured to the base of this part of the exhibition seemed to be in the bulb. At the top is a loosely fitting the artistic use of the incandescent bulb in cover or a cover having an escape valve, the lighting interiors. To merely hang a lamp upper carbon passing through the cover and in a gas bracket is to follow a tradition, and meeting the lower carbon in the usual manat first it seemed natural that the new lamp ner. When the light is started the arc should hold the same place as the candle flame quickly burns out the oxygen of the and gas jet. Now it has fairly broken away air inclosed in the bulb and soon fills the from these limitations and in the hands of whole space with the products of combusthe artist and architect appears in countless tion. The excess slowly escapes at the top new and beautiful forms. Color appears as and the lamp burns, as it were, in its own glow with any tint desired. One of the is a larger flame, burning with great steadimost curious phases of this part of the exhiness and almost wholly free from shadows, bition was the use of the incandescent light and a very slow consumption of the carbons. to illuminate scenery or scenic pictures and Carbons in such lamps live a hundred hours, in the use of fanciful and unusual combina- those in the air eight hours. There is no tions of light as signs and advertisements. possible escape of dangerous sparks, ash, or Some of these were composed of gigantic dust, thus adding greatly to the safety of the letters, one of which would light a street; arc light and making it useful inside as well

Another novel form of arc light employs eve. Minute lights amid flowers and dress two flat carbons placed side by side, the arc ornaments showed the extreme to which the burning between them at the ends. The light may be divided. Some of these smaller arc is kept in position at the ends (lower) decorative lights were portable and were of the carbons by a magnetic coil placed outsupplied with current from small dry bat- side the glass cylinder in which the carbons teries. The most useful application of small burn. This novel form of light appears to arc lamp.

in scientific research. Its faint light seemed promise for the future. to have no practical value except as a sub-Geissler, or vacuum tubes shone with bright most promising field of heating. heat that accompanies all other forms of Here, as in all electrical exhibits to-day, of artistic electric lighting.

parts, an inclosed air space in which the the data concerning the actual cost of the arc burns, and freedom from shadows. It light is not sufficient to enable the electricoccupies much less room than the ordinary light industry to enter upon its manufacture. A large room has been successfully lighted The most interesting new electric light at for a few hours by these light tubes, and a the exhibition was the vacuum-tube light. great number of the tubes, bent into a It is the outgrowth of the familiar laboratory variety of shapes and apparently charged experiments so much used lately in the with lights of different colors, were shown study of the new X rays. For many years the nightly at the exhibition. This is all that Geissler tube has remained in the position has yet been accomplished, but it is so of an interesting laboratory appliance useful much that the subject is clearly full of

Next to the use of the electric current is ject for study. In the exhibition the great the production of light in the smaller but white light as if they were charged with resistance means heat is the basis of the sunshine. The glow of a Geissler tube incandescent light. Resistance may be so depends upon the rapid opening and closing adjusted that the heat may be comparatively of an electric current that passes through low and the same wire that lights the eventhe high vacuum within the tube. In these ing lamp may boil the tea kettle; it is new vacuum tubes the vibrations in the curmerely a question of temperature. Electric rent are of high frequency, each vibration cooking has been a sort of reporters' dream producing a bright flash of light. Blended in the domestic columns of the papers for a together through their rapid succession they long time. At the exhibition the tea urn, give to the eye the appearance of a continu- the coffee pot, and the chafing dish adverous stream of light-practically the tube tised the new domestic fine art by means of shines with brilliant white light without the convincing and appetizing sights and odors. electric light. The glass tubes are six feet the surprise is not so much at the new use long, and while apparently full of white of the current as at the immense variety of light are practically cold, and it is only heating appliances for the kitchen, tea natural that this beautiful white light should table, sick room, and workshop that are be called "the cold light." The appliances now in daily use. My lady may curl her whereby a number of these large Geissler wayward locks with curling-irons warmed tubes are made to shine with light could not by the same current that lights the crystal be here explained without the use of dia- globe over her mirror, may brew the five grams and much technical language. It is o'clock tea or make dainty dishes steam enough to observe that this display was the upon the supper table all without match, most interesting in the whole exhibition, alcohol, gas, or coal. The cook may bake, because it showed a wonderful adaptation broil, or fry a roast, the tin-man heat his of old and familiar appliances to a new and soldering-iron, the carpenter melt his glue, useful method of illumination. Such glow- the tailor heat his goose, or the trained ing tubes placed in the cornice of a room nurse warm her patients' pillows by the same or upon the ceiling or treated as a part of current. It is merely a question of a rethe ornamentation of columns or arches sistance coil properly arranged in the proper would add a wholly new field for the study appliance. The water-bag of the hospital This "cold gives place to a soft flannel pad that may light" exhibit promises to become in the be kept for hours at a fixed temperature, near future the starting point for a wide and the awful cooking range, enemy of field of scientific study, and undoubtedly it cleanliness and comfort, gives place to an is the beginning of a new industry. So far electric cooker that may stand upon the

kitchen table, free from dust, ashes, light, hibition in a variety of forms, and all appliance using heat, from the flatiron to value of safety, cleanliness, and convenience. the coffee pot, was shown at the exhibition light installation.

coal. The fact may be regarded as defi- another use for the electric motor. nitely settled that fine cooking can be done at genial Lamb's wit and wisdom—it fits "stored" till read in the office. the electric cook stove exactly.

Electric radiators were shown at the ex- pointer moves to the same position as the

noise, and excessive heat. In an electric that has been said in regard to electric kitchen the fairest cook may keep her com- cooking apparatus applies also to heating plexion and her temper and create a new the air of a room. It can be done; its use and finer art of cooking. Every domestic depends largely on its cost and the relative

In the field of power the exhibition was in practical operation, and naturally at- most interesting as showing the countless tracted more attention than any other dis- methods by which the motor has become of play excepting the X rays and the cold-value on the road, on the water, and in the shop. The electric launch and the electric Naturally the first question asked by all carriage would be to-day as common as the who saw this great display of cooking and electric street car were it not for the fact heating appliances was the matter of cost of that the car picks up its current as it goes The cost of a chafing dish while the boat and carriage must carry a suitable for alcohol or for electric current storage battery. The improvements in the may not vary materially. The alcohol at storage battery now seem likely to imtwenty cents a pint or gas at a dollar and mensely widen the portable use of power, fifty cents a thousand is and must be very and electric boats and carriages at the much cheaper than the cost of electricity. exposition clearly indicated a wonderful Electric cooking is far more expensive than advance in the use of electric power. As coal or gas, but the actual cost of the heat for the stationary use of power it is simply is not the real question. The elements of impossible to say where the applications cleanliness, safety, convenience, and time- will stop. Every variety of machine-tool saving have a real money value and must and domestic or shop appliance using be considered, and, just as it is found in all power was exhibited in operation, so that it large cities actually cheaper to cook with is safe to say that the exhibition marked high-priced gas, so it may be, all things the complete covering of all industries by considered, relatively cheaper to use a very the electric motor. Even the self-playing high-priced current than to use wood or piano, appalling invention as it is, marked

In electric signaling the display of bells, with speed, neatness, safety, and personal calls, and signals of all kinds plainly showed comfort with electricity; the question of great improvements, chiefly in matters of relative cost must be settled by the cook or detail. This was specially interesting in her mistress. Many a carpenter's shop has the class of hotel signal systems. In the been burned down, many a house destroyed ordinary methods the guest on the nineby the upsetting of a gluepot or roofers' teenth floor signals to the office that he charcoal soldering fire that might have been wants something and the call boy must saved by the electric soldering iron or glue- climb to that floor to find out what it is. pot. It is a question whether it is better to In improved signal systems the guest use a high-priced heat or to lose home touches a button to attract the attention of or shop. It is very much like Charles the office and moves a pointer to the Lamb's roast pig. Is the dish worth the "want" printed on a dial. His message house? Hunt up the old essay and smile is thus recorded or fixed and remains . signal, by an ingenious use of a chemical Naturally electric heating has other fields signal recorder, prints the call in the office. besides boiling the tea urn, and a variety The office clerk may then correct his dial of room and car heaters are already in use. at any time with the guest's dial when the

even if sent the day before, is read. The elements of sea water that are of value in movement of the pointer recording the arresting fermentation and decay. suspended message also restores the whole process is valuable because it makes out of system to its normal condition, ready for the the most common liquid in nature a valuable next call. The chemically recorded call is germ destroyer, useful in disinfecting ships, also erased by a simple pressure on a bulb. houses, or cities, and for various other pur-The system as exhibited seemed to be the poses which readily occur to the mind. most complete call system that has yet come under the writer's observation.

compounds resulting from the decomposi- electricity.

distant pointer and the actual message, tion of the bromides, chlorides, and other

These are some of the most striking features of this exhibition, and they serve to One of the most curious features of the show the enormous industry that has sprung electric current is its adaptation to uses that from the dynamo and the wonderful and perappear to be in no way related to its manent changes that have sprung from the ordinary manifestations as light and heat. useful applications of its current. It is This is seen in the ordinary plating bath impossible to say what the next great and all the work of electrolysis. At the exhibition will bring forth. It may show exhibition this branch of electrical science unexpected developments of the science, was represented by a model plant illustra- perhaps new discoveries in nature. It can ting a comparatively new method of pro- hardly show a wider appreciation of the ducing disinfectants. Common sea water value and usefulness of the facts already treated by electrolysis gives a series of gained in that field of science we call

BEVERAGES.

BY THOMAS GRANT ALLEN, M. A. OF ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

EVERAGES are those pleasant, re- one or more special services for the body. real or fancied. If we drank sufficient water with food they dilute it and in this way aid proportionate to our needs, the craving for ination of waste matter from the body than it is. If we performed our work regularly, beverages have a soothing effect on irritated avoiding worry, undue excitement, and fa- surfaces, as in fevers, coughs, and colds, tigue, and if in the intervals of work we en- while others are used as irritants or tonics tion, it would seem that water would supply or stimulate the nervous system. A few all that the body demands in the way of liquids besides possessing one or more of rarely obtain it is not difficult to see that well. there are many instances in which the sysvigorate, refresh, or stimulate.

have in common most liquids perform by being charged with carbon dioxide.

freshing drinks which we take to re- Those which are largely composed of lieve thirst, fatigue, or languor, or to water pass rapidly into the circulation and supply some demand of the system either increase the volume of blood. When taken and ate only wholesome food in quantities digestion. Such fluids also aid in the elimstimulants would doubtless be much less through all the avenues of escape. Some joyed a proper amount of rest and recrea- to promote digestion, strengthen the heart, But since these ideal conditions these properties have a nutritive value as

The beverages which best serve the purtem needs something that will quickly in- pose of relieving thirst are the sour liquids, lemonade, raspberry vinegar, and other fruit Nearly all beverages relieve thirst, but juices, or those which though not acid in in addition to this property which all themselves have been rendered acid in taste terial, particularly through the kidneys and soda water. skin, tend to cool the body by increasing the perspiration, though the first effect is usu- water these exert a mildly tonic effect on ally to raise the temperature. It is not the mucous lining of the stomach; but the necessary for me to explain that the body needless practice of drinking large quantities is cooled by the loss of heat required to of these effervescing waters is productive of evaporate the perspired liquid.

The liquids given to soothe irritated or mucilaginous like flaxseed tea, gruel, barley water, and arrowroot, or gelatinous like Ice- with sweet fruit syrups. land moss and solutions of gelatin.

Those liquids which act as tonics and promote digestion are the alkaline and mineral waters, malt extract, ale, and light wines. The nervine stimulants are tea, coffee, cocoa, and the milder alcoholic beverages.

The nutrient beverages are cocoa, chocolate, malt extracts, and, because of the milk and sugar added, tea and coffee.

If we except the soothing drinks which are not used under ordinary circumstances, we can group all these beverages in four classes-acid beverages and effervescing waters; alkaline and mineral waters; beverages containing alkaloids, and beverages containing alcohol.

Let us now consider each of these classes somewhat in detail.

Besides the sour lem-1. Acid beverages. onade, raspberry vinegar, and orangeade, whose pleasant taste and thirst-relieving properties are well known, many other essences and fruit juices containing more or less acid are used to relieve thirst. fermented California grape juice is recommended as an excellent beverage for invalids, being wholly free from alcohol. Root beer, sarsaparilla, and ginger ale are wholesome when pure, but colic is apt to follow carbon dioxide, but can be made to absorbthe use of impure ginger ale. If not already acid these latter are given an acid taste and sparkling appearance by being charged with carbon dioxide. All these acid liquids have a cooling, refreshing effect. Some waters many by an agreeable acidity. from springs or artesian wells have the slight

The carbonated and mineral waters are to the presence of carbon dioxide, and the the best for the elimination of waste mate- same effects are produced on plain water by rial. Hot drinks, as tea, coffee and hot water, forcing carbon dioxide into it under cold and while aiding in the washing out of waste ma- pressure, as is done in the preparation of

In addition to the properties of plain more harm than good since it gives rise to flatulency and, if persisted in, debility or inflamed surfaces in coughs and fevers are dyspepsia. This is especially true of those waters which, like soda water, are combined

2. Alkaline and mineral waters. called alkaline waters owe their alkalinity to the preponderance of the carbonate and bicarbonate of sodium (washing and baking soda) and also, though to a smaller extent, to the carbonates of potassium, lithium, calcium, and magnesium. The celebrated Vichy of France and Ems of Germany may be taken as types of this class.

These alkaline waters are used extensively in dietetic treatments. When taken before meals they promote digestion by cleansing the mucous membrane of the stomach and stimulating the flow of gastric juice; when taken after meals they correct any hyperacidity of the stomach. They act as alkalinizers of the blood and bile and lessen the acidity of the urine. They have a medicinal value, therefore, wherever there is a tendency to gout or rheumatism, or in catarrhal conditions of the stomach (dyspepsia) or liver (constipation, gall stones, etc.). are also of service in the reduction of obesity.

When added to milk these waters make it more easy of digestion for some persons, and tend to overcome the constipation which milk is apt to cause in adults.

Most of these alkaline waters contain some more when the gas is forced in under pres-This considerably enhances their sure. value by rendering them more palatable, disguising the alkaline taste so unpleasant to-

There are not many well-known alkaline acid taste and the sparkling appearance due waters in this country; the Saratoga Springs. known. Alkaline waters are of course min-siderable nutritive value. eral waters, but their importance seems to me to justify their separate mention.

cle include (1) those which, like Poland and to different methods of preparation. Both Buffalo lithia, contain in considerable vari- varieties may be made from the same plant. ety small quantities of mineral matter, (2) Green tea is made by steaming the leaves those like Apollinaris, which though they before they are rolled and dried, and, bemay contain alkalies and other minerals owe sides differing in color, differs also from their chief virtue to the presence of carbon black tea in containing a relatively larger dioxide, and (3) those in which the principal quantity of bitter, astringent tannin. active agent is iron. The first two groups this reason it is less wholesome than black are recommended chiefly by their appear- tea, and for the same reason Indian teas are ance and flavor. The carbonic acid waters less wholesome than China teas, and the are agreeable both to the palate and to the cheaper varieties than the higher-priced teas. eye. Their sparkling appearance and agreeable, refreshing effect constantly encourage development of volatile oils during the fertheir use, and in this way sufficient fluid is mentation of the leaves; but the aroma and taken into the system by persons who would flavor may be improved artificially by the not drink enough plain water.

and nerves. When in addition they con- the beverage depend not only on the tain alkalies they are particularly valuable character of the leaves but to some extent as blood builders, but if too long or too upon the water in which they are infused, freely used they may cause dyspepsia and and to a larger extent upon the method of anæmia.

der this head let us consider the beverages be softened by boiling fifteen to twenty made from tea, coffee, cocoa, and chocolate. minutes or by adding a pinch of soda. The virtues of these depend principally upon When poured upon the leaves the water the presence of certain alkaloids which dif- should be boiling, but the infusion should fer from one another very little in either be continued at a lower temperature, and their chemical or physical effects.

That these are the popular beverages is should not exceed three minutes. shown by the fact that about 500 million liquid should then be poured immediately people drink coffee, 100 million drink tea, into a clean porcelain vessel in which it can and 60 million drink chocolate or cocoa, be kept hot until served. If the infusion In the United States between 80 and 90 lasts for a longer time more of the astrinmillion pounds of tea, 500 million pounds of gent tannin is extracted, and this besides coffee, and 20 million pounds of cocoa and being unpleasant interferes with digestion. its preparations are consumed annually.

each contains a stimulating principle. The of the tea, the theine, destroys the wholetheine of tea and caffeine of coffee are identi- someness of the beverage and the delicacy cal, while the theobromine of cocoa and of its flavor by the large amount of tannin chocolate is closely related to them. Tea extracted and by driving off too much of and coffee are alike in other respects, each the volatile oil which gives to tea its flavor containing a bitter principle, tannin, and an and aroma, as well as a portion of its essential oil which gives them their charac- stimulating properties.

Vichy, the St. Louis, Michigan, and the teristic odor and flavor. Cocoa contains Waukesha, Wisconsin, are perhaps best starch and fat, and is thus possessed of con-

a. Tea. The two varieties, green and black, are not obtained from different species The mineral waters discussed in this arti- of the plant Thea, but the distinction is due

The flavor of tea is produced by the addition of the leaves of roses, jasmine, or The iron waters are tonic to the blood orange flowers. The flavor and aroma of The water should neither be too infusion. 3. Beverages containing alkaloids. Un- soft nor too hard, but hard waters should if a delicate flavor is desired the time Infusion for a longer time, while it may Tea, coffee, and cocoa are alike in that extract a little more of the valuable portion Tea is a mild stimulant and restorative to give to coffee its aroma. the nervous system. It quickens the pulse In preparing the beverage the freshly stimulation. The refreshing effect of tea from extraction of tannin. lasts longer than that of coffee or light What are its good effects? Coffee acts wine, and the stimulation is not, as in the as a stimulant to the muscles, heart, and case of alcohol, followed by depression. In nerves. It removes the sensation of fatigue, itself tea contains but very small quantities allays hunger to a limited extent, and of nutritive material, but when taken with strengthens the heart action so that it is milk and sugar it may be considered a avaluable cardiac stimulant, particularly for food. Its use is believed to increase the children who are suffering collapse from waste of tissue and it therefore liberates any cause. Its effect on the nervous sysforce by hastening the oxidation, or burning, tem is such as to counteract exhaustion and of other substances in the body. Tea cools stimulate the nerve centers. It is used by the body when hot, probably by promoting many to sustain prolonged mental strain perspiration, and by its action on the heart and relieve the attendant worry. warms the body when cold.

The tannin of tea interferes with digestion form that it cannot do the same damage. by precipitating and rendering inert both Partly for this reason the effect of coffee on the salivary and gastric digestants. It is the digestive system is in marked contrast better therefore to drink the tea after than to that of tea. Coffee is a mild stimulant during the meal. If taken too freely tea to gastric digestion and in most persons may so irritate the stomach as to bring on produces a laxative effect. Its nutrient a troublesome catarrh which can only be value is insignificant, but the large amount relieved by entire abstinence for a con- of cream and sugar added gives it considerable time. If the stomach is at all siderable value as a food. irritable tea should not be used, as its ill effects on the nervous system are largely are similar to those of tea. if not altogether due to the theine, which when tea is taken in excess overstimulates, little can be said. Coffee is perhaps more causing restlessness, insomnia, nervous digestible and useful than tea, but there are headaches, and finally palpitation and general nervous worry.

resembles a red cherry and contains two of able than tea. the so-called coffee beans. When these are

What are the beneficial effects of tea? and volatile products are developed which

and deepens the respiration. It is refresh- roasted and ground beans should not be ing and relieves bodily fatigue, and is boiled in water, as this would drive off the believed to rouse and clear the mind, pro- aroma, but should be placed in water premoting intellectual energy. Tea diminishes viously boiled and allowed to infuse for the tendency to sleep, but this effect is about ten minutes at a temperature a little oftener injurious than beneficial. It en- below the boiling point. Coffee does not ables a person to withstand cold, hunger, contain as much tannin as tea nor does it and weariness, and a cup of hot tea will yield it so readily to water, hence the often relieve headache. Tea is particularly longer infusion is not objectionable, but if grateful to aged persons when the func- boiled or left standing over the fire for some tional activities are getting feeble and need time it becomes more and more indigestible

tannin in coffee is so much smaller in What are the injurious effects of tea? quantity than in tea and in such different

The ill effects of coffee are referable astringency increases the irritation. The almost entirely to the nervous system and

> As to the relative value of tea and coffee persons who drink tea without suffering any inconvenience who could not drink The fruit of the coffee tree coffee, while to others coffee is more agree-

c. Cocoa and chocolate. In addition to roasted they assume a dark brown color, the theobromine which these contain, starch the sugar in the bean is changed to caramel, and fat are present in considerable quanti-

beverage.

With regard to alcohol itself the best do better without it; (3) there are some known to need discussion here. diseases in which the temporary use of organs as to impair the resistance which for alcoholic beverages.

ties. They are thus valuable foods. They the system could otherwise offer to any are wholesome, stimulating, and do not pro- severe disease; (5) contrary to the popular duce wakefulness. When not too rich in fat, belief alcohol does not enable one to bear chocolate is a wholesome food for growing fatigue better than when no alcohol is used; children and is better for them than the (6) neither in hot or cold weather nor in more stimulating beverages, tea and coffee. hot or cold climates is alcohol necessary 4. Beverages containing alcohol. Beer, ale, for health, and even its moderate use is wine, cider, and spirituous liquors contain productive of more harm than good; (7) alcohol as their active principle. Some of the predisposition to many diseases is the wines contain tannin; sweet wines and greatly increased by the habitual use of albeer contain sugar; while beer and some cohol, as sunstroke, acute infectious diswines contain carbon dioxide and other eases, heart and other organic affections; acid substances. The acidity, the bitter- (8) the average expectation of life for users ness, or the sweetness, or all together and venders of alcoholic liquors is much may contribute to the pleasantness of the shorter than for those who neither use nor handle them.

The moderate use of alcoholic beverages authorities agree that (1) for persons in we have seen is productive of more injury health it is wholly unnecessary; (2) most than benefit. The effects of their large or persons, regardless of their state of health, excessive use are unfortunately too well

If drink is the cause of poverty it is alcohol is of service and there are crises in equally true that poverty and ill feeding are which it becomes a necessity in order to causes of drink. I am fully persuaded that prolong life; (4) its habitual use even in a better knowledge of foods and their nutrimoderation is to be condemned, for although tive values and a better knowledge of the it may never produce disease or shorten best methods of preparation and cooking of life it generally tends to so weaken the vital foods will do much to lessen the craving

FIRESIDE TALKS WITH GREAT MEN.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

chats with them.

ITHIN a stone's throw of each Abbey. The house is No. 17 Dean's Yard. other in one of the most artistic I announced myself by pounding on the door parks in London live two men with the iron knocker and was led into an who have made themselves famous in uncarpeted hall over the door of which widely different fields. I refer to Canon hangs a helmet and arrows and on the Farrar, the famous archdeacon who prays walls of which are old firearms. Rare for the Houses of Parliament and presides etchings and fine engravings hang here and over Westminster Abbey, and Henry M. there, and the walls of the staircase which Stanley, the celebrated newspaper corres- leads to the second floor are covered with pondent whose explorations have opened pictures. At the head of this staircase is up the continent of Africa to the world. I the library, a vast room the woodwork of met these two men in their homes one which has been mellowed with age and the afternoon not long ago and had interesting walls of which are covered with musty old books. Sitting at a desk within this room Canon Farrar lives in a little stone house was a broad-shouldered, big-headed man of of three stories just back of Westminster sixty, who rose as I entered and shook

American readers.

give you some idea of the man. Canon down to the Christian God. Our missionblue and deep set and they look out over a In Hindoostan there is a vast number

large Grecian nose. He has light gray side whiskers but his lips and chin are shaven.

He spoke slowly at first, but as he grew interested he became more easy in his talk, and as I listened I found that every word he uttered meant something. He spoke to me of his work and told me that his "Life of Christ" was still having a large sale and that it had already gone through three

ARCHDBACON FARRAR.

editions. He said that his time was fully about the spread of infidelity?" I asked. occupied now with his preaching in West- "We have in America many infidels. Engminster Abbey and his work in connection land and the other parts of Europe are full with Parliament and that for years he had of unbelievers, and it is said that the Japanbeen able to do no literary work except ese and the Hindoos when they give up during his vacations.

would ever have a universal religion and everything." whether all nations and all people would eventually worship the same God. He Canon Farrar replied. replied:

hands with me in a dignified way. It was we are fast coming toward a universal Canon Farrar, with whom I had made an religion. Have you ever thought how appointment by letter the day before, and rapidly the Christian religion is growing? who, though he hesitated to give a written Three centuries after Christ, of all the interview, was willing to say a few words for people in the world only one in every one hundred and fifty was a Christian. Now Before I report our conversation let me one third of the world's population bows Farrar is at least six feet in height, aries to-day are in every part of the globe. and he has one of the most magnifi- They are beginning to make themselves cent heads I have ever seen. His forehead felt in places where for years they have is very high and full. His eyes are dead labored under the greatest disadvantages.

> of Christian churches. The Fiji Islands have become Christian and a great work is now going on in New Zealand and elsewhere. The opening up of the interior of Africa means that Christianity will follow the explorers, and I can see the time coming when a great corps of Christian workers will be pushing the standard of Christ into the most remote corners of the globe."

> > "But how

their own religion through missionary teach-I asked him whether he thought we ing often become agnostics and lose faith in

"I don't believe infidelity is increasing," "One unbeliever makes, as a rule, more fuss than a number "I have no doubt of it. Christianity will of believers and he becomes conspicuous be the only religion of the far future and by the fewness of his kind. Why, in England the people believe more and more were covered with books and the desks in intelligently every year; and as for the the center were littered with manuscripts. theosophists and Buddhists of this country A grate fire burned at one side of the room -you could get them all in this room and and Mr. Stanley and myself toasted our have some space to spare about the toes in front of this as we talked. corners. It is not true that the majority of Hindoos or Japanese who are converted gested by my questions was Mr. Stanley's become infidels. The most of them who work. He told me that he was doing nothing give up their own religion at the teaching in a literary way just now and that he had no of the missionaries become Christians, and explorations in view for the future. He said many of our best and most faithful workers that he was taking a rest and was doing are found among those of the so-called just as little as he could. I asked him as heathen nations."

year to year."

"Vice and crime are to be found almost everywhere, but many of the vices my work seems to stick to me. higher standard of morality than ever bethe table. Christians are fighting the hardest."

the entrance to the House of Commons. It is a little stone house with an English easily with my pen in my hand." basement and the words "Knock and ring" on the lintels of its door. As you enter the Mr. Stanley?" I asked. wide hall you find yourself in a very museum. Europe and America. As I looked at these culation in other parts of Europe." the great explorer entered and led me into looking out upon the Terrace; the walls of the blacks as laborers?"

The first subject of conversation sugto his methods of literary labor. He replied "Then, archdeacon, you think that the that it was his habit to write right along world is on the whole growing better from after he began the composition of a book and that he could not rest until his work "I think there is no doubt of it," was the appeared to be nearing completion. Said he:

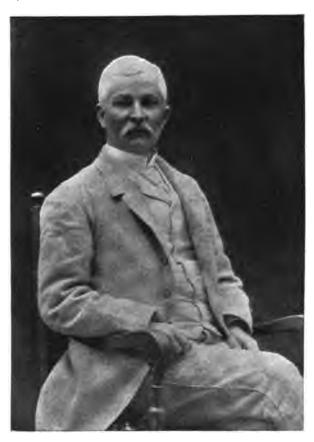
"When I begin I must go through, and I comof the past are disappearing and we have a mence writing in the morning and continue just as long as I possibly can, devoting every Take the matter of drinking; it was moment that I can spare to it until the book nothing uncommon in the high society of is completed. I remember the last chapter England a century ago for a man to get of my book entitled 'In the Dark Continent,' drunk, and at every dinner party some of I was visiting at Mrs. Burdett-Coutes' during the guests were liable to drop down under the composition of the latter part of it and Now such an act would de- the work hung over me like a pall. I had grade any respectable man in England, been writing during a great part of the and drinking to excess among the better day, but as I got nearer the end I had to classes grows less and less common. In rob the night as well, and it was at eleven our lower strata here our greatest vice is o'clock one evening that I excused myself drunkenness and it is the one which all from the party in the drawing-room and said I must go to work. I sat down at my desk Leaving Archdeacon Farrar I went to and wrote on and on until I had finished No. 2 Richmond Terrace and called upon the manuscript. It was at this time very Henry M. Stanley. His home is on a quiet nearly morning, and you can imagine the little street just off the bank of the Thames satisfaction that I felt when the job was and not more than one hundred steps from done. I have to write everything myself. I cannot dictate hastily, and compose more

"What has been your best selling book,

"'In Darkest Africa' has sold better than The walls are covered with anything else I have ever written. Seventycurios from every part of the world and five thousand copies of it were sold in the rare articles from Africa are interspersed United States, twenty-five thousand were sold with photographs of Stanley's friends in in England, and the book had a large cir-

"How about the future of Africa, Mr. his library. This was a large square room Stanley? Is it to be developed with the aid ber I had a very fine steel boat. This boat to go not to do so, but that if he did go he

was a very expensive article originally, and in the heart of Africa it was almost worth its weight in gold. One day one of the officers borrowed it. When I let him have it I told him to be very careful to pull it up on shore when he returned it, as the river might rise and carry it away. The officer said he would not forget, but he did forget and the boat floated off. We finally found it in the midst of the stream further down, about fifty yards from the great cata-



HENRY M. STANLEY.

the river had fallen it had been left there Africa by steam. As it is, along this line by the receding waters. It was about 1,500 which is now building, 75,000 porters are feet from one shore and a long distance carrying goods up into the interior, and away from the other. Above it the river these cost about £75,000, or \$225,000 for boiled and below it was the great cataract. every trip they make. The road will open was one chance of its recovery, but that in much valuable merchandise." the slightest misstep would cause the death "How about the field for the future exof the man who went after it. I called my plorer, Mr. Stanley? I suppose the world

"I think so to a very large extent," was boy to me and showed him the situation. the reply. "Many of the blacks are very I told him that if he did not follow my exact intelligent and some of the best men that I directions he would be swept off into the cathave known have had black skins. One aract, but that if he would do just as I told of the brightest servants I ever had was him he would recover the boat and that I a black. This was a boy who was with me would in this case pay him the value of the during a great part of my last tour. He had boat, which was a great sum to him. I asked considerable inventive genius and he was him to think calmly over the matter and if as brave as a lion. At one time I remem- after doing so he was not perfectly willing

> must follow my instructions. He told me he would go, and the result was that he recovered the boat and brought her back to land. I don't believe there was any other man in my troop who could have saved the boat."

> "How about the railroads of Africa? I understand they are building new ones."

"That is true," said Mr. Stanley. "The roads are being rapidly extended into the interior. Some miles of the road up the Congo have been already

ract. It had caught on a rock and when built and we will soon be able to go across As I looked at the boat I saw that there up a vast amount of territory and will bring

is now pretty well known," I remarked. been entered, and in a scientific way there There are large districts which have not yet the scientist."

"As far as the opening up of unknown is a vast field for explorers. For the botacountries is concerned I think it is," replied nist and the metallurgist the country is still Mr. Stanley. "The continent of Africa is open, and no one knows what may be found now divided up like Europe. England, in other ways. As it is now, the different France, Germany, and Holland each have governments have divided up Africa for their their sections, and you have to have pass- scientists. They have expeditions out exports to go from one country to another. If ploring the country and a revolution may be you were starting to travel across Africa the made in the different branches of knowledge officers of those countries would ask you by the results of their work. Africa, scienwhere you were going, and the results of tifically considered, is still an unknown world, your explorations would belong to them, and it is full of wonders for the student and

LIFE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

BY ARTHUR INKERSLEY, B.A. OXON., LL.B.

ISTANT about five weeks by sailing and calm harbor of the lagoon. Though of call, of the Kingsmills, or Gilberts, a must be very wary or he will assuredly run seldom-visited but very interesting group in his vessel aground or on a sunken reef. On the Western Pacific Ocean. The group the inner beach of the lagoon the canoes of consists of sixteen islands lying on or just the natives are drawn up, and clusters of

177° of east longitude, and has an area of 170 square miles. The islands are exclusively of coral formation, many of the atolls inclosing lagoons ten or fifteen miles wide and twenty or thirty miles long.

On first approaching an atoll one sees, when about ten miles off, tall trees apparently growing out of the water; as the ship draws nearer a white coral beach is discerned at the roots of the trees, which are chiefly the Pandanus and cocoa

A SOUTH SEA ISLAND BOY.

Upon the outer side of the reef the great mills. The Pandanus, or screw pine, is rollers break constantly with a sullen roar native to almost all the Pacific islands, and a white line of foam, but a natural open- and is of much value. It is the earliest

vessel from San Francisco is Butari- the sea is clear and free from shoals right tari, the "touching island," or port up to the reef, once inside it the shipmaster south of the equator, and between 172° and houses appear under the trees. Gazing

> down into the pellucid waters of the lagoon we observe shells of every shape and tint, and countless brilliant-hued fishes darting in and out of their vari-colored coralline lurking places.

> The soil of the Kingsmills is composed of coral and vegetable mold, which, being only a few inches deep, produces spontaneously scarcely anything except the Pandanus and the cocoa palm. The bread-fruit tree, so valuable as a food producer, grows on all the

palms, thriving in a wonderfully scanty soil. Micronesian islands except the Kingsing in the barrier of rocks admits to the safe plant to appear upon a newly-formed island.



A PACIFIC ISLAND VILLAGE.

straits.

months, being frequently turned. When drink it. they are sufficiently dried the nuts are broken open and the copra, or dried meat of the on the atolls, the few there are being chiefly nut, is ready for shipment. Great quantities aquatic. Pigs have been introduced, and

where its roots serve as a barrier against tracted from it in much the same manner as the waves, gathering and retaining the drift from linseed. The residuum after the oil and débris that help the early growth of the has been expressed makes a good food for island to establish itself. The leaves grow cattle. In a cocoanut grove the trees are at the ends of the branches, which spread planted about twenty feet apart, and sixtyout from the trunk. The tree is from four to an acre; each tree produces an avertwelve to fifteen feet high. Its bark, tim- age crop of a hundred nuts. A thousand ber, and the fiber of its leaves are very use- nuts produce five hundred pounds of copra, ful; it also bears a large bunch of juicy from which twenty-five gallons of cocoanut fruit. An edible root called tare is grown oil, worth about sixty cents a gallon, can be with some difficulty, it being necessary to extracted. The oil is used in the manufactrench up the scanty soil and to tend the ture of fine soaps and for other purposes. plant with great care to bring it to maturity. The fiber of the nut is of great utility, many The cocoa palm flourishes, but is mainly articles of common use being made from it. used to produce copra and oil, the most im- Then the fruit is an ingredient in several portant articles of merchandise. In dry varieties of candy and confectionary. Nor seasons the supply of nuts runs short and are these all the uses of the cocoa palm. the natives are often reduced to great When the tree is tapped it yields a wholesome, agreeable beverage called cocoanut To obtain the oil of the cocoanut the toddy. Man with his usual perverse innuts are gathered and after the fibrous cov-genuity has developed a process for conering has been stripped off are piled on verting this harmless and refreshing liquid platforms raised about a foot above the into a strong spirit, which has most disas-Here they remain for several trous effect upon the brains of those who

Birds are not found in any great variety of it are used in Europe, where the oil is ex- the ordinary fowl, both in a wild and tame of the food supply.



A CANNIBAL OF THE SOUTH SEAS.

whole barren, and the sustentation of life requires a constant expenditure of labor and skill, nowhere in the Pacific is the population denser or hardier than in these comparatively sterile islands. islands seem to be but one continuous village; and the very smallest of the atolls, though only two miles wide, has a population from 7,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. Though of the islands have 400 persons to the square mile, or a denser population than is found in almost any place in the world where the people depend for food upon their own labor alone. The group thus affords one of the most remarkable social phenomena on the tion, living where food is hard to obtain, portions of the world.

condition, is common, but the natives rarely Polynesians, as are the natives of the ineat either chicken or pork, though why they numerable islands scattered all over the vast abstain is by no means clear. Fish are Pacific Ocean. The Polynesians fall into abundant, and constitute an important item two main divisions, the brown and the black The brown, or Indo-Pacific race Yet, though the Kingsmill group is on the comprises two principal subdivisions, the Mahori and the Micronesian. The Micronesian subdivision embraces four groups of islands, the Kingsmills, the Marshalls, the Carolines, and the Ladrones. The brown men are less fierce and more open to the influences of civilization than the black men.

The Kingsmill Islanders probably belong to one of the most hybrid races on the face of the globe. Their language presents no clearly-marked type and is of very mixed origin. The bases of their tongue are Malayan and Mahori, but there are also infusions of Negrito, Papuan, Chinese, and Japanese elements, the last two being obtained from the crews of junks driven on their shores. The grammatical structure of their own language is on the whole the same as that of the Mahori group, though there are clear traces of the influence exercised by the Malayan, or dark elements. The use of the Mahori article te, both definitely and indefinitely, shows a closer affinity to the Mahori than to the Malayan type.

In appearance the Kingsmill Islanders are Some of the darker and have coarser features than the natives of Tahiti, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoa, who are purer examples of the Polynesian type. They have had a harder struggle for of from 1,500 to 2,000, and Taputeonea has existence than the inhabitants of those fortunate islands, and have grown stronger and many of the islands are uninhabited, or only tougher. They are of a solid build, and temporarily inhabited, the whole group is on an average about five feet eight or nine estimated to contain 36,800 persons, or an inches in height. The natives of the island average of 216 to the square mile. Some of Taputeonea are more slender and better proportioned than those of the other Kingsmill islands. Their hair is fine, black, and glossy; they have projecting cheek bones and are believed to be more nearly akin to the Malays than to the Polynesians.

The religious myths current among the globe, having an almost barbarous popula- Kingsmill Islanders at the time of the arrival of the first missionaries were similar to and yet as dense as in the most civilized those found among the Polynesians generally. The natives believed in the existence Ethnologically the Kingsmill Islanders are of spiritual beings, whose anger they tried and other spirits, but they had no idols. of the churches. They used, however, to set up near their The first mis-

sionaries found on some of the islands a regular priesthood and defined rites of worship, but on others they found only certain superstitious observ-These ances. priests practiced incantations and pretended to hold converse with the dead. The traditions and mythologies of the islanders are very confused, and seem to have had little influence upon their character and daily life. Nowadays al-

to propitiate; but they do not seem to have most all the Kingsmill Islanders are Protreached the conception of a supreme deity, estants, and the missionaries, who are pernor to have had any idea of sacrifice. They sons of great influence and consideration, worshiped the spirits of their forefathers enforce regular attendance at the services

For missionary work the Kingsmill Ishouses blocks of coral surrounded by circles lands are divided between the American of smaller stones, and they believed that Board of Commissioners for Foreign Misthese blocks were at certain times occupied sions and the London Missionary Society. by the spirits of their departed ancestors. On the northern islands of the group there Oil was poured on the blocks, and prayers are several Hawaiians, emissaries of the were offered before them. The islanders Hawaiian Evangelical Association; in the entertained a belief that the spirits of men southern islands several Samoan converts are lived after death in a place of happiness or working. The training school for the natives of pain, though the state of the dead was not of the Kingsmill Islands is on Kusaic, the clearly traceable to their moral deserts. The easternmost island of the Caroline group. Pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration The first missionary station on the Kingsof souls into the bodies of certain birds and mills was established by the Rev. Hiram fishes was believed; and no family would Bingham, a graduate of Yale, at Apiang in catch or eat the particular varieties of birds 1857. The people then numbered about or fishes supposed to be animated by the 30,000, and were entirely ignorant of readspirits of their forefathers: they were tabu. ing and writing. Mr. Bingham at once set

WARRIORS IN FULL DRESS.

to work to learn the language, and in fifteen months had progressed enough to begin to translate the New Testament into the islanders' tongue. After laboring for five years the failure of his health caused the interruption of the work; but it was resumed. and a portion of the New Testament was published in 1871. Returning to Honolulu (where his parents had been missionaries) in April,

Board of Missions the first printed copy of height of three or four feet above the the complete New Testament in the Kings- ground, and thatched roofs. The roofs are mill tongue. A second and revised edition supported on short posts of cocoanut tree, was printed at Honolulu in 1878 and a the inside poles upholding them being from third edition at New York in 1881. Wish- twenty to twenty-five feet high. Layers of ing to translate the Old Testament also and cocoanut leaves form the thatch, which is believing himself to be the only man quali-quite proof against rain. The houses are fied for the work, in 1883 he bravely began open on all sides, there being no doors or the study of Hebrew again, and translated windows. The floor underneath the platthe poetical books of the Old Testament. form is of white coral covered with coarse whole Bible, having begun the work more tolerable comfort. In dry weather the than thirty-one years before. The resident natives sleep on the ground with a wooden in a vessel named the Hiram Bingham. She A family generally has a small house to line engine and serves the missionary as many as twenty families. church, home, and means of transportation.

and see how they "live, move, and have ing and the women clad only in a short their being." One of the primary needs of grass skirt. Both men and women were mankind being shelter, let us begin with tattooed in elaborate designs, but this practheir houses. These are not so elaborate tice is dying out. There was no marriage and well built as those on many other rite, though when a man and a woman Pacific islands. They consist merely of lived together the relationship was re-



A FIHAN BRAVE.

1873, he was able to present to the Hawaiian platforms raised on blocks of coral to a In 1890 he completed the translation of the mats, upon which one can sit down in missionary now in the Kingsmills is the Rev. pillow and a covering of mat; in wet A. C. Walkup, who visits the various islands weather they sleep on the platform above. is a sailing vessel, but has an auxiliary gaso- itself, but some large houses contain as

The first missionaries found the Kings-But let us turn to the people themselves, mill Island men wearing little or no clothspected. Children were treated with kindness, but old people met with but scant consideration. Fishing and canoe-making were the chief occupations of the men, and mat-making the principal employment of the women, as is the case at the present day. The natives were turbulent, and there were constant feuds between villages.

> Nowadays children until they are five years of age go about in a state of complete nudity, and for several years afterward are clad in exceedingly scant rai-As they grow older they wear an article of dress called an areedy. This is made of grass or leaves cut into fine strips and tied to a string plaited from human hair, and is worn very far down on the hips. A man may and often does wear a woman's clothes, but a single man may not array himself in the areedy of a married woman, for this is tabu.

> Occasionally one sees a native wearing an old-fashioned calico dress, or perhaps a coat or other garment picked up from a

trading vessel in exchange for fowls and take care of themselves. Hence, when pigs. A coat may cost ten or twelve cooped up in narrow quarters on a "blackchickens or a large pig. The steward of birder"—as the vessels engaged in deportthe steamer Montserrat, which visited all ing laborers from the islands to the sugar the islands of the Kingsmill group in 1892, states of Queensland or Guatemala are bought hundreds of chickens at the rate of called—they suffer very much from the four sticks of tobacco each, and pigs at a scarcity of fresh water for washing, and price according to size of ten to twenty resort to devices of all sorts to store up sticks.

The traders on a South Sea island have them to enjoy the luxury of a bath.

but a poor opinion of the natives, who are, they will tell you, like dogs: if their food is tossed to them they will never get up for anything, but will live and die where they lie. This may be as the traders say, but as a matter of fact a good deal of hard work is necessary to procure food, especially when the cocoanut crop fails.

In spite, too, of the indolence of which they are accused, the natives are clean in their

A PACIFIC ISLAND BELLE.

enough of the precious liquid to enable

The Kingsmill Island youngster is very precocious, for from the earliest age children are permitted to do anything and everything that they wish, scarcely any parental restraint being exercised over them. The speech and behavior of children are decidedly vulgar, for it is apparently a mother's wish to make her young offspring imitate her in every particular. When a child first begins to lisp indistinctly a

personal habits; for they are passion-filthy expression the mother is delighted ately fond of bathing. They bathe al- and calls her neighbors to listen. While a most every night, the young people mak- child is yet at the breast the mother puffs ing the air ring with their laughter as they clouds of tobacco smoke into its tiny mouth, sport and tumble in the waves. Every causing it at first to cough and sputter. islander can swim, and almost the only But soon the child gets so used to tobacco trouble that a mother gives herself about smoke that before it can walk it holds a her young children is to keep them away pipe in its little hands and tries its best to from the water until they are old enough to puff as it has seen its mother do. If a

child when scolded by its parents applies vulgar words to them it is never rebuked.

Children are constantly carried about by their mothers in a manner that can hardly fail to be very uncomfortable for the child. The mother raises it from the ground by one hand and slings it on her side as though it were a sack of flour. As the child is lifted up it spreads out its legs and takes a firm grip of the mother's waist, holding on to her neck with its arms. If it lets go it falls to the ground—a catastrophe that causes the mother no concern whatever.

When a South Sea island mother wishes to chastise her child she seldom resorts to slapping, and slippers of course she has none. Instead of using the forms of punishment customary among civilized mothers she pulls the child's hair or bites some part of the body, generally the fleshy part of the arm. In wandering about the villages one sees many children having on their bodies scars produced by wounds inflicted by their mothers' teeth. When a mother wishes to caress her child she deftly draws her thumb across its eyebrow or cheek or gently seizes its cheek between bone, a piece of wood or bone being put her teeth. The rubbing of noses is also a into the hole to prevent it from closing up. mark of affection among the Kingsmill When the soreness is healed a larger bone Islanders, as it is among the Maoris of New is inserted, and after an interval another



THREE SAMOAN "SWELLS."

Even before a child leaves its mother's breast its ears are pierced with a sharp fish



A SAMOAN CHIEF,

Zealand and probably other kindred tribes. still larger. Thus when the children have

grown to adolescence the holes are so large that the four fingers of the hand can be thrust into them, and it is quite a common thing to see the lobe of the ear torn from the side of the head by forcing too much into the hole at once. As the natives have no pockets in their dress the ears are used as general receptacles for small articles. When a native has finished smoking, the stem of the tobacco pipe is passed into the hole in the ear, which is often too

Things of all sorts are put into these curious pockets, which are indeed hair through these holes and knot it. Children play peekaboo with each other through the holes in their mothers' ears. There are no toys for children to amuse themselves with; and taking it all in all child life in the Kingsmills can scarcely be called either happy or innocent.

a South Sea island and the white traders the purpose of carrying out the provisions of resident there are conducted according to the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of agreements entered into by the native king 1872 and 1875. He has power to settle with the storekeepers. In consideration of disputes between British subjects living in the payment by the trader of a certain the islands. His jurisdiction as high com-

produce at a rate fixed by a schedule of prices and not to interfere with the business of the trader in any way. The principal articles exchanged by the natives are nuts and copra, for which they receive tobacco, matches, prints, etc., at prices uniformly to the advantage of the trader.

The traders generally wish the labor agents to understand that the natives are starving; and when we consider the exactions to which they are subjected can we wonder that this is so? a native has only a few cocoanut trees and wants some tobacco he perhaps offers a mat in exchange. For this the trader tenders six sticks of tobacco (twenty-six sticks making a pound), and raises his offer to ten sticks, when the poor native seeing that he can get no more hands the mat over, takes his tobacco, and goes home. If a native takes fish to a trader the latter helps himself to a basketful and tosses a single stick of tobacco to the native in payment. Whether the native accepts the tobacco or not he does not get his fish back.

large to retain it; in that case the bowl of Yet high as is the value put by the trader the pipe is turned round so as to rest against upon his goods, it is fair as compared with the prices that prevailed a few years ago.

In April, 1892, the Kingsmills were an-"carryalls." Sometimes women pull their nexed by the British, being of importance as stages on the proposed telegraph route from the Pacific coast of the United States to Australia and New Zealand, and as coaling stations for men-of-war. They are now under the jurisdiction of the governor of Fiji, who is high commissioner of the Western Pa-He exercises his authority in accord-Buying and selling between the natives of ance with an Order in Council of 1877 for license fee the king agrees to sell his own missioner extends over all parts of the West-



INTERIOR OF A HOUSE IN THE SOUTH SEAS,

ern Pacific which are not included within deputy commissioner for the New Hebrides

the limits of Fiji, Queensland, New South and Solomon Islands was until recently Mr. Wales, or do not fall under the control of Hugh Hastings Romilly, who had previously any civilized power. It applies to the south- been deputy commissioner for the Western ern Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, the Pacific and acting special commissioner for Samoan group, the Tonga Islands, and the New Guinea. For his services in connecvarious groups in Melanesia. The high tion with the islands he has received the commissioner is assisted by deputy commis- companionship of the order of St. Michael



A MANSION IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

sioners and by judicial commissioners. The and St. George, a decoration reserved for former possess powers similar to those ex- men who have deserved well of the coloercised in England by stipendiary magis- nies or dependencies of Great Britain. He trates and county-court judges. The judicial is the author of a very interesting book commissioners have powers like those of the entitled "The Western Pacific and New justices of the Supreme Court of a British Guinea," and is one of the few educated colony. In certain cases there is a right of white men who have had the luck to be eyeappeal to the Supreme Court of Fiji. The witnesses of a pitched battle between two expenses of the high commissioner and his native tribes, and of the cannibal feast with deputies are paid from imperial funds. The which the conquerors celebrate their victory.

MUSIC FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SOCIOLOGY.

BY CAMILLE BALLAIGNE.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUOUAN" FROM THE FRENCH" "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,"

The social and sympathetic instincts are the which these laws themselves do not know. foundation of all the enjoyments of the ear. Not only between men, but between man and For the living being, the greatest charm of animals and between animals themselves sound is that it is essentially expressive. It music establishes relations; rather vague no makes him share the joys and especially the doubt, but such as it alone is able to create. sorrows of other living beings. Pain ex- An animal perceives in language only the pressed by the voice moves us generally in a musical elements, the quality, the pitch, and moral way more than that expressed by the the intensity of the sound. The intonation features of the face or by gestures. Of this and not the sense of our words rejoices or social value of sound, nature and art equally saddens him. He does not obey our words, bear witness. More than motion and more but our voice. Brutes are not insensible that light, sound reveals and expresses ex- even to instruments. istence. If deaf people are generally sad- charmer listens to and perhaps understands der than blind people, it is because hearing the sigh of the reed flute. When the bull in is still more necessary than sight for the per- the ring has stubbornly refused to fight there ception of external life. Under the brilliant are sent toward him some oxen wearing bells sun the desert seems dead because it is on their necks, and the bells by reminding motionless no doubt, but above all because him of his pastures entice the animal outit is silent. And on the threshold of infi- side of the arena. nite space Pascal was terrified, not by its the material to the æsthetic, we will recog- the most popular art of all. There is a popboundless joy.

This faculty of creating life and of thus the eye. arousing our sympathies music owes to its it expresses than is the language of words. stranger. The modern development of music has re-

USIC is the most sociological of the ity, and despite the obscurity of its language, arts. It is such because sound according to the laws of logic, it makes itself is the social agent par excellence. understood by man with a victorious power The serpent of the

The sociological nature of music appears darkness but by its silence. Passing from notably in the undoubted fact that music is nize again that music is the most effective ular music while there does not exist a popmethod for calling forth or for representing ular architecture, painting, or sculpture. life. Go and hear the finale of Beethoven's Music is the only art in which the impersonal "Heroic Symphony" and then tell us from genius and anonymous soul of the crowd takes what loftiest painting of Rubens flows such part. This is because the perception of the sentiments is quicker by the ear than by

Music is, further, the only art which is analogy with language. Music, as has been associated with most of the acts of our coljustly observed, has absorbed all the real- lective or social life. It follows us from istic part of instinctive language. It has birth to death. It sings near our cradle. therefore remained, and will always remain, It sings again by our tomb. We know how a language—a language of the sensibilities much it is mingled with our religion and our and not of the understanding; natural and not war, with our dance and our banquets; and manufactured or conventional; more similar in the most elementary yet most essential to, and more adequate to, the sentiments that of the social relations, love, music is not a

It is blended with the life of the lowly sponded to a need profoundly felt by human- more than with that of the lofty. It is the morning till night; and to all those who toil dred fold what it has received. And by and suffer, music always becomes the com- this constant communication, by this perpanion and the consoler. There are songs petual exchange of service and of favors the of ploughing and songs of sowing; washer- sociological idea is realized, because soliwomen's songs and spinners' songs; songs darity is established between the Elite and of flails beating the air and making rhythm the masses, between the great man and huwith the dance of the golden grain. What manity. an interpreter of international unity music may be !—especially popular music, since, expression is no less significant because it is where there is need of innumerable sys- common. More than the other arts, in fact, tems of words, a single system of sounds music is a cause or an excuse for associaoften suffices to translate some of the ele-tion. People come together more willingly mentary sentiments that are universal to and in greater numbers to listen to music than

you always find the popular song. It is the military orchestras that the people crowd in substratum upon which has been accumu- our parks, and on account of the Sunday lated everything from the first beginning concerts the Louvre is more and more forof music up to its most advanced epochs. The popular melody is everywhere. early as the Middle Ages it was found in of old, being present at all the ceremonies the songs of the Latin Church, and outside and all festivals, religious or civil, national the only form of poetry and music then tations. It competed with poetry and the known. From the popular song has come dance in the formation of a superior art, the whole art of the trouvères. From it, the lyrical chorus of which our oratorios and too, was born later the vocal polyphony of our cantatas give only a faint idea. The the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Upon musical art was at that time recognized motives that were popular the greatest mas- as of public utility. It had a part in educaters of counterpoint have built up their tion and even in the state. The young peovantage Mendelssohn derived from Luther's gymnastics with music called gymnopædia. choral of "Eine feste Burg" for his "Symphony of the Reformation." genius—the personal works of superior and definite art. chooses and develops. It arranges and or- a long time not only in Italy but even in

cobbler and not the financier who sings from with reason. In a word, it returns a hun-

Music is often called a social art, and the to observe paintings, statues, or buildings. Wherever you ransack the past of music It is not before the statues but around the saken.

We know what place music held in society of the church it represented at that period or private, as well as at theatrical represenstructures. No one is ignorant what ad- ple were subjected to certain exercises of

The Renaissance came later for music than Weber and for the other arts, but it came in the same Schubert were great musicians of the people; way. For the principle of association it greater in this respect than Wagner himself. substituted everywhere the principle of in-Thus through history the individual genius dividualism. A music which for a long time, and the genius of the multitude go side by like man himself, had existed only under the side and sometimes cross each other. The collective form, reappeared under the parone lends to the other the simplest, the ticular and individual form. But in the pride purest, the truest that it has. It confides of its recovered beauty it turned away from to him its indefinite thought, its vague pas- the common people that it formerly loved sions, its desires, and its dreams. It brings so much, and the most popular of arts beits lowly joys and its secret pains. From came the most aristocratic and the most this primitive and sacred material the other worldly. The lyrical drama was born in the genius—composes seventeenth century in Florence in the salon It of Giovanni Bardi, Count of Vernio, and for It elevates instinct to the level France and Germany it smacked of its origin. of consciousness and strengthens sentiment. It was the age of the opera concert, of the

cantata, of the kinds best adapted to charm birds were singing; because for a long excluded.

of Handel and of Bach music developed when Schindler observed that the oriole itself magnificently. To the Italian princi- does not play any part in the "Pastoral ple of individualism was opposed first of all Symphony" the master drew his notebook in the fugue, before the symphony came, the from his pocket and marking down an German principle of plurality. With Bach arpeggio which goes off at a certain moment and Handel the most beautiful phrases are in the orchestra like a sounding musket he perhaps the most representative of number rendered to the bird what belonged to the and of multitude. Without thinking much bird in order that no voice might be forabout it we see well enough what there is of sociological and universal in the "Hallelujah of the Messiah," for example, in this song, or rather this cry of joy, bursting from all parts as if from the four corners of the world. When the double choruses of Bach with four parts each rise up before us like gigantic cathedrals which are built under our eyes, the "Gloria," the "Credo" of the "Mass in B Minor," or the epilogue of the "Passion according to St. Matthew," then indeed we have to recognize that all prayer, all piety, all joy, all sorrow, all faith, all hope, and all love are contained in these pages and that there are no sovereign masterpieces but those embracing all humanity.

Was not Haydn in his turn largely human—the Haydn of the "Seasons"—the master always smiling and sometimes sublime? In vain did he live in the pay of He belonged to the people and to take the German Muse by the hand and lead her out of the sanctuary where Bach had kept her shut up. He pointed out to her the fields, the meadows, the woods, and he made a friend of those peasants whom he loved best-hunters, ploughmen, and vinedressers.

phony" sympathizes with all humanity, he is necessarily general art, responding to of the "Pastoral Symphony" sympathizes common artistic needs. "In order that the with all nature. It is related that the artist," writes Wagner, "may create a work master one day led his friend Schindler on truly great, it is necessary that all of us be the outskirts of Vienna into a retired valley. fellow-laborers on it with him. However Having sat down in the shade near a brook sublime the genius of an artist may be, a he asked sadly of his companion if the thousand bonds connect him always with the G-July.

a select society. In the palaces of great time he had not been able to hear them. Italian families private theaters were opened "It is here," said he, "that I once wrote and the common people were at that time the 'Scene at the Edge of the Brook.' The orioles, the quails, the nightingales, and In a century more under the robust hands the cuckoos composed with me." And gotten or misunderstood in the concert in which all voices had sung.

> From Beethoven to our day, that is to Wagner, the evolution of the sociological idea has not been interrupted. To the aristocratic opera of Italy, Germany at least opposed its first national and popular masterpiece "Freischütz." To the cantata of the salon, to the noble recitatives, to the vocal efforts of virtuosos responded the German Lied, and the great master Schubert did not deem unworthy of his genius the small and the lowly-the shepherd, the hunter, the miller girl, the woman spinning at her wheel, and the trout fisher at the edge of the water.

Berlioz appeared as one of the two great modern masters through whom the collective principle was to rise above the individual. The other master was Richard He transferred the symphony to Wagner. did not forget it. He was one of the first the theater in his works and still more in his æsthetics. Wagner flattered himself that he was the most sociological of musicians. The art, according to Wagner, is sociological and first in the sense that it is, or ought to be, an association of all arts.

One of the fundamental principles of Wagner is that art comes from the people If the Beethoven of the "Heroic Sym- and must return to them. All superior art

society that surrounds him." That which other, it may be charitable. May it be so expresses the essence of humanity as such, everywhere and for all. that alone is for Wagner the element and In the church no less than in the school the material of art. From that moment the it is proper that the children of the people Wagnerian opera could necessarily be sing. They used to sing there in other nothing but legendary or mythical, nor was times, and for musical culture—that of the it anything else; and such, in the art of masses—the church chorister did what no Wagner, is the first effect of theory upon conservatory will ever do again. Consider practice-of doctrinal sociology upon the that before the Revolution France had sociology of his work.

sees in the world come only from not hav- house of the people was the house of God. ing learned music." Thus spoke Mr. penhauer, Wagner held artistic knowledge to because the ideal of this opera is death. be the only sort by which the human mind
Each of the works of Beethoven is one can attain to the essence of things and and manifold at the same time. It is for understand them. He proclaimed that life this that Beethoven is the master of cannot be endurable for man except in a masters. He proposes to us the double society of which art constitutes the highest idea of a universal partnership and of a function. His dearest dream was to re- sovereign author. establish between art and life the relations that ancient civilization had created and us, because it consoles us, because it that our civilization has destroyed, or at teaches us, because it sheds beauty least changed.

From these generous doctrines and from minds. the domain of the æsthetic life there are also become wiser through her. sical beauty is more sociological than any individual is forever harmonized.

fifteen thousand church singers, of whom "All the disorders, all the wars, that one five thousand were choir boys. Then the

The common people will find in music no Jourdain's music teacher, and no doubt he less a sympathetic interest than an example himself believed it. But two centuries later of conduct. But all music is not worthy of a very different music teacher was to use giving these high salutary lessons to the about the same language. For Wagner had masses. Of the works of Wagner there are scarcely a less notion of his art. From it some, such as "Tanhäuser," "Lohenhe hoped everything, claimed everything, grin," and "Parsifal," that the people will promised everything to everybody. Every-never know too well. There are others thing, even to the solution of the enigma of which ought to be concealed from the the world, even to the answering of the people or forbidden. The first of these universal and eternal "why." With Scho- will perhaps be "Tristan and Isolde,"

Blessed then be music, because it moves not only upon our souls but upon our Let all those who love her these grandiose imaginings we must at least strive to make her shed her beauty retain one principle—that of the social duty upon the intellects and upon the souls of of art. Art will never be everything for the multitudes. Let those who suffer be the people, but it must be something. In less unhappy for her. Let the ignorant few chosen; may there be at least many Apollo, as in the times of Pindar, again called. A young preacher said generously pour into the heart the peaceable love of last year to some young hearers, "There law. "Æsthetics," said Flaubert, "is only are so many social wounds which demand a superior justice." Yes, art, and particuhands, even the hands of writers and artists, larly music, gives us lessons of justice as to dress them." And he added, "In multi- much as of charity. It is the ideal of plying beauty, in giving to the world of the superior justice that is realized by the humble the sense of sincere beauty, you genius of Beethoven; for it is the ideal of will have done the most exquisite, perhaps order, of a society better than ours, where the most useful of charities." Since mu- the discord between the masses and the

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

A HEROINE IN EBONY.

BY ROSA BELLE HOLT.

bravely fought for the right as they saw it. blow on the head with a heavy weight, which To recall the bitterness of the strife, the caused a serious pressure upon the brain. sadness in home circles, and the great losses From that period until now she has had times on both sides is not necessary, but when a of suddenly falling into a doze, but there strong and noble character in our nation are long intervals when her brain is active has been shown it should not be forgotten, and busied with thought for others, The deeds which Harriet Tubman, a negro slave, did for her own people in the days girl passed for half-witted, and as she herof the Rebellion should be treasured and self said in a recent chat, "I wasn't worth handed down from one generation to an- six cents." But time went on, and as Harher visions did this brave colored woman was engaged from her master by several

of the South. From her point of view she executed her God-given mission, and accomplished her life work with all seriousness and courage.

Who is Harriet Tubman, and what is known of her? Many distinguished men now gone would speak if it were possible and tell of her achievements and great heart. Among many who testified during their lifetime of Har-

riet's nobility and faithful services to the her wonderful visions came to her. She says cause of our country were Gerrit Smith, she saw horsemen coming, and heard disliam H. Seward, William Lloyd Garri- as they were torn from their children to be son, and Oliver Johnson. Born with the sold into perhaps worse bondage. A voice veins, Harriet Tubman has done, without cry: "Arise, flee for your life." a thought or hope of gain, what a man or woman of any nationality might be proud across a deep abyss. On one side were to have achieved.

THE historical characters active in tation over seventy years ago. When she our late Civil War are passing from was a young child her master, who posus. Few now are left of those who sessed a fiery temper, struck her a hard

Owing to this severe blow the once bright So truly as Jeanne d'Arc believed in riet grew in years her brain cleared.

> slave owners, all of whom returned her after trial with the ejaculation, "She isn't worth her salt." Many a time was she beaten, and her neck still bears scars of the whip lashes. Two of her sisters were sold and taken furthur south. After her master died the plantation on which she was raised passed into other hands, and Harriet was to be sold. About this time one of



HARRIET TUBMAN.

Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Wil- tinctly the weeping and groaning of the slaves deepest of African blood flowing in her seemed to speak loudly to Harriet and

In the vision she saw a line stretched beautiful women dressed in white robes, She was born a slave on a Maryland plan- holding out their hands to her. On the longing to cross but fearful of the chasm. for years she worked, accomplishing this What did it all mean? Harriet revolved purpose. Her wages were hoarded, and so this vision over and over in her mind, and soon as she had enough money she would when the day came on which she was to be start for the South and return with a band sold and sent to the far South she put her of followers. vision into action. Not being able, for fear

intention of running away, she decided to sing lines that would convey to her companions in bondage her idea. With glances toward them which were perhaps more expressive than words Harriet sang her fare-

> "When dat ar ole chariot comes, I'm gwine to lebe you; I'm boun' for de promise' land; Frien's, I'm gwine to lebe you.

well:

" I'm sorry, frien's, to lebe you, Farewell! oh, farewell! But I'll meet you in de mornin', Farewell! oh. farewell!

" I'll meet you in de mornin', When you reach de promise' land, On de oder side of Jordan, For I'm boun' for de promise' land."

That night Harriet started with two of prayed for guidance. Then and there the been taken captive.

other side were slaves, weary and worn, resolve came to her to free her people, and

She worked so cautiously and sagaof detection, to communicate by speech her ciously, prompted by her love of her people, that nineteen times did she go to the South, and in all brought out of slavery over three hundred slaves.

> She was so adroit that although a reward of forty thousand dollars was offered by slave-owners for her head she was never captured. Many and many a time was she in the greatest danger, and it is thrilling to hear of her marvelous escapes. Sometimes the people she was guiding would become overpowered by the journey and insist they could go no further; then Harriet would point at their heads the revolver she always carried and exclaim, "Dead niggers tell no tales; you go on or die!" Then for a time they would pursue their weary way, and at last reach the land of promise.

After the enforcement of Mason's Fugiher brothers for the North, but after a short tive Slave Bill she could not take her time she went on her way alone, her fugitives to Philadelphia or Boston, but brothers preferring slavery rather than the was obliged to take them to Canada, and capture they feared. Harriet possessed a naturally the perils to which they were deep religious nature and at this time exposed were even greater than when the placed herself entirely, and with perfect distance into the free country was shorter. faith, in God's hands. She walked on in Once when she was leading a band of runthe silence and darkness of the nights, and aways she felt a strange presentiment of during the day was in hiding. At last she danger. They were then on the banks of a came to the dividing line—the border land river. "Chillen," Harriet exclaimed, "we of freedom. But where were the beautiful must stop here and cross dis ribber." As women dressed in white, with hands out- the stream was quite wide and looked deep stretched to welcome her? The sun was the men were disposed to argue the point. shining in all his glory and resting like a But Harriet would not be deterred and crown of gold upon the hilltops, while the marched boldly into the current. There brightness of his rays bathed the fields in was nothing to do but follow, and instead radiant light. How lovely it was! Here of the apparent depth the people found it was the land of promise, but no friend grew shallower, the water not coming above came forward to welcome Harriet. Her their chins, and they were soon in safety on heart was heavy. She thought of her the other side. They found afterward, brothers and sisters yet in bondage, and however, that Harriet's premonition was immediately there came the idea of libera- correct, for officers were just in advance of ting her companions of the past. Crossing them in the roadway, and had they not the line she knelt down in a free land and waded through the stream they would have

Harriet Tubman'—jess as clar I heard him saw in her vision were of these men. speak-an' den I'd go agen down South an' bring up my brudders and sisters."

on the Civil War. Three years before the hostess invited her to spend the day with us. emancipation Harriet had a vision. At that Modest and quiet in demeanor, a stranger time she was visiting in New York and came would never guess what depths there are to to the breakfast table one morning exclaim- her nature. I have given but a brief outing jubilantly, "My people are free, my line of her life, which has been published in people are free!" The clergyman at whose book form by Sarah H. Bradford under the house she was staying said to her, after title, "Harriet, the Moses of Her People," hearing her dream, that neither in her day and for the benefit of the brave woman, who nor his would her people be emancipated; is indeed a heroine. but Harriet insisted, crying out, "You'll about 1844 to a free colored man named free."

sent by Governor Andrews of Massachusetts house which is an asylum for the poor people as a scout and spy for the northern troops of her own color. Sometimes she has three and to act as nurse in the hospitals if nec- or four invalids at a time for whom she is essary. As a scout she proved invaluable; caring. She never begs, and her faith in her services in the hospital were of the high- a kind, protecting Providence is very strong. est importance and she was often dubbed Several prominent women in Auburn bear "General" by the northern troops.

dream or vision she had of John Brown and Harriet, thinking her larder may be nearly his two sons before she had ever met them. empty." It seems strange that one who has In her dream she saw a wilderness. Out done so much for her country and been in from the rocks which abounded in this the thickest of the battles, with shot falling place a serpent raised its head. As she all about her, should never have had recoglooked upon it she saw it gradually change nition from the government in a substantial into the head of an aged man, with a long way, but such is the fact. white beard. It seemed as if he tried to speak with her, and just then two other her for giving to others what has been sent heads, younger looking, rose on either side of to supply her own needs. On a recent octhis one. As Harriet gazed upon these three casion, in reply to such a remark she said: heads a crowd of men came rushing along "Long 'go when de Lord tole me to go and they struck down first the younger free my people I said, 'No, Lord! I can't heads and then the head of the aged man. go-don't ask me.' But he come anoder At this time Harriet did not understand her time. I saw him jes as plain. Den I said vision, but a little later she met John Brown again, 'Lord, go way-get some better eddiand exclaimed that his face was the same as cated person—get a person wid more cultur that of the aged man in her vision.

place at Harper's Ferry, Harriet, who was as he did to Moses, and he says: 'Harriet,

Harriet was known among her people as visiting in New York, had a presentiment of "Moses," and in conversation she says: some evil. She told her hostess that she "I felt like Moses. De Lord tole me to do knew John Brown was in danger, and the dis. I said, 'O Lord, I can't-don't ask following day came the news of the slaughme-take somebody else.' Den I could ter of John Brown and his two sons, and hear de Lord answer, 'It's you I want, Harriet feels sure that the three heads she

It has been my pleasure to have three long talks with Harriet Tubman. The last And so the years went on. Then came one was during the past month, when my Harriet was married see it, you'll see it soon. My people are John Tubman. She had no children, and her husband has been dead many years. At the beginning of the war Harriet was Her home is in Auburn—a very plain little her in mind, and one said a day or two ago, "I A most interesting experience was the often pack up a basket and send it down to

Occasionally some one remonstrates with dan I have; go way, Lord.' But he came On the day when the terrible tragedy took back de third time, and speaks to me jess I wants you,' and I knew den I must do what Ferry was at her house, and hers the last he bid me. Now do you s'pose he wanted hand he grasped in farewell. me to do dis jess for a day, or a week? No! ple meant me to do it jess so long as I live, ing words: and so I do what he tole me to."

she replied, "No, I'm sorry now, but I didn't like Lincoln in dem days. I us 'd go see Missus Lincoln but I never wanted to see him. You see we colored people didn't understand den he was our frien'. All we knew was dat de first colored troops sent south from Massachusetts only got seven dollars a month, while de white regiment got fifteen. We didn't like dat. now I know all 'bout it, an' I'se sorry I didn't go to see Massa Lincoln.

"'Twas Sojourner Truth tole me Massa Lincoln was our frien'. Den she went to see him, and she tanked him for all he had done for our peoples. Massa Lincoln was kind to her, and she had a nice visit with him, but he tole her he had done nuffin' himself; he was only a servant of de country. Yes, I 'se sorry now I didn't see Massa Lincoln and tank him."

meeting he held before starting for Harper's did it unto me."

In a letter written by the late Frederick de Lord who tole me take care of my peo- Douglass to Harriet in 1868 are the follow-

" Most that I have done and suffered in the service When asked if she had ever met Lincoln of our country has been in public, and I have received much encouragement at every step of the way. You, on the other hand, have labored in a private way. I have wrought in the day-you in the night. I have had the applause of the crowd and the satisfaction that comes of being approved by the multitude, while the most that you have done has been witnessed by a few trembling, scarred, and foot-sore bondmen and women, whom you have led out of the house of bondage, and whose heart-felt 'God bless you' has been your only reward.

"The midnight sky and the silent stars have been the witnesses of your devotion to freedom and of your heroism. Excepting John Brown-of sacred memory-I know of no one who has willingly encountered more perils and hardships to serve our enslaved people than you have. Much that you have done would seem improbable to those who do not know you as I know you."

In the natural order of things Harriet will not live many years longer. Soon she will cross the border and enter the land of promise, where loving arms will be waiting to receive her and where she will hear the After the first meeting with John Brown words: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one he became a great friend of hers, and the last of these my brethren, even these least, ye

SLANG AND METAPHOR.

BY MISS E. F. ANDREWS.

OF WESLEYAN COLLEGE, MACON, GA.

set as for the "hobo" and the pickpocket comes very near anticipating by three

HAT is slang? Any one who to understand the peculiar dialect of theirs. tries to give a definite answer to "Slang is made up of new and unauthorized this question will soon find that words," you add; "of shifting cant and he has undertaken no easy task, for that ephemeral phrases that change with the mob of contraband words which we call fashion of every season." Yes, but some slang holds fellowship with so many forms of them are as old as the Parthenon. When of linguistic outlawry that it can be properly Agesilaus boasted that the walls of Sparta assigned to no particular one of them. were her citizens and every man "a brick," "Slang is vulgar," you say; yes, but with a he didn't know it, but he was talking curqualification; there is a slang of high life rent nineteenth-century slang; and when as well as of low life and middle life, and it old Thomas Nash tells us that his friend is just as much the part of a finished swell Robert Greene "in a night and a day to understand the fashionable jargon of his would have yarked up a pamphlet," he

hundred years our modern flower of need, they serve no purpose, except to con-Israel, "I will take away all thy tin."

founding certain vigorous, racy metaphors choice quotation as "Just tell 'em that you with slang, and the two have such a tendency to run into each other that it is often band played on" is sufficient to set up the impossible to draw the line between them. For instance "to get your steam up" to do vest" and "Here's your mule" are samples a thing is metaphor, and a very expressive of departed favorites of the same kind. one, suggestive of the puffing and blowing The latter originated somewhere in the and snorting of a locomotive preparatory to Southern Army during the war and spread making a start. On the other hand the over the land like an epidemic of measles. expression "to come up to the scratch," meaning nearly the same thing, is pure children at play were continually greeting slang with no sense nor substance in it, each other with cries of "Here's your unless you first translate "scratch" from mule," and the imbecile phrase, like poor the language of pugilists into its legitimate Harlequin's painted cheeks, never failed to English equivalent line, or mark, and then render the phrase "to come up to the line," or "toe the mark."

And this puts us upon the track of one joke, must be regarded as a merit. important distinction between pure, unmitidioms and figures of speech which we are tion have ever heard it.* all tempted to fall into now and then, and which it would be as foolish as it is false to deny do sometimes give to conversation a raciness and vigor that goes far to condone their inelegance. Slang proper—or improper would perhaps be the more suitable word—consists for the most part of meaningless catchwords and phrases, snatches of popular songs, quotations from plays, are widespread, and our language is in no danger of suffering permanent deterioration from them. Like toadstools they spring up in a night, but having no root in the solid subsoil of our speech they wither in a day. They express no thought, they supply no

rhetoric "to yank up." Bernard de Man- ceal the poverty of empty brains, and so deville nearly two hundred years ago talked the common sense of our race leaves them about "cits" and "dabsters," and the to die like harmless idiots, when they have state of the impecunious young man who capered out their little day, and crowns finds himself short of "tin" was fore- with their cap and bells the next poor fool shadowed by the translators of the English that comes along. They are supposed to Bible in rendering Jehovah's threat against be inexpressibly funny while their vogue lasts, and in certain circles to drag into Many people make the mistake of con- conversation under any pretext some such saw me," "There are others," or "The speaker as a wit for life. "Pull down your Soldiers on the march, negroes at work, raise a laugh among the ragged veterans of the South, under circumstances in which the capacity to laugh, even at so poor a the phrase is so completely dead that I igated slang and those more or less dubious doubt whether any of the present genera-

A more recent example of this senseless gabble is the employment of the word "chestnut," so much in vogue a few years ago to describe anything a little antiquated or out of date, and now, happily, as much of a "chestnut" itself as anything to which it was ever applied. What possible connection there could exist between the thorny nut in question and a joke, for and the chance utterances of noted or instance, that had lost its freshness it notorious persons in which the closest would take a vivid imagination to discover. analysis fails to detect a vestige of sense or The latest expedient for expressing the Happily their inanity renders same idea, "a back number," which I have these linguistic vermin as short-lived as they sometimes heard classed as slang, is, on

^{*}Of the many accounts that have been given of the origin of this once popular catch phrase the following seems to me one of the most plausible: During one of Stonewall Jackson's rapid marches the wagons in fording a stream encumbered with ice became so impeded that the mules could not draw them out, and the men were ordered to assist. One of them, as he leaped into the stream and took his place beside the tired animals, cried out laughing, "Here's your mule, general!"

the next month will bring forth; nay, when of good taste. the Sunday newspaper supplies the only coarse or vulgar.

of all tests for separating the sheep from the vocabulary of trade and commerce. judgment, and what would be slang in the our nobility. pulpit may be perfectly appropriate in a

the contrary, a peculiarly apt and telling but I think most readers will agree with me figure of speech. In this day of the that to talk about "running" God's busienormous development of the magazine, ness is not treating the subject with just when the current number is hardly out the degree of respect that it demands; it is before we are all on a strain to know what not a question here of slang, however, but

When the idea underlying a colloquial reading of a large number of people, and figure of speech is essentially low or vulgar literature a week old is already out of date, there will never be any difficulty in detectwhat more expressive figure could be em- ing and condemning it, but our social disployed than to liken anything that has out-tinctions have created an artificial vulgarity lived its day to "a back number"? The that constitutes a rock upon which the figure is, moreover, entirely unobjectionable unwary are very apt to run aground. on moral and æsthetic grounds, containing Strangely enough the English language, the not the remotest suggestion of anything speech of the greatest trading and commercial peoples in the world, brands as the And right here we come upon the surest quintessence of vulgarity any allusion to the goats in our linguistic fold. After cast- all times and among all peoples the aristoing out all the imbecile brood of empty cratic and influential classes have been catchwords that no self-respecting speaker those who are raised above the necessity of would for a moment think of admitting into labor. Whether these classes are reprehis vocabulary, we shall find that by far the sented by a plutocracy as in America, or by greater part of the so-called slang of the a hereditary aristocracy as in England, the day contains a figurative element, as already result is the same; they shun the thought remarked, that makes it difficult to decide of the humble foundation upon which the at once whether a given expression is to be fabric of their greatness rests and try to regarded as partaking more of the nature shut it out from view. Precisely because of slang or of metaphor. In such cases among a great commercial people like ourour best plan is to consider the source of selves trade and commerce, in some of their the metaphor, and if it be based upon any many branches, seem especially to typify thing essentially coarse or vulgar reject it that vulgar sweat of the brow which has at once. We must not make the mistake, somehow or somewhere bedewed the bread however, of confounding mere homeliness of even the proudest, therefore, upon the and plain speaking with vulgarity, for this principle, I suppose, upon which we are would exclude some of our raciest and most warned not to speak of halters in the expressive figures. The fitness of such presence of a man whose father has been bold and vigorous language to any given hanged, nought that savors of trade and occasion is, of course, a matter of taste and commerce shall come betwixt the wind and

It is true a change is gradually coming stump speech during a heated political over the spirit of our language in this recampaign. I was a little shocked the other spect. The enormous development of inday at hearing a minister in one of our dustrial enterprises within the last half cenleading churches say, in the course of a tury that has made their leaders princes and religious exhortation, "I don't propose to given to their transactions almost the dignity run this meeting on any such principles." of affairs of state is causing the vocabulary Now if he had been the president of a of modern industry, like its captains, to penbank or the manager of an insurance com- etrate into the strongholds of the most expany talking about his business there would clusive linguistic and social aristocracy. The have been no impropriety in the expression, most blue-blooded diplomat might, without

of railroad men and talk about "sidetracking" an issue. Even the labor unions by their vastness and significance have given to their phraseology an ascendency that cannot be ignored, and a royal dyspeptic, if disposed like Mark Tapley to be humorous under adverse circumstances, need not hesitate to describe his stomach as having "gone on a strike."

But for all this it is not to be denied that as a rule whatever smacks of the shop is tabooed in good society, and it is on this account, and not for any inherent coarseness in the figures themselves, that such expressions as "to keep posted," "the balance"—of the company, "your esteemed favor," "party," in the sense of person, and other such counting-house phrases are branded as "shoppy" and excluded from the vocabulary of good On the other hand field sports and as they do within the special province of the privileged idlers who set the fashion for us in speech as well as in dress and manners, may be freely drawn upon to enlarge our col-"run down a metaphor," to "unearth" a the bush," to "have your innings," to "checkmate" or "euchre" a rival, to "play your cards" well or ill, to be "handicapped" sions drawn from the nomenclature of the I am not arguing as to what ought to be; I am merely stating the fact as it is. Racing and gaming have long been among the recognized amusements of the English arisdirectly or indirectly, to the "smart set" throughout the English-speaking world, their usage affixes the stamp of respectability to forms of speech as well as to the other social forms of high life. Hence, while to " put a spoke in your enemy's wheel " would even with him, you might "block his game" "bad form" except under very extraordi-

derogating in the least from his dignity, bor- with impunity, and society will not seriously row an effective metaphor from the glossary object to your getting "the whip hand" or "the inside track" of him, if you can.

There is a large class of words generally placed in the vocabulary of slang which owe both their expressiveness and their bad reputation to a certain descriptive vividness and energy of sound that give them the effect of a kick or a box on the ear, a stamp of the foot or a dig in the ribs, as the case may be. Take, for instance, such words as "slump," "scalawag," "bulldoze," "deadbeat," "mugwump," "jingo," "rot" (in the printer's sense of the word), "carpet-bagger," "disgruntled," etc.; they are like some people we have all known, whose bad countenance condemns them at a glance and we are inclined to suspect them, without further inquiry, of keeping bad company. And yet some of these words at least, like their human congeners, are the victims of appear-"Slump," for example, a word of ances. fashionable amusements of all kinds, coming most disreputable aspect, is in reality only a harmless New England provincialism for soft mud or melting snow, and a "slump in prices" is merely a vigorous and highly expressive metaphor suggestive of the sudloquial vocabulary, and it is quite correct to den catastrophe that is likely to follow an unwary step under certain conditions of the secret, to "bag your game," to "beat about roads in spring. "Carpet-bagger" is a bit of inspired slang so apt, so suggestive, so brimful of meaning that but for the—happily-speedy obsolescence of the thing it with an incumbrance, etc., etc. It may at represented it would no doubt be to-day as first strike the reader as odd that expres- current a word as Whig or Tory. "Scalawag," the most graceless word of the whole card table and the race track should be in- brood, was invented or adopted by an included in the category of "polite slang," but dignant people to characterize the most odious object known to their experience, and hence, like a pug dog, its chief beauty lay in its ugliness.

With regard to this class of words in gentocracy, and as the latter set the pace, either eral, it is their very strength that constitutes their weakness, and while their vigor and expressiveness cannot be denied, their employment can be justified only on those rare occasions which call for a verbal kick, or blow, or dig in the ribs. As the energetic physical demonstrations to which they have be but a base, mechanical way of getting been compared are universally regarded as

provocation before we denounce a piece of obligations rest upon some people be so newspaper trash as "rot" or an impecu- vividly represented as by the idea of "skipnious acquaintance as a "deadbeat," and ping "them, as we would a dull paragraph, the necessity for action must be very ob- or "skipping out" from them, as a child vious indeed that would warrant us in "jump- skips out of the schoolroom at play time? ing on" an offender.

the degraded argot of vagrancy and crime, supply the place of "skip" in the following because it is not properly to be classed as sentence which I found in my paper this mere slang, but rather as a distinct and sepa- morning: "The sheriff of Monroe County rate language. "To tank up with bracers arrived here yesterday with a warrant for and go on a jag" is just as much an un- Albert Jones, wanted in Forsyth on a charge known tongue to most of us as "O, matre of obtaining money under false pretenses. pulchra filia pulchrior."

And yet even from this kennel of filth an occasional straggler like "crook" and this kind, which save so much circumlocuinto that border land of newspaper and but very few reporters, unfortunately, have street-corner English which often leads the the taste and judgment to be trusted with way to adoption into the full rights of lin- the free use of such dangerous tools. My guistic citizenship; and it must be confessed advice with regard to all unauthorized words that some of them at least possess an ele- or phrases is to treat them as you would a ment of picturesque descriptiveness that man who comes to seek your acquaintance goes far to justify their adoption. A "crook" without proper credentials-keep them at is morally what a "crank" is intellectually, a distance till they have proved their right and the word itself is as unobjectionable as to recognition. In articles intended for mere the thing it stands for is the reverse. The current reading, such as newspaper reports figure upon which it is founded is the same and correspondence, almost the same latithat underlies our full-blooded Anglo-Saxon tude in the choice of words is permissible as wrong, or "wrung"—the antithesis of in our daily speech, but a writer that aims at straight or right. And would it be possible producing a work of permanent value should to find a more expressive word for describ- build the foundations of his literary strucing the state of a man under police surveil- ture on the solid bed rock of pure, undefiled lance than shadowed—that is, followed by English. The current slang of each generaanother as silently and persistently as by his tion is so ephemeral that any writer who deals own shadow? And by what word or com- in it largely must necessarily very soon bebination of words in our language could the come "a back number."

nary circumstances, so we should have strong lightness and looseness with which moral The word abscond, assisted by all its respect-I have said nothing in this paper about able synonyms in the dictionary, could not Jones has skipped."

The temptation to use expressions of "shadow," "skip out," etc., finds its way up tion, is especially great to newspaper men,

WONDERS OF BIRD MIGRATION.

BY COLETTE SMILEY.

MONG the wonders of bird life of Among people with any country training it which even the dullest observers of is a matter of common knowledge that the nature take note is the migrating bluebirds and the robins are in the order Birds come in spring and go in the named "the sweet harbingers of spring." fall and everybody knows it. And every- The man with a gun knows that ducks, body knows that some birds do not go and geese, and snipe follow the robin as the come but remain with us the year around. waters are uncovered and he knows that at

turn in increased numbers. There are peoforests of Brazil that lie beyond the sea? ple too who know, and wonder at the fact, For there is no known resting place for these that some birds come in the fall instead of birds between Florida and the sea-shore leaving and that they disappear with the re- sands of temperate South America. And turn of warm weather. But although this waders are not the only birds making such fact excites a little wonder the facts of mi- long journeys, for several tiny warblers from gration so far mentioned may be called mat- the far North cross the equator and go hunters of almost universal knowledge, and so dreds of miles south of it in winter. they may seem at first thought scarcely worth known birds which no one can answer.

resort? The answer comes from the desert his lesson. beaches of Patagonia. At least thirteen valong flight from the coast of Florida across doings of mother birds with their big babies.

a certain time in the fall these birds will re- the Carribean Sea and across the mighty

Wonder of a different kind must be exmentioning, even though one may ask ques- cited in the mind of every novice in bird tions about these well-known habits of well- lore when he comes to observe the training the young of migrating birds get. Some However, there are other facts about bird birds—the kingbird is one kind—have a migration that are known only to those who peculiar note that may be called the migrathave made some study of the matter and ing rallying cry. Almost from the day of these are in some cases so very remarkable the first flight of the young kingbirds this that to tell about them may incite the reader may be heard, and at its sound the young to a study of bird life for himself and teach invariably rise and follow the old ones. The him in a new way that life is worth living. crow blackbirds do not have such a cry, so For instance there is a class of birds called far as I have observed, but as soon as the shore birds that usually frequent the sea young leave the nest the old ones gather in beaches only. They are seen coming south flocks and train the young ones to stick toin the fall when the weather is fair in scant gether. It takes time to accomplish this, flocks, but when a northeast gale rages, in too, for the young are lazy and do not readuncounted thousands. The gunners at Car- ily take wing when called. I have seen a rituck Sound see them after they pass Long blackbird mother alight near her young with Island and those on Indian River in Florida food in her mouth and call the young one see them next, but their course is still south. to her. But when it came she flew a short And yet they do not abound on the Mosquito way further and called it again. The youngshore nor at the mouth of either the Orinoco ster protested in baby fashion but he did or the Amazon. Where then is this winter not get the luncheon until he had completed

Barn swallows, white-breasted swallows, rieties of waders that rear their young un- and, no doubt, bank swallows, train their der the shadow of arctic glaciers hasten young for the fall flight in precisely the away when their summer there is done, same way. I once saw a fork-tailed swalto a winter resort that is from five to low do more. A young one from a nest unseven thousand miles away to the south. der a neighbor's barn roof was sitting on That is a distance beside which even the top board of a fence when the mother journey of the wild goose is insignificant. flew by and called it. The youngster re-But the wonder of the flight is not in the re- plied but did not follow. The mother bird moteness of the terminus from the initial circled around quickly, at that, and swooped point of the journey. Of what texture are down so closely on the young one that either the wings of the young made that they are the air from her wings or the wings themable to sustain themselves in air while cross-selves dragged the youngster from his perch. ing the vast stretches of water that lie in their If the reader will watch the swallows as they path? And how is it possible for b'rds that begin to perch on telegraph wires in the were reared among ice cakes to stand the country after the young have been brought torrid heat as well as the fatigue during the from their nests he will see many beautiful

when they are in training but when they majority of birds travel south in great flocks make the final start they are, perhaps, still at tremendous height from the earth. They more so, for they gather in immense flocks are thus able in pleasant weather at least at some favorite place and leave by day. to see the landscape and so direct their way Bradford Torrey tells of such a starting of unvaryingly. In storms and fogs they lose tree swallows-white-breasted-among the their way, became confused, plunge about sand dunes at Nahant-tells how they among the tree tops, fly through the streets gathered by the thousand and for several of cities, and dash themselves to death against days all but made a filmy, fluttering cover the windows of lighthouses. To my mind for the whole face of nature there. Then this gathering of timid birds like the thrushes when all had gathered and all had become -birds that live the summer through close acquainted with each other-at least when to the ground and are never seen one hunall had been trained into moving in unison— dred feet above the soil—the gathering, I the leaders went swooping around over the say, of birds like these in great flocks that desert expanse calling in cheerful voices the go careening high in air for vast distances others gathered in a lengthened train, and over the land by night is the greatest marvel then up they went, around and up in a swirl- of migration. It seems a matter of course ing spiral whose top disappeared in the blue that swallows should do so, for they are tiresky ere yet the last had cleared the scant less. herbage of the dunes, and so, at last, they all fled away.

There are records of plenty of swallows tree, gleaning as they go," says one obfound hibernating in hollow trees and in server writing on the characteristics of warbholes in old walls and steeples, and even in lers. It is worth noting that the birds who the mud at the bottom of ponds of water. migrate in this fashion are peculiar in their The ornithologists as a rule fight shy of the habits as workers—they never waste any subject, but Dr. Elliott Coues, who is second time in play. The robins, the orioles, the to none as an authority, says, "I cannot bobolinks make a picnic excursion of their consider the evidence as inadmissible and annual flight, but the plodders of the feathmust admit that the alleged facts are as well ered race must needs carry their knitting toattested as any in ornithology." In con- camp meeting. It has been supposed that nection with this statement it is well worth the birds who migrate by night do so to esnoting that on one occasion when a study of cape the attacks of predatory birds, but these bird migration from South to North in the plodding migrants are quite as subject to Mississippi Valley was made under the di- attacks as any. Besides, on the clear nights rection of the American Ornithologists' Un- when the night flyers go they are certainly ion three kinds of swallows were observed subject to attacks from owls. There are so at Burlington several days sooner than they many things we do not know about the habits were seen at St. Louis, one hundred and of birds that it seems worth while to call fifty miles south. The white-bellied swal- attention to points that may be disputed in lows were seen ten days sooner at Bur- the hope that some of the many readers of lington.

among the birds. Nearly everybody has to this most interesting part of life in nature. seen or heard the flocks of wild geese passing over in the night, making tremendous travel is a matter of great interest, but it leaps, so to speak, across the country on has not been studied as it ought to be. their way south. That the shore birds We know, however, in a general way that

Not only are the swallows interesting has already been told. Probably the great

On the other hand there are birds that areseen by day in "a ceaseless tide of migra-It is said that not all swallows migrate. tion." "They pass leisurely from tree to THE CHAUTAUQUAN who seek knowledge out The manner of travel differs greatly of a pure love of it may turn their attention

bound to Patagonia travel in like fashion under favoring circumstances geese and

distance of 1298 miles, and he covered it larity than the early travelers do. in 48 days—a speed of 27 miles per day. concludes that the Virginia plover travels ing around the capitol at Washington. 225 miles per hour and that the average these things definitely?

pened to remember the fact and went to of bird life have been related.

ducks cover from 300 miles up to 600 in a the shrubbery to see if by chance a blackday of 24 hours. The hardworking insect cap had arrived, and found one in the same eaters that travel by day probably average bush at the same hour. And this thing five or six miles. The gorgeous Baltimore happened again the third year. It doubtoriole, being easily traced by both plumage less just happened so and yet the birds that and voice, has been noted all the way from start north late in the season, as the black-Rodney, Miss., to Oak Point, Manitoba, a cap does, move with much greater regu-

That individuals remain behind while A lot of other birds were lumped together the main hosts of a tribe migrate is very and an average of 23 miles a day obtained. well known. It is worth noting because But the observers were few. And then it it emphasizes the assertion that eccentric may be that the birds flew a hundred miles people are found among birds as among in a night and rested for three days there- men. And some travel far from accustomed after. They averaged so many miles a day, haunts. The Swainson's hawk from the but what was their actual speed a wing? Rocky Mountains has been found in the Gätke, a German observer who has devoted Adirondacks, and the horned lark of the fifty years to the study of birds in migra- plains in Massachusetts. I should not be tion on the little island called Heligoland, astonished to find an Idaho magpie hover-

The reason why birds migrate has not altitude of migrants in fine weather is at been considered here, but the allotted space least 10,000 feet. Will we ever learn about is already full. Many reasons are offered, of which the chief is homesickness—a long-That the time of a bird's arrival in the ing for the old birthplace,—but none is spring varies with the weather is known to entirely satisfactory. Perhaps one must go all, but to this rule there are some marvelous back to the old days when palm trees grew exceptions. On May 18, 1887, a Wilson's in Siberia and monkeys ran wild on the black-cap warbler was seen in a certain Cape Horn archipelago to find the reason. bush by an observer who took especial note It is a matter still under investigation and of the fact because it was a new bird to it is, as was said, in the hope that some him, and for other reasons. It was seen at may be incited to join in the investigation 1:30 p. m. A year later the observer hap- that this and other wonders and mysteries

CALIFORNIA'S FRUIT EXCHANGE.

BY MARGARET A. SUDDUTH.

tropical plants, profusion of blossoms, and pal product of the state—oranges. an apparently happy, care-free life, from

HE average California tourist sees in gates thoroughly enough to ascertain the this golden state a wonderful climate, practical business principles which underlie "hot, splendid sun," rare growth of the cultivation and marketing of the princi-

The cultivation of the orange has grown which the harsh conditions of a northern into a science with California fruit growers. winter are all removed. He looks upon The marketing is not yet arranged to the the orange groves as so many spots of entire satisfaction of all concerned, but it picturesque beauty redeemed from the arid looks now as though the best possible desert for his own especial delight. It is scheme were being evolved. Through the seldom that he stays long enough or investi- blessings of cooperation there has been

created the Southern California Fruit Exchange System, an industry which combines the practical and ethical so successfully that all students of history should be conversant with it.

The original marketing of the orange crop was all accomplished through commission firms. The quantity of fruit being limited in the early days it brought such a good price that the grower frequently realized five hundred and even one thousand dollars an acre. Then it was that the California "boom" began and that thousands of acres were set out in trees and nursery stock.

order to escape all risks and realize all the the exchange system. profits offered to sell upon consignment only.

of the idea:

"In the early days of the California orange industry there was no difficulty in marketing the fruit, as the home and near-by consumption equalled the production; but as the output increased con-

ditions changed. The grower was at the mercy of those who understood the market better than he.

"I saw that while fruit was moving freely from certain orchards none at all was going from others. Naturally the owners of the latter became impatient and rushed their fruit into late markets, completely breaking them down, and, as a consequence, receiving for their entire crop, sometimes, only a handful of postage stamps.

"I reasoned that every grower is entitled to his share of the market, that is, he is entitled to as much as his neighbor for the same grade and quantity of fruit. I began to study this problem as early as 1890, but it was not until August, 1893, that the exchange system as we now have it was organized."

The growers endorsed Mr. Chamblin's As fruit became more abundant prices logical deductions and were ready for his naturally decreased, but out of all pro- proposition to organize an exchange system. portion to the production. Instead of three The situation was desperate. Two and dollars a box on the trees the highest price three thousand miles remote from the large offered by the commission agents was sixty markets, they could not dispose of their or seventy cents a box, picked, and that own products, independently, as transportafor the choicest fruit, which would sell in tion rates alone would more than consume New York or Boston for five or six dollars the profits. There were some existing This condition was appalling difficulties in this plan for cooperation, such enough, for anything less than one dollar a as the local jealousies which had grown out box on the trees is unprofitable, but an of the "boom," but these all melted away even more disastrous situation followed, like frost before the sun when it became when the commission merchants finally manifest that the growers' interests were refused to buy outright at any price, and in identical—and that was the first blessing of

Local associations were first formed. Every orange region of southern California It soon became apparent that after pay- was visited, one after another, until ten ing all the charges (picking, packing, com- general districts and about sixty local exmission, etc.) there was nothing but debt changes were organized. Then the state left for the grower. Something had to be or central exchange was effected, with done if the cultivation of oranges was to be headquarters at Los Angeles. The state continued as an industry. Fortunately exchange is controlled by a manager and there was a plan already carefully thought board of directors, elected from the various out. This plan was to establish an ex- district exchanges in proportion to one change system for packing, shipping, and director for every one thousand car loads marketing the entire orange crop, the of oranges. Each district and local exgrowers themselves to organize, officer, and change is governed by a secretary and control the system. Let me tell as near as board of directors. The general manager possible in the words of the founder, Mr. and district secretaries receive salaries, the T. H. B. Chamblin of Riverside, the origin directors do not. They are not supposed to give all their time, and their services are as much for their own interests as for the general good, since they are all orange growers.

Each local exchange has its own packing

house and is responsible for the packing tion while en route. There are twenty such and shipping of its own fruit; it also representatives of the Southern California receives direct returns for its own shipment, Fruit Exchange, each one controlling exhence a loss in one exchange does not clusively his own territory. In other words, affect the revenues of another exchange, the United States is divided into twenty unless it be the result of a default on the districts with exchange representatives in part of a purchaser or from an effort to the large cities as follows: New York, protect the interests of the extire exchange Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, management are borne pro rata by each Denver, Kansas City, Cincinnati, St. Louis, exchange.

direct to the state exchange headquarters nipeg. at Los Angeles. That order, if large enough, is divided among the ten district amount of fruit likely to be required from exchanges. Each district exchange re- time to time in their own territory and send how many and what kinds of fruit to from wholesale dealers and distributes his responsibility ends.

As the fruit is delivered it is carefully market" with its own product. weighed and stacked by itself, then passed through the "grader," where the "culls" by these alert representatives, guided by the (damaged fruit) are thrown out and the central exchange, and the crop is forwarded oranges of various sizes distributed in from the grower's orchard to the actual different bins from which they are wrapped consumers as rapidly and inexpensively as and packed. The culls are sold to local possible. Of course this transfer is made dealers for about twenty-five cents a box. by means of the wholesale and retail They are not spoiled fruit by any means, merchant. It is not the desire of the exbut have perhaps lost their short green change to ignore the established forms of stems or have a small blemish on the rind. the business world. It is the "middle The culling process is extremely thorough, man" alone who does not receive any for the exchange is very exacting as to the encouragement from the cooperative system. quality and appearance of its product.

and scientifically placed in refrigerator cars. California, as failure to profitably market (A practical suggestion to buyers—always the crop means a failure of the business "heft" an orange.) As a rule the fruit is interests of the state, since the orange consigned to a representative in the East, industry is the base of values on this sunset: who either receives it or directs its destina- coast.

The expenses of the general Chicago, New Orleans, Memphis, Houston, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Salt Lake, Spo-The system is a perfect one, a circle kane, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, within a circle. The modus operandi is this: Omaha, St. Paul, Buffalo, Atlanta, Des An order comes from an eastern market Moines, Louisville, Montreal, and Win-

These representatives divides its own order among its local their estimate to the central exchange at The superintendent of the Los Angeles. Aside from these estimates local exchange notifies each local grower the central exchange receives direct orders deliver to the exchange packing house, them as afore mentioned. Even with careproportioning the order to the size of the ful estimates certain markets may become various orchards that belong to the ex- overstocked. The central exchange then change. The grower then fills the assigned directs that the fruit be shipped to some number of "field" boxes (so called to dis-near-by large city and sold at auction. The tinguish them from packed boxes) and exchange has adopted the good business delivers them to the packing house. There axiom that it is better to sacrifice the surplus of its fruit than to "bear the

New markets are being constantly opened

All disinterested observers wish success After packing, the fruit is again weighed to the fruit exchange system of southern

AN EVENING SONG.

BY WILSON C. DIBBLE.

A LITTLE bird on a laurel bough, Singing as the sun goes down, Garmented in gray and brown, Throat a-tremble with bliss of now. O'erarching tints grow dull and drear, The song goes floating on; To the day that is coming, the one just gone, Melodious tribute of cheer. It tells of the plunge by the river's brim, Whirr of wings and scamper of feet, The joys that attend when comrades meet, The grateful shade of a friendly limb. The long walk where the willows droop, Far away friends in the Southland dear, The little home in the thicket near-In choral procession these quickly troop. He flew away, my minstrel brown; The slender bough a moment swayed, Then silence—and I silent prayed That I too might sing when the sun goes down.

THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.*

BY ARTHUR J. BURDICK.

H! come where the lanterns, a multitude, glow, Making gay and resplendent the landscape below. Constellations scintillant and brilliant that vie With siderial emblems hung out in the sky; And lanterns above with their far-reaching light Help the lanterns below to illumine the night. The glitter and glimmer and twinkle and gleam Make the flame-bedecked grove like fairyland seem; While children intent on enjoying themselves May pass for an army of pixies and elves; And waves of Chautauqua shine, sparkle, and glow, Reflecting the lanterns above and below. The lights of the lanterns die out, one by one; Their candles burn down and their mission is done; And when at an end is this luminous feast, When the last dying flame has flickered and ceased, I turn, where like beacons of undying love The lanterns of heaven are shining above.

^{*}The Feast of Lanterns is a characteristic Chautauqua entertainment held at Chautauqua, N. Y., on the evening preceding Recognition Day. The grounds and main buildings are profusely decorated with Chinese lanterns.

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

THE coronation of the czar of Russia in Moscow, the ancient capital of the empire, on the 26th of May last, arrested the attengeneral attention not unmixed with appre- in fact at Constantinople. made that fact plain to mankind.

have steadily extended their dominions; and will come; many Englishmen fear it. this despotic power has had a singular sucprovinces. silent.

success which Napoleon, who rapidly built cease to spread out toward all seas. the long patience of the Russian movement "It is the unexpected that happens." on Constantinople and the waiting which has followed the victory of Plevna when the czar's army fell back though almost in sight of the Bosporus.

power arouses the pride and represses the language than "art," which is oftenest found H-July.

discontents and increases the patriotism of the millions over whom the czar's will is the supreme law. That is much; the memory of his coronation day will strengthen the tion of mankind as no other ceremonial czar's hands through his whole reign. And event has done for a century. Of itself the it will aid his government in those plans for costly splendor of festivals protracted through expansion which are filling Europe with apseveral weeks-the barbaric and oriental prehension. It was plain during the last grandeur of the public displays-has ex- year that Russia was able to veto the interceeded all modern experience. But the dis-ference of Western Europe in behalf of Arplays have a significance which commands menia. It is plain now that Russia is master Persia is slowly hension. Russia is the greatest power on being prepared for absorption into the emthe face of the globe. The coronation has pire. China may in ten years become a province ruled from St. Petersburg. The procession which entered Moscow on deftly deprived of the fruits of her victory in the 22d of May represented eighteen nations China, falls back upon her islands, builds which were separate at the beginning of this fleets with feverish haste, and hopes to be century and are now firmly knit together the England of the Pacific and an ally of into one vast Russian Empire. The czars the Russian bear. Perhaps the turn of India

This persistence and growth of a power cess in reconciling conquered or annexed whose methods are an absolute negation of Prophecies of the disintegration all our modern ideas seems so little short of this vast mass were freely offered by spec- of a miracle that the jubilant religious feeltators of the process of massing until per- ing of the coronation ceremonies commands haps ten years ago; but for a decade past our respect. What if providence has some the prophets of a catastrophe have been great use for this vast anachronism, this oriental despotism sitting astride of Europe The anarchist has failed, the reformer has and Asia at the end of the nineteenth cenfailed, foreign influence has failed, to awaken tury? Any essayist can prove that Russia or check the power of the czar of all the must fall to pieces-must modernize her in-Russias. Perhaps there is no better ex- stitutions. But he could have proved the planation than the epigram that "nothing same propositions in any year of this censucceeds like success." We may add to it tury; and yet neither dissolution nor repubthat Russia has a wonderful gift of econo-licanization has overtaken Russia. Some mizing success, and of the self-restraint in great change may come and Russia may a greater power, did not exercise. Witness the best reason to be given for this hope is:

THE ART MANIA.

WE hear of "hard-worked" words in this day of literary slang, and it is safe to say This ostentatious display of wealth and that there is no harder-worked word in our construction or to some trick of style.

their chief concern. The art of saying it ciously sensational or strikingly irregular. was of secondary importance. A thought

form's sake, without granting any value or any desirability to original conception of expressed may be trivial, commonplace, unof expression be new and fine. Good literature, in this light, stands for clever phraswords.

Doubtless the study of language from the perishable monuments of true art. mere philological point of view has something to do with what seems to be a growing irreverence for the strong and thoughtful masters who made literature mean so much more than artistic diction can by itself signify. It may be that many of our English teachers, in their zeal for correct writing and speaking, press too far in the direction of setting language above thought. At all events the tone of current criticism seems to indicate that the standard of measurement for literary art is more and mark of true artistic excellence. that can be of permanent value in any art, avarice soon becomes a very tame ox. namely, original thought-substance.

conspicuous by assuming that good style pointed aspirants. ship, more than all other artistic vocations means.

in the phrase "art for art's sake," and taken together, is to-day the object of alused apparently for the purpose of calling most maniacal ambition in the minds of attention to mere cleverness in conventional thousands who are totally unqualified for even its lightest duties. This competition Literature is, perhaps, suffering more naturally drives writers to desperate shifts of than any other output of intellectual activity experiment. In the midst of so much profrom this mistaken view of art. The old duction it is almost impossible to attract sudmasters had something to say; this was den attention with any work not meretri-

The sound-minded student of literature is had first place, and it was a fresh thought. often amazed at the critical noise made in Taken literally and seriously, art for art's favor of a novel, a play, or a story in which sake means no more, no less, than form for he can find nothing whatever appealing to good taste or a healthy imagination. The style may be good, it may be notably bad; but what the form stands for. The thing to be the substance nearly always proves to be of trivial and commonplace import, or too shockinteresting; but no matter so that the style ingly repulsive for open discussion. There seems to be no high ideal lift, no strongly marked original aspiration toward a lofty ing, an empty form built of close-fitting heroism, such as has made the great masterpieces of the past stand out separately, im-

We could not feel it fair to ourselves to say that we have no genius for art. The trouble seems not to lie in want of power; nor is taste lacking. An irresistible commercial spirit dominates us, and we think past art to the dollar. It is not what will endure that we aim at, but what will sell. The author dreams of an income from his pen, rather than of a sound literary product; a "boom" is more dear to him than a consciousness of having touched the high-water more becoming a gauge of verbal style, which mercial spirit has always gone apace with points certainly to serious decadence in all decadence. Genius once set to the yoke of

It would be well if our schools and col-Recently there has been a reaction leges were careful to impress upon young against the "tyranny of style," as some one minds the folly of dreaming that art can be names it, and the usual result, of course, made a paying vocation; especially is this is apparent in a rush to an opposite extreme. true of literary art, whose every nook and Certain young writers have made themselves corner is crowded to suffocation with disap-Literature is not and cannot go with good art; or, in other words, cannot be a paying profession, and the they act upon the theory that both poetry sooner young people are made to see the and prose can be fertilized into vigor by impossibility of getting a competent living slang, vulgarity, and picturesque careless- from literary art the earlier will be the reness of diction and composition. Author- turn to a healthy regard for what art really

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

THE PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION.



JOSHUA LEVERING.
The Prohibition Candidate for President.

THE national convention of the Prohibition party, held in Pittsburg May 27-29, was attended by about 850 delegates from

forty states of the Union. The gathering proved a stormy one. Trouble began over the selection of a permanent chairman and reached a climax when the convention adopted a "narrow gauge" platform, ruling out every issue excepting prohibition. At this juncture about 350 delegates representing 24 states withdrew, organized what they named a "National" party, adopted a platform favoring



among other things, the free coinage of silver and woman The Prohibition Candidate for Vice President. suffrage, and nominated separate candidates for president and vice president. The bolters included ex-Governor John P. St. John of Kansas, Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, R. S. Thompson of Ohio, editor of the Era, and L. P. Logan of Ohio. The nominees of the main wing of the party are Joshua Levering of Baltimore, Md., for president and Hale Johnson of Newton, Ill., for vice president.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

Theoretically the Prohibition party exists solely for the accomplishment of a single well-defined purpose. That being the case, it necessarily follows that a split upon any other question leaves the bolting faction in the queer position of belonging to a party in this misfortune. party for one purpose and quitting it for an entirely different purpose. At the same time the Prohibitionists have evidently been acting from conviction and their action is only symptomatic of the general dissension through all parties and factions. The action of the bolting faction may be expected to add strength to whatever party adopts the freesilver platform. The Prohibitionists have also served the good purpose of helping to force the other parties to a clear declaration on the finance question.

(Rep.) The Kansas Capital. (Topeka.).

The split in the Prohibition party is a sad blow to its friends. The Prohibition party has been gaining steadily from each national campaign to its successor. From 1888 to 1892 it gained no less

than 27,000 votes, over and above losses by death. At that rate it had been estimated that it might carry the country by the year 2000. But the split in the party has dashed this hope to the ground. Nobody can fail to sympathize with the Prohibition

(Pro.) The Daily Pilot. (Norfolk, Va.)

This trouble at Pittsburg was fully anticipated however, as the diversity of opinion among leading Prohibitionists and Prohibition journals on this subject had been hotly exhibited long before the convention met. It is more or less to be regretted, nevertheless, that this lack of harmony on a side issue should endanger unanimous coöperation among our forces on the main issue, that of Prohibition. To fight the liquor traffic is our special business; we should prosecute that tirelessly and as a united body at all times; and if we cannot agree on other subjects we should agree to disagree, and push on against the main enemy, the liquor traffic. (W. C. T. U.) The Union Signal. (Chicago, Ill.)

We are grieved beyond measure that the pioneer Prohibition party, whose splendid record has up to this time kept loyal to its ranks the women of the W. C. T. U., should, upon the ground of ex-

^{*} This department, together with the book "The Growth of the American Nation," constitutes a Special C. L. S. C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given.

pediency, have seen fit to drop the woman suffrage portant as that is. Not even in bidding for the

plank and the other divisive issues. As a question Christian vote . . . should the party of of inherent right—a question involving one of the moral reform sacrifice right to expediency. A home fundamental principles of justice and liberty- protection policy without woman suffrage has no woman suffrage is not to be classed with the sure foundation. It is a house built upon the pension, convict labor, immigration, initiative and sand. The rum power has little to fear from proreferendum, nor even with the money question, im- hibition which is not reinforced by woman's ballot.

FOUR NATIONAL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

FOUR bills appropriating money passed through Congress between May 20 and June 9 under a storm of discussion in and out of Congress. They were as follows: (1) The Naval Appropriation Bill. Much partisan discussion was tacked to this bill in the Senate, but the chief difference was that the House wanted four new battle ships, and the Senate only two. They compromised, after parleying in conference committees, upon three. (2) The Fortification Bill provides about eleven millions for the defense of seaboard cities, as it finally passed. (3) The River and Harbor Bill appropriates fourteen millions to be expended in twelve months and adds authority to make contracts for forty-eight millions more to be spent in subsequent years. The president vetoed this bill. His objections, in substance, were, (a) money is by the bill appropriated for the benefit of private persons and favoritism marks many other items; (b) the amount is excessively large; (c) the treasury is already depleted by extravagance and hard times. The bill was passed over the veto; in the House by a vote of 220 yeas to 56 nays, in the Senate 56 yeas and five nays. (4) The fourth bill under fire was the General Deficiency Bill. This the president vetoed on the ground that it provided for the payment of some old and doubtful "French spoliation claims." Congress in this case amended the bill to meet the objections of the president.

(Dem.) The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.) Senator Gorman is opposed to building four battle ships. He thinks that two will be enough. If a war should break out with a foreign nation Maryland would be more exposed in proportion to area than any other state, and Senator Gorman would quickly change his opinion. If all our ships that have been built, contracted for, or provided for by appropriation were now afloat, we would have only the third navy in the world. What reason is there why we should not have the first? What good would it do? It would guarantee peace forever. Our coast would be protected.

(Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Because this is "a time when we are at peace with the world," the Fifty-third Congress is censured for having "voted \$20,000,000 for war ships without a speck of war on the horizon." The theory that battle ships can be extemporized in all needed quantities, about as a juggler pulls ribbons out of a hat, is the modern wisdom which we are invited to substitute for Washington's memorable declaration to Congress in 1790: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

(Ind.) The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

It is fortunate for the country that the warlike spirit of Congress found its outlet in this direction instead of some other. There is a need for coast defenses.

(Rep.) The Standard-Union. (Brooklyn, N. Y.) There is a good deal of demagogy and extravagance about river and harbor appropriations, but, as we have two oceans, the great lakes, the Gulf of

Mexico, and river navigation vastly in excess of our coast line, we ought not to be paltry, picayunish and semi-barbarous about appropriations.

(Rep.) The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

If all the nations were willing to arbitrate all questions in dispute there might not be need of so many vessels, but the very peace that is so desirable is obtained in these days by a showing of force. We should have had war with Spain before this had it not been for the fact that we are amply able to protect ourselves.

(Ind.) The Herald. (Boston, Mass.)

President Cleveland has vetoed the River and Harbor Bill, and the reasons which he gives for his action fully justify the refusal of his signature.

(Rep.) The Denver Republican. (Col.)

We presume we ought to be thankful for small favors, and therefore we think Mr. Cleveland deserves credit for refusing to affix his signature to the River and Harbor Bill.

(Dem.) The Kansas City Times. (Mo.)

It is a good thing for us in the West that Mr. Cleveland has called a halt in this dishonest and unsatisfactory way of making our great internal improvements. Under the log-rolling plan hitherto pursued the Missouri River has never received an adequate appropriation. The miserable pittance doled out to us as our share of the swag has been in effect like pouring water into a rat hole.

(Ind.) The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

It is probably true that no president before Mr. Cleveland ever received so many bills deserving of vetoes.

CORONATION OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.



NICHOLAS II. Czar of Russia

AN occasion specially eventful for assembling in peaceful coöperation diplomatic representatives of nearly every nation was the coronation of the czar* and czarina of Russia on April 26 at the old Russian capital, Moscow. The coronal ceremony was semi-religious in character, as the czar is head of the Grecian Church. It took place in the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremlin, and was pronounced the most notable occurrence of the kind both for its superior splendor and from the fact that the crowns were placed on the imperial heads by the czar himself instead of by the metropolitan of St. Peter. The chief grants made in the czar's proclamation to his subjects on this day were the remission of taxes in European Russia and Poland and the

reduction by one half of all land tax for ten years; the great reduction in the sentences of Siberian exiles, especially of political prisoners; the authorizing of ministers

ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA, Czarina of Russia.

cases of those undergoing penalties imposed after a regular trial; and the exemption of non-criminal partakers in the Polish rebellion from police supervision, giving them full freedom of residence provided they take the oath of allegiance. Among the distinguished guests were Field Marshal Yamagata of Japan and Li Hung Chang of China. The festivities incident to the event opened May 18 with the celebration of the czar's birthday and lasted until the departure of the royal suite from Moscow on June 7. The grim old town had been transformed into a scene of garish splendor, and all went well till May 30, the day of the czar's free feast provided on the Hodynsky Plain for

of the interior and of justice to submit to the czar deserving

about 500,000 persons. Then a general stampede occurred in which, late dispatches say, 3,600 persons were trampled to death and 1,200 were injured so that their recovery is doubtful.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The czar's coronation is looked upon in Russia as a blessing; and so it was, not merely in the sentimental sense in which the loyal Russians regard it, but also in the sense of increasing their prosperity by distributing a vast sum of money among them.

Commercial Appeal. (Memphis, Tenn.)

The crowning of the czar with such magnificent ceremonies should blind nobody to the nature of the event. It is the servile testimony of the people to their own slavery. It means a gorgeous recognition of imperial despotism. It means the apotheosis of a titanic crime. There is nothing about Nicholas which should fill the world with awe or awaken any decent man's respect. He is a youth of no ability and no character. When he mounted the throne he was accused of having some amiable intentions; but he is accused of these no more. He was to recognize the freedom of the press and to permit the formation of a representative parliament. He has done neither and he will do neither until a force greater than his own compels him.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

The czar put the crown on his wife's head, and yet four ladies-in-waiting had to fix it straight after he had got through. His majesty had better understand that there are some things a man cannot do, even if he should be ruler of all the Russias.

Baltimore American. (Md.)

Had the czar enlarged the civil rights of his people or given them any rights worth the having it would have cost him less by many millions of dollars than this barbaric display, and it would have saved and made useful and valuable lives by the million instead of filling up the cemeteries in the vicinity of Moscow.

The Republican Standard. (Bridgeport, Conn.)

Among his other presents to his ever-faithful subjects the czar remits all arrears of taxes in European Russia and Poland. This sounds nice, but the faithful and honest who have paid up will be kicking themselves around the block for their short-sightedness! It is tough on them. The terms of Siberian exiles are materially reduced, but those who have not yet been elected for residence in that country have no assurance that they will not be.

^{*} See the article "How Will the Czar Wear His Crown?" in The Chautauquan for February, 1896.

GENERAL LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.



GENERAL LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

GENERAL LUCIUS FAIRCHILD died May 23 at his home in Madison, Wisconsin, having suffered several months from the grip. Lucius Fairchild was born at Kent, Ohio, in 1831. He was educated in the Cleveland public schools and in Carroll College in Waukesha, Wis. At the age of eighteen, with several friends, he journeyed to the California gold fields with a fouryoke ox team. After six years of hardship as digger, miner, and prospector he returned to Wisconsin penniless. He had had a taste of politics in California, having been elected delegate to a convention for nominating a governor, and on his way home he was elected clerk of the circuit court on the Democratic ticket. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Governor's Guard of In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him captain in the Sixteenth Regulars. About this time he was made a major in the Second Wisconsin Regiment. He accepted both commissions, and shortly after was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Second Wisconsin Regiment. At Bull Run he consolidated the

Second and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments, which formed part of the "iron brigade" and fought in nearly all the great battles of the eastern army except those in the peninsular campaign under McClellan. At Gettysburg Colonel Fairchild lost his left arm. While at home recuperating he was made brigadier general. This honor he resigned and also his rank in the regular army to become secretary of state of Wisconsin. After two years' service in this capacity he was nominated for governor of Wisconsin in the Republican Union Convention and in 1865 elected. For three successive terms he was elected governor. In 1872-78 he was United States consul at Liverpool, in 1878-80 consul general at Paris, in 1880-82 minister to Spain. Resigning the last post he returned to Madison. In 1886 he was elected commanderin-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and afterward of the Loyal Legion. He leaves a widow and four daughters.

Cleveland Herald. (Ohio.)

men, an excellent soldier, and an able attorney. all men the best possible opportunities, and one . . . General Fairchild was utterly devoid of who despised the demagogue.

cant and affectation. He was a man of direct and He was a progressive citizen, a born leader of positive speech, a man who believed in giving to

THE CYCLONES OF MAY, 1896.

THE most destructive wind storms ever known raged in eight states in the last half of May. On the 15th at Sherman, Texas, and in the vicinity, 120 persons were killed. Two days later cyclones killed 33 persons in Kansas and Kentucky. On the 18th, 44 deaths were caused by a cyclone in Nebraska; and 10 were added to the list in Oklahoma on the 21st, 5 in Missouri on the 22d, and 40 in Iowa on the 24th; Michigan and Oklahoma added 42 the next day; and 11 were killed at Cairo, Illinois, on the 26th. Adding fatal injuries and deaths caused by less deadly storms, we have a death list of 325 made up in eleven days. All these storms caused large losses of property. But on the 28th a wind storm struck St. Louis, Mo., and passed over the river to East St. Louis, which passes all records of the kind in fatality and destruction. The killed and fatally injured in the two cities numbered about 500, and the wounded twice as many. The loss of property is variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The storm was most destructive in East St. Louis. The calamity deprived many families of their homes and all their means of living. The demand for charitable work and gifts exceeded the ability of the afflicted towns, and other cities came to the rescue in generous measure.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

now, when there is so much discussion as to the of trees could have stood before that storm. . . probable effect large masses of timber would have About half a century ago a tornado swept through

had in mitigating the force of the hurricane at St. Forests are not a panacea for the ills of a dis- Louis. . . . Taking the St. Louis tragedy as jointed universe. It is well to remember this just an illustration, it is exceedingly clear that no body state, and left behind it a mass of fallen trees which for years afterward was designated as the "big windfall." The entire country at that time was heavily timbered. That storm was a narrow onenot over one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards wide.

The Pioneer Press. (St. Paul, Minn.)

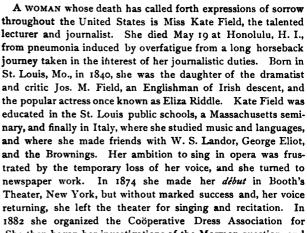
Although Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota have escaped any storms of this character, they have made their appearance in nearly every of these storms that it will not do to rely too much have set out to retrieve this disaster.

several of the counties in the northern half of this on precedent as a guarantee of immunity from them. The Evangelist. (New York, N. Y.)

> The city has responded nobly to the call upon its resources. Memorial Day was a day of indescribable pathos: the burial day of the majority of those who lost their lives in the tornado. The calamity has only been equaled by the Charleston earthquake, the Johnstown flood, and the terrific destruction along the southern coast in 1893.

Northwestern Christian Advocate. (Chicago, Ill.) It is unlikely that the tornado that struck St. other section of the great valley of the Mississippi. Louis was more violent than such storms usually . . There is no telling when or where the next are, but the fact that it attacked a densely popuof these destructive storms will burst from the lated city augmented its effects. St. Louis and clouds. . . So little is known about the con- East St. Louis have won the admiration of the ditions which generate and determine the character world by the pluck and energy with which they

KATE FIELD.





Women, which soon crashed financially. She then began her investigations of the Mormon question, and by lecturing and writing agitated the subject throughout the Union. A number of times she was called before congressional committees to impart her views and knowledge on Mormonism. On her several trips to Europe she acted as correspondent for the leading newspapers of America and wrote for various periodicals. In 1889 she established Kate Field's Washington. About a year ago she suspended its publication and at the time of her death, as newspaper correspondent, was writing up the Hawaiian Islands with a view to showing the desirability of their annexation. Her fugitive writings would fill many volumes. Some of her works are, "Planchett's Diary," "Adelaide Ristori," "Mad on Purpose," a comedy, "Pen Photographs from Charles Dickens' Readings," "Haphazard," "Ten Days in Spain," and a "History of Bell's Telephone."

The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.) A wonderfully versatile, brilliant woman was Kate Field.

The Republican Standard. (Bridgeport, Conn.) She was one of the "new women" who in every departure from the old customs vindicated her right to the rôle she assumed and never by any unwomanliness shocked the proprieties or gave reason of apologizing for her. She was a capable, selfrespecting and excellent woman and demonstrated that it is possible for any woman who has the ability to do all that she did without losing the respect and admiration of those whose good opinion it is desirable to retain.

The Pioneer Press. (St. Paul, Minn.)

Miss Field represented the very best type of the for her sincere friends and admirers to feel the need American newspaper woman. She was clever and She never had recourse to the sensational methods ful and admirable newspaper woman. which have brought a certain kind of newspaper woman into prominence, finding her own brains an other hand, she was a striking and prominent figure, stamping her individuality on all that she

daring, but she was also dignified and womanly. the newspaper world, but outside of it, as a success-

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

She was endowed with a multiplicity of gifts, but excellent substitute for that sort of thing. On the seems to have had none of them in such large measure as to become successful, or else she had such an embarrassment of riches that she could not, did and making herself a familiar name, not only in or did not, apply any of them to the best advantage.

THE RAINES LIQUOR LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

THE Court of Appeals of the state of New York on May 26 affirmed the constitutionality of the Raines Liquor Law by a unanimous vote. The points raised and decided were technical and did not express the real reasons for the opposition to the law. Some of these reasons were, (1) that the law shifts to the cities an increased taxation, (2) that it was passed under the pressure of a political machine, (3) that it creates a new office-holding class with peculiar facilities for manipulating elections, and (4) that it will, it is alleged, increase the number of drinking places. On these and other grounds, agitation for its repeal and political punishment of those who enacted it are threatened. Governor Morton has placed the sixty confidential excise commissioners under the civil service rules against the wish of the machine managers.

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Now that it is formally declared the law of the state, there is keen reason to regret that it was not more carefully considered in the legislature and pruned of obvious crudities and inconsistencies. The fact that it is determined to be constitutional does not atone for the fact that it was forced through by methods that could not commend themselves to the judicious. The law has good features, and much will depend on the way in which it is enforced. It is an encouraging circumstance that the political machine which it was intended to create is in a fair way of early dissolution.

(Rep.) The Burlington Hawkeye. (Iowa.)

The Raines Liquor Law, so vigorously denounced by the big New York dailies as unconstitutional and altogether bad, is growing in popular favor, as The Hawkeye predicted at the time of it enactment. It diminishes the number of drinking places by increasing the tax. The regulations of the Raines Law are better than those of the excise laws that preceded it and the machinery for the execution of the law is superior. Furthermore, it removes the saloon from its political "pull" and puts traffic on a basis of its own.

The decision must be accepted because the men officially appointed to have the last guess on the subject have reported their guess. But that which is contrary to logic should not be law and that which is against justice should not be legislation, and that which is obnoxious to both should not be constitutional-and will not long be.

The day will come when the people will wipe this infamous law off the statute book, and consign the party which placed it there to well-earned oblivion.

(Dem.) The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

Legalized robbery is nothing new. The taking of portions of the people's money under forms of law has been a familiar spectacle. Mediæval kings of England regularly plundered the Jews. . . . And if the Raines Law is constitutional in its chief restrictive features, it has already been punched full of holes; it is effective only as a means of still further increasing the proportion of state taxation already borne by the cities and large towns, and as an engine and instrument of factional politics, through the creation of the traffic into an arm of Mr. Platt's machine. These features did not come before the courts for their determination, but it is upon these features that the people have already condemned the law, and are waiting only the opportunity to enter final judgment whence no appeal may lie.

(Rep.) The New York Recorder. (N. Y.)

The Court of Appeals says the Raines Liquor-Tax Law is perfectly constitutional, and says it unanimously. This leaves one less troublesome question to dispute about during the hot weather.

(Rep.) The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals disposes finally of this question, and brings us down to the duty of enforcing the law most rigorously in order that its weaknesses and absurdities may be clearly set forth in time to claim the attention of the next legislature. It should be remembered that a law may be utterly objectionable, and involve the greatest hardships, yet be constitutional. Therefore every loophole for evasion should be carefully watched and guarded, in order that the showing made by the opponents of the law next year may be fortified with the results of an honest test in every case, thus forming a cumulative arraignment that will be unanswerable.

THE OUTLOOK IN CUBA.

THE most important event of the month is Captain General Weyler's order prohibiting the export of tobacco, and his subsequent permission to export tobacco which had been contracted for. The pretext for the order was to furnish labor to the native cigar-makers. The real object was, probably, to deprive Cubans in Florida of employment. General Weyler has also required farmers in the western provinces to deliver all the corn and other grain they have in store to the Spanish quartermasters. The object of this order is to remove the grain from the reach of the rebel army. But it is said that the rebels control most of the country to which the order applies. The Cuban rebels are accused of using explosive bullets which international law forbids. President Cleveland has declined to furnish Congress with the correspondence over the Competitor's prisoners, but it is understood that Spain conceded our claim for delay until we could investigate the charge that they were captured with arms in their hands. General Weyler has suspended the collection of debts for one year. The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Horsa case that the placing of men and arms-carried to sea by a tug-on board the Horsa thirty miles from our coast was a breach of our neutrality laws. Yellow fever and smallpox are decimating the Spanish army.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

pretation of General Weyler's latest decree. If correctly reported, the Spanish commander has suspended for one year all judicial proceedings against planters with regard to their property. Creditors will be debarred from the courts and prevented from foreclosing mortgages, from suing for payment of debts, or even of interest thereon, and from enforcing in any way the execution of contracts. . . . International law sanctions no such suspension of contracts except in time of war. But that is not all. This order of General Weyler is not directed merely against the collection of debts from Spanish planters by Cuban insurgents. It is operative against such action by foreigners, by United States citizens, and by British subjects as well. The natural, and, indeed, the only rational interpretation of that is that Cuba-or the Spanish part of it-is at war with the United States and all the world.

The Philadelphia Press. (Pa.)

Abroad the decision of the Supreme Court [in the Horsa case] will be universally accepted as proving the just anxiety of the United States to enforce neutral obligations while insisting on neutral privileges. It cannot fail to do its share to add force to the representations which the United States must before long address to Spain against a war which has wrecked our trade, destroyed civilization in Cuba, and shows no prospect of restoring Spanish authority, never nearer overthrow than to-day.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

The reported butchery of noncombatants by Colonel Landa, a Spanish leader, operating near Quivican, Cuba, is so closely in line with the previous policy of General Weyler that it will be generally believed. The victims were not in any sense insurgents. They were peaceful farmers who,

for prudential reasons, had declined to take sides A state of war has at last been officially pro- with either party and who were quietly pursuing claimed in Cuba. That is the only rational inter- their vocation when sent to their final account. It is not by such methods that the Spanish forces can create sympathy for themselves or suppress the enthusiasm of the insurgents.

The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.)

Weyler has ordered all Cuban farmers to turn their grain over to the Spaniards on penalty of being tried for sympathizing with the insurgents. Judging from the extremely limited area occupied by the Spaniards this cruel measure is likely to affect very few at present.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

If the Madrid government were to give to the Spanish people the statistics of mortality in Cuba in these times, there would probably be a determined popular protest against sending further reenforcements to Weyler for the replenishment of the graveyards of Cuba. The only knowledge of the mortality that is possessed by the people of Spain reaches them through the letters of friends in the army and through advices of the death of members of their families in service in Cuba. There was some surprise last week when Weyler, after leaving Havana for the trocha, where he was expected to take the field against the revolutionists, suddenly returned to his palace at Havana. He left Havana with his staff on Friday last and was on his way back there the next day. The truth is, that he learned upon landing from the steamboat that it would be unsafe for him to make a tour of inspection, or to attempt to reorganize the army, or to lead any body of his men against General Maceo. There was epidemic disease in every regiment; the new hospital barracks were already crowded with sufferers, and the destroying malaria pervaded the hot and humid atmosphere of the trocha.

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

General Weyler's edict suspending for one year all judicial proceedings against planters amounts to

urged toward English creditors during our Civil autocratic power.

a confiscation of American credits in Cuba. Under War and which drew a familiar "Roundabout" the terms of this promulgation the owners of Cuban paper from the pen of Thackeray. The protest of mortgages will be unable to collect interest or begin the state department is swift and decisive; the foreclosure proceedings. In short, he has adopted business public will look to Mr. Olney to protect the course which the New York Herald absurdly American interests from this unwarranted abuse of

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

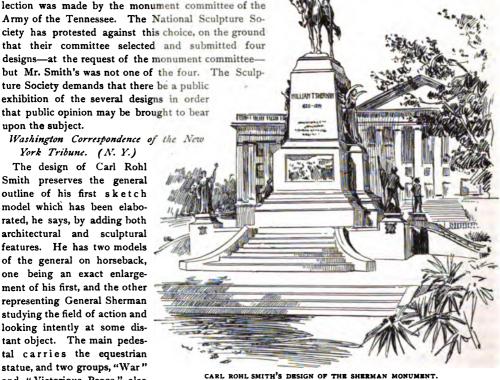
WE present the design which has been adopted for the statue of General Sherman to be erected in Washington. This design is by Carl Rohl Smith. The selection was made by the monument committee of the Army of the Tennessee. The National Sculpture Society has protested against this choice, on the ground that their committee selected and submitted four designs-at the request of the monument committeebut Mr. Smith's was not one of the four. The Sculpture Society demands that there be a public exhibition of the several designs in order

Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The design of Carl Rohl Smith preserves the general outline of his first sketch model which has been elaborated, he says, by adding both architectural and sculptural features. He has two models of the general on horseback, one being an exact enlargement of his first, and the other representing General Sherman studying the field of action and looking intently at some distant object. The main pedestal carries the equestrian statue, and two groups, "War" and "Victorious Peace," also

upon the subject.

right is Loggett Hill, to the left the forest and the Confederate lines repulsed by the Sixteenth Corps. In the right foreground is the porch of the Howard on an ambulance conveyed to the Howard House. camp fire at night while the men rested—he did not manders on the corner pedestals. The dimensions seem to need sleep." Fourth is Missionary Ridge, of this statue are: height of the equestrian statue, November 24, with General Sherman and staff in 17 feet 6 inches; height of the pedestal, 30 feet 6 the middle ground directing the attack on Mission- inches; height of the whole monument, 48 feet.



symbolize mankind horrified in war and happy en- ary Ridge at dawn of day. On the hills in the joying life in time of peace. There are four bas- background are General Corse and his brigade reliefs, representing first, the march through Georgaining the crest; in the foreground moving troops. gia, second, the battle of Atlanta, July 22, General On the base are the badge of the Society of the Ar-Sherman overlooking part of the battle. To the my of the Tennessee and the coat of arms of the United States. All these incidents are most appealing to the old soldiers. There are four statues on the corner pedestals, representing a soldier ready to House, in the left corner General McPherson's body defend the flag, a cavalryman rejoicing over victory, artillerymen on the watch, and a young woman Third, there is General Sherman planning while the adorning General Sherman's sword. There are army sleeps. "We often saw a tall form near the eight portrait medallions of Sherman's corps com-

AUSTIN CORBIN.

THE loss of a notably successful business man and one who has made a favorable impress on his generation by pushing into practical operation his wise plans to promote the public good is suffered in the sudden death of Austin Corbin. On June 4 he received fatal injuries in a runaway accident near his home at Newport, N. H. Austin Corbin was born in 1827 at Newport, N. H. He was educated for the law, and worked his own way through the Harvard Law School, which graduated him with honor in 1849. He practiced law at Newport two years and then moved to Davenport, Ia. There in 1853 he married Miss Hannah M. Wheeler. In 1854 he became a partner in the banking house of Mr. Macklot. Later he organized in Davenport the first national bank in the United States to be opened for business. In 1865 he sold out his interest in this bank and moved to New York, where in a little back room on Broadway he established the Corbin Banking Company. He now loaned money on western farm mortgages and became interested in railroads. He first won publicity by developing the western half of Coney Island into a popular summer resort. Inspired by his success there, he converted Long Island into a market garden and place of residence for New York. This he effected by consolidating the railroads on the island into one system, with himself as president, and by erecting buildings. Mr. Corbin has been connected with many railroads and has been president of the Elmira, Courtland and Northern, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the New England Railroad. He also engaged in numberless other business enterprises. He was fond of hunting and his game preserve at Newport, N. H., including about thirty thousand acres, is famous. His wife, two daughters, and a son survive him.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

In the death of Austin Corbin the country has lost one of its most resourceful captains of industry.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

A most unhappy accident has carried him off from the whirlpool of great affairs and far-reaching than any other man, and his death will be a blow enterprises, over which he presided with the unequaled mastery of men and matters that was the admiration of all who knew him. He was first of all an American, and as stalwart a type of the race the instantaneous power to act. The firstlings of as New Hampshire has produced, Considered as his heart were the firstlings of his hand. . . . an enemy, there might not be a poorer choice of a Of aggressive temperament and of strict business man than the choice of Austin Corbin; as a friend, habits, Mr. Corbin was a man who could not go there could none be found more stanch, more true. through life without making enemies, but he just as

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

prise, and he had ideas. Some of his ideas may have been visionary, but more of them were practical; if he had lived long enough to carry them out, perhaps all of them would have proved so. In the development of Long Island he has done more from which that region will not soon recover.

The Chicago Times-Herald. (Ill.)

His great intellectual qualities were foresight and truly had hosts and hosts of friends and admirers, Mr. Corbin was a man of great push and enter- who will long mourn his sad and untimely death.

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

MUSTAPHA TACHSIN BEY has been appointed Turkish minister at Washington. This change can have no importance since all questions of Turkish diplomacy are settled at Constantinople. There are some indications that the situation is slightly improved in Armenia. Miss Barton reports that her relief work is going forward unhindered. American missionaries are no longer in danger, apparently. We have 172 of these American missionaries in Turkey. Some of them have been persecuted, but none have been killed, though French and Italian priests have lost their lives. The assassination of the shah of Persia threw the sultan into a fright and he is said to have caused the arrest and torture of 200 Armenians in Constantinople. Arrests of students and "young Turks" continue to be reported. A delegation headed by William E. Dodge of New York had an interview with President Cleveland May 15 in the interest of the Armenians. The president did not commit himself to any policy of interference in behalf of the Armenian Christians. In a letter to the New York Tribune Miss Barton says: "Our American officials have from the first taken a courageous and beneficient stand, honoring our nation and serving humanity. Sir Philip Currie of Great Britain has been a tower of strength for justice and mercy." The dark side of things is made darker by the report of a terrible massacre at Orfa, about the middle of May, by Kurds. For some weeks there has been more or less fighting in the island of Crete, the Greek population having taken up arms and obtained some temporary success. But the revolt is sure to be suppressed and the Cretans cannot expect any assistance.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

The information received by the Armenian relief committee in New York in regard to the situation of affairs in Armenia indicates that there is little hope of lasting or effectual reform in that unhappy country. The fact is that the Turkish government is weak and probably also unwilling to take effective measures against the Kurds who are guilty of the outrages perpetrated upon the Armenians. For such a country there is no hope except in a radical change in the government, and of that there is at present little prospect in Turkey.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

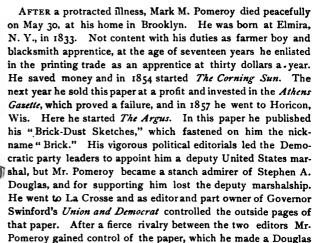
Accounts of the massacre of Armenians at Urfa, or Oorfa, represent it as surpassing all previous butcheries in atrocity, and as being conducted leave, believes that the Armenian troubles are under orders from Constantinople. Very probably. If the sultan has decided to extirpate the Christians among his subjects, he must know by this time that nearly ended, also.

there is nothing to prevent his doing so in any manner he pleases. The so-called Christian powers of Europe, which have made great pretense of checking his bloodthirsty fanaticism, have shown that they do not intend anything beyond a formal protest, which he is perfectly secure in disregarding, and he can push the bloody work as rapidly as he chooses, with as little fear of foreign interference as Nero had when Rome was burned. Unfortunately there is no longer room to doubt that the sultan is fully responsible for the murders of Armenians, and very little that they [the murders] are directly by his orders.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

Minister Terrell, who is home from Turkey on nearly ended. He probably bases this conclusion upon the fact that the Armenians themselves are

"BRICK" POMEROY.





MARK M. POMEROY.

organ. At the first of the Rebellion Mr. Pomeroy championed the side of the Union and as a newspaper correspondent went to the front. His patriotic reports soon gave way to carpings at the northern commanders and on this account he was expelled from the lines. Returning to La Crosse he continued his attacks against northern leaders, especially against President Lincoln, with such venom that he barely escaped lynching. After the war Mr. Pomeroy started the Daily Democrat in New York, but returned to La Crosse, where he made the Democrat the national organ of the Greenback party. In 1876 he took another start in journalism, in Chicago; he wrote books on Greenback currency and established eight thousand Greenback clubs over the country. His last big scheme was to tunnel the Rocky Mountains. This venture failed after seven million dollars had been sunk in it. Mr. Pomeroy was thrice married. His wife and four children survive him.

San Francisco Chronicle. (Cal.)

ple by his red-hot political editorials as by the senti- after new fads.

The death of "Brick" Promeroy removes a man mental essays which he wrote for his paper. He who for more than ten years filled a large place in dropped almost out of sight ten years ago, and his the public eye. He was an aggressive writer, and he occasional utterances sounded like a voice from the had very decided views on many public questions, tombs. His influence was not enduring, for he often but it is doubtful whether he reached as many peo- changed his policy and he had a mania for running



President of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

women had perfected an organization which was federation grow in numbers and increase in activity. It would be idle to deny that this binding together of the thinking women of the country is destined to have a great effect on society in this nation during the coming years. Through the organization the club women in widely remote towns and in rural regions are brought into association and inspired with some common purpose. In just what way they are to give practical effect to this extensive power is not at present apparent, but no doubt the right means will be discovered.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

The convention did not take official action [on the theater hat], but every one of 'the prominent delegates put herself squarely on record in favor of reform. At one of the evening sessions every woman's daughter of the delegates appeared bareheaded and sat without her bonnet during the entire session.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The development of these clubs is profoundly illustrative both of the activity of women in affairs and of the direction of their activities. Thirty years ago women in this country were taking their first real steps for work in unity. Their efforts during the

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

THE third biennial session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Louisville, Ky., beginning May 27. Though only members and delegates were admitted, Macauley's Theater was crowded. The official report of the president, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, shows that in February last there were more than 1,000 clubs in the federation. The figures by states present some contrasts. Pennsylvania had only eleven, while Colorado had 44; and Iowa had 116 and New York only 100. Since February there has been a rapid growth and the number is now nearly 1,500. Many of the clubs embraced in the federation are not strictly social; such as the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, of Buffalo, N. Y., which has more than 1,000 members. There are also college clubs and graduates' clubs. There is a Vassar aid association with 2,700 members. In fact every kind of women's association seems to be represented. The subjects discussed at Louisville show that the federation has a wide view of women's activity; we note a few: "University Extension," "Public and Traveling Libraries," "The Place of Art in the Woman's Club."

by the new rights conferred on the recent slaves yet The movement toward a combination of women's withheld from women. Therefore it was not unforces and interests is gaining momentum. At last natural that the first manifestation of organized year's convention it became apparent that the feminine effort should have been in the direction of woman suffrage. The reserve power among women destined for success. The one year has seen the then turned itself in various directions, and has accomplished great good in cooperation with the most enlightened masculine sentiment. . . . The women doing other work have accomplished many of the things suffrage was expected to give. Education for women has come, the professions are open to them, every year they have new avenues of work and nearer an equality of pay with men, the laws have been changed with regard to property so that women instead of men are in some states now the favored sex, and the feminine influence on the morals of individuals and communities has grown steadily. Women's cooperation has done all this, and has done it with the approval of masculine public opinion.

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

The idyllic character of the Federation of Woman's Clubs was excellently illustrated by dissolution of the entire body into tears at Louisville over the awful proposal that a woman should not be known by her husband's initials or Christian name, but by her own. Should she be Artemisia Euphemia Polyhymnia Jones or just Mrs. John Jones? After much reflection, and realization perhaps of the fact that, while the federation was considering whether war had taught them how to come together, and it should wipe out the uxorious prefix, husbands placed ideals before thousands which had before were generally toiling for the wherewith to pay been seen only by a few. The struggle awakened divers bills contracted by Artemisia Euphemia Polya new interest in public affairs, and brought a new hymnia while away from home, the proposal failed, sense of political inequality, which was aggravated and there was universal weeping at the thought of it.

H. C. BUNNER, EDITOR OF "PUCK."



H. C. BUNNER.

THE death from consumption, on May 11, of Henry Cuyler Bunner, editor of Puck since 1877, bereaves the reading public of a humorist, poet, and story writer of high merit. Born in Oswego in 1855, early in the seventies Mr. Bunner became a clerk in a New York commercial house. His first literary attempts appeared in the Arcadian. He then became a reporter on a daily newspaper and shortly afterward joined the editorial force of Puck upon its establishment in 1877. A few months later he became editor of Puck. Aside from his work on this publication his writings include many magazine articles, poems, and novels. Among his books are "Airs from Arcady" (poems), "Studies in Story Telling" (written in collaboration with Brander Matthews), "The Midge, a Story of New York Life," "The Story of a New York House," "Made in France," and "Zadoc Pine and Other Stories." His most popular works are "Short Sixes" (a collection of stories), published in 1890, and "More Short Sixes," in 1894. Mr. Bunner was a close worker. Two years ago he went for rest on a six months' vacation to Europe. His health failing

again he went to southern California last January but on April 8 returned unbenefited to his home in Nutley, N. J., where he died. In 1895 Yale conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. About ten years ago Mr. Bunner married Miss Larned, sister of the writer Walter Larned, and she and their three children survive him.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

Henry C. Bunner made the world brighter and happier by his presence and work in it, and a large number of his fellow-countrymen who have enjoyed his graceful and funny writings will deplore his early death.

Rhode Island Country Journal. (Providence.) The work that Mr. Bunner did was not, as we have said, the work of genius, but it was the work

of great and in some points unique talent; and it is hard to repress a feeling of indignation at the reflection that during all the time of his illness the socalled "literary" journals of this country were too much occupied in discovering new Davises and Cranes and Hartes and Hubbards to pay any attention to him or his work, or to soften his dying hours by even the slightest and most modest tribute to the usefulness of his career.

MADAME CLARA SCHUMANN.

THE death of Madame Clara Schumann, the pianist and wife of the noted composer Robert Schumann, occurred at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, on May 20. Madame Schumann, nee Clara Josephine Wieck, born in Leipsic in 1819, was the daughter of Friedrich Wieck, a distinguished piano teacher, and hence was fortunate in having her musical ability early discovered and carefully trained. Her first public appearance was made in Leipsic when she was only nine; her first concert at the Gewandhaus was given two years later. During the next two years she appeared in public repeatedly, and in 1832 made her début in the regular series of Gewandhaus concerts in Leipsic. At this date she was playing with Mendelssohn and Rakemann Bach's triple concerto for piano and appeared about the same time in trios by Beethoven and Schubert. In 1836 the emperor of Austria conferred upon her the honorary title of Royal and Imperial Chamber Musician. Miss Wieck married Robert Schumann in 1840. Their life together was happy and their influence upon each other's musical development mutually beneficial. Schumann died in 1856. After that event Madame Schumann continued as a concert pianist in Germany and Austria to within a few years of her death. She appeared frequently in England and became very popular there. For several years subsequent to 1878 she was the principal teacher of the pianoforte in a Frankfort conservatory. Her death resulted from paralysis.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

down to its closing years personal memories of the The death of Mme. Schumann takes away one immortal musicians to whose life and work the att more of the few remaining links that have bound the of music to-day owes many of its present tendencies musical world of the present to the great era of the and some of its greatest inspirations. As a pianist first half of the present century and have brought she has been in the intervening period one of the foremost of executive musicians, whose high ideals and great accomplishments have been an ennobling influence in her art. She did especially valuable service in making known and compelling admiration for the music of the romantic school whose chief representative was her husband, Robert Schumann. Mme. Schumann was said to be a pianist of high intellectual gifts, as well as of warm feeling and great

technical accomplishment; her power of compelling a beautiful tone from the pianoforte was especially admired. Her repertory was large and comprehensive, comprising works of many schools. Those of her husband, not unnaturally, she played with especial predilection. She was also a composer, although her works are at this day as good as unknown.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the sixth time this body convened at Saratoga, N. Y. Nearly seven hundred commissioners, half ministers and half elders, were in session from May 21 to 30. Much of the time was devoted to hearing reports of committees, those on young peoples' societies and theological seminaries claiming greatest attention. A special committee was appointed last year to consider the young peoples' interests, as a feeling had arisen that the Society of Christian Endeavor was not training them sufficiently in church history and doctrine. On hearing this committee's report, the Assembly by a large majority rejected that part which looked toward the organization of a denominational society. The report of the committee on seminary control showed that four seminaries, Lincoln, Omaha, Dubuque, and Princeton, have complied with the Assembly's request that the seminaries should make sure to the church control of their property and administration. A resolution, moderate in tone, was adopted urging the remaining seminaries to take steps to the same end. Upon receiving the report of the Committee on Home and Foreign Missions, it was proposed, for the sake of economy, to sell the new property at No. 56 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and remove the office of the boards to the old headquarters in the Lenox mansion, at No. 53 Fifth Avenue. A committee appointed to look into this matter includes the names of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Hon. James A. Beaver, and Hon. John Wanamaker. The Assembly before adjourning passed resolutions appealing to the United States government to protect missionaries in Turkey, also resolutions favoring international arbitration. The next session of the Assembly will be held at Winona, Indiana.

(Meth.) Zion's Herald. (Boston, Mass.)

The General Assembly of 1896 will be remembered for the tolerance and harmony which marked its proceedings.

(Cong.) The Congregationalist. (Boston, Mass.)

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga appears to have been turned into something of a love feast, largely by the postponement of burning and divisive questions. But next year's docket will have these postponed and divisive questions to settle, with the addition of at least one heresy trial.

(Nonsec.) The Independent. (New York, N. Y.) It is hard work for Christian men to keep up the tension of suspicious watchfulness against the heresy of their brethren more than five or six years at a time; after that they want peace. The church was utterly tired of belligerent orthodoxy, and was ready to experiment a while with placable orthodoxy. So the committee which has for these years been hetcheling the theological seminaries was discharged with thanks, and can do no more mischief.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

While the Presbyterian Church is one of the stormy debate of most, if not the most, conservative body of Christians in theology, it is at the same time one of the most progressive and active in every department of practical Christian endeavor. It is the bulwark of all that is venerable and sacred in matters of faith, and the pioneer in every new and helpful adaptation barb from the wire.

of means to end in the evangelization and salvation of the world.

(Pres.) The Presbyterian. (Philadelphia, Pa.)
At the beginning of the General Assembly there were signs of grit in the tempers of many of the delegates, but after the organization of the body this wore out, and the members came to understand each other better and to fellowship without fear of betrayal, and as the days came to their sunsetting peace prevailed—the result of restored confidence. The moderator gave general satisfaction.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The long discussion over doctrine, which began with an attempt to revise the Westminster Confession so as to make it agreeable to all sides, has ended in nothing. The Presbyterian Church is to get along hereafter without a fixed and definite faith until the time comes when the party of Dr. Briggs obtains the mastery; and then will succeed a period during which it will be without faith altogether.

Union Signal. (Chicago, Ill.)

The Presbyterian General Assembly, after a stormy debate of two hours, decided against denominational organization of young people. The Assembly is to be congratulated on the result. While we do not advocate the taking down of all denominational fences, we welcome every movement of the Christian church which tends to remove the barb from the wire.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.



BISHOP McCABE.

THIS body met in Cleveland, O., May 1. On May 14 Bishop Bowman of St. Louis and Bishop Foster of Boston were declared

non-effective on account of their advanced age. On May 19, on the sixteenth ballot, Dr. Charles C. McCabe of New York and Dr. Earl Cranston of Cincinnati were elected bishops. On May 23 Bishop Taylor was declared non-effective because of his advanced years. Dr. Joseph Crane Hartzell of New Orleans was elected missionary bishop for



BISHOP CRANSTON.

Africa. The consecration of the new bishops took place May 26 at Central Armory. The balloting for bishops showed one

hundred and seventy-five votes, out of more than five hundred that were cast, for Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, a colored man. It was a strong expression of the sentiment of the Conference in favor of a colored man for the episcopacy. There was literally no new legislation for the church. With the usual election of General Conference officers the body adjourned. It was a harmonious and profitable session.

The Religious Herald. (Hartford, Conn.)

It is odd that both Bishops McCabe and Cranston are natives of Athens, O., and both veterans of the war, but their ambition kept the 260,000 colored Methodists from having a bishop of their own color.

The Congregationalist. (Boston, Mass.)

Bishops Bowman, Foster, and Taylor must surely find much solace in thinking of the high esteem in which they are held, not only by the Methodist Church but by Christians generally throughout the country. May they live many years to bless the church which still loves and honors them.

(Cong.) The Advance. (Chicago, Ill.)

The spectacle presented by the sessions of the Methodist Conference thus far has not been edifying. The eager struggle for official position, the exultation of the victors, and the chagrin of the defeated, have presented this honored denomination at its worst and must have given pain to all its friends. . . A notable feature of the balloting for bishop was the casting of 175 votes for Dr. Bowen, a colored man. This brought the possibility of a colored bishop very near and doubtless widened the closing breach between the Methodist Episcopal Church North and South.

The Washington Post. (D. C.)

The election of a bishop is simply a matter performed on a day that is held sacred. There is have reached a certain age.

always active competition for the place, and this is natural and proper. Why, then, should there be a repression of joy? Why long faces and owl-like demeanor when the friends of a candidate have secured his election?

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

Bishop Taylor's work in Africa will live forever and doubtless hundreds will rise up in the judgment and call him blessed.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

This is the kind of spirit which leads men to die in the ranks. The regret of the two bishops to lay down their tasks speaks eloquently of their past devotion and sacrifice. Now that the time has come for them to retire they find that the greatest sacrifice of all is to give up the work so long carried on. . . It is easy to appreciate and applaud the policy of the Methodist Church, which seeks to take care of its venerable and retired ministers and protect their old age from wants and cares.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The decision to retire these two men seems somewhat harsh and will doubtless arouse criticism. but in reality there is no sound reason for continuing men in places of grave responsibility when they are no longer able to perform their duties. A new precedent has been established which may lead to a of business. It is not worship, and it is not rule requiring all bishops to step aside when they

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

May 6. The Southern Baptist Editorial Association opens its annual convention in Chattanooga, Tenn.

May 7. The Peffer bond-sale investigation resolution is passed in the Senate by a vote of 51 to 6.

May 8. President Cleveland extends the civil service rules to the hundred and forty persons included in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

May 10. Dispatches from Tombstone, Ariz., report some renegade Apaches, led by "The Kid" to be on the warpath near the Mexican line.

May 12. The Nicaraugua Canal Bill is favorably reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

May 15. Pension Commissioner Lochren is nominated by President Cleveland for United States judge of the Minnesota district and Deputy Commissioner Murphy as commissioner of pensions.

May 19. The twenty-first annual session of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers opens at Detroit.

May 20. The House passes the educational test bill for immigrants and the Corliss Bill for protecting the lake cities from Canadian competition.

May 25. The United States Supreme Court upholds the validity of the sugar bounty appropriations by Congress.

May 26. President Cleveland signs a bill requiring one year's residence in a territory in order to secure a divorce.

May 29. The bill to repeal the free alcohol section of the present tariff law passes the Senate, having passed the House May 26.

June 1. The bill for the incorporation of the National University receives President Cleveland's signature.

June 2. The Senate passes the Butler Bond Bill by a vote of 32 to 25.

June 4. The Filled Cheese Bill passes the Senate.

June 5. The Arbitration Conference, at Lake
Mohonk, declares in favor of a permanent international arbitration tribunal.—The Niagara Falls
hydraulic power plant and franchises are purchased
by Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York City, for
\$4,000,000.—Equestrian statues of Generals Meade
and Hancock are unveiled at Gettysburg.

FOREIGN.

May 7. The Italian forces in Abyssinia abandon Adigrat.

May 8. The Italian government decides to retain Kassala.

May 9. Cholera is increasing in Alexandria, Egypt.

May 10. Joaquin Bernardo Calve, charge d'affaires at Costa Rica, is appointed minister resident at Washington.—Traders and missionaries are massacred wholesale by the natives of Manning Straits and the Solomons.

May 12. A Shanghai dispatch confirms the report that a tract of foreshore in Chifu claimed by an English firm has been taken by the Russians.

May 13. A mob destroys the British Protestant Mission at Kiang-Yin.

May 16. Six thousand dock laborers in Rotterdam strike because their wages are reduced.

May 18. The Venezuela government decides to pay England the £1,600 indemnity demanded for the Uruan affair (the arrest and imprisonment of a British police officer) on condition that it will not be considered to affect the boundary dispute.

May 27. Captain Plumer defeats an army of Matabeles with great slaughter near Buluwayo.

May 30. The Transvaal government pardons all the convicted members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee except the four leaders.

May 31. The Turkish garrison at Vamos, Crete, beseiged by 2,000 insurgents is relieved by Abdullah Pasha, the new governor of Crete.

June 3. The Derby race was won by the Prince of Wales' Persimmon.—The Chinese army sent to quell the Kan-Soo rebels is defeated with great loss.

June 4. The trial of the deposed Italian general, Baratieri, begins at Asmara, Abyssinia.—The emperor of Germany's new cutter *Meteor* wins at the Royal London Regatta.—The town of Andrinabe, Madagascar, is burned by a party of rebels.

June 5. The French Niger expedition is routed by the natives with great loss of life from poisoned arrows.

NECROLOGY.

May 6. Jacob Ozelde, sculptor.

May 7. Vice-Admiral Sir Robert O'Brien Fitzroy, K. C. B., of the British navy.

May 13. Germain Sée, renowned French physician and medical writer.

May 15. Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. N., retired.

May 19. Archduke Charles Louis, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

May 21. General Silverio Martinez, one of Mexico's most celebrated generals.

May 22. Ex-U. S. Senator William A. Wallace. Born 1828.

I-June.

THE C. L. S. C. COURSE FOR 1896-1897.

An important change has been made in this year's course of reading. Instead of being, as heretofore, wholly a "Greek year," the subjects of French history and institutions have been introduced, thus meeting the demand for accurate knowledge of contemporary life and thought. While the dissimilarity of these two nations will be very obvious, the thoughtful reader will find a stimulating study in tracing out the many points of resemblance which exist and in comparing their effect on the history of each. Into the five books have gone the mature thought and technical knowledge of the best intellects it was possible to secure, and they are presented to the great Chautauqua Circle with the confidence that they will command unusual interest and wide appreciation.

The first book of the course is the third in the illustrated "Growth of the Nation" series, "The Growth of the French Nation," written by Prof. George B. Adams, of Yale University. Without entering into minor details, Professor Adams makes interesting reading of what is less familiar to the student and vastly more important-a skillfully drawn bird's-eye view of the whole subject, in which every period retains its true proportion and every national movement its correct interpretation.

The French nation is given further study under the leadership of Mr. W. C. Brownell, whose "French Traits" shows an extensive knowledge of the inward life of the people and unusual acumen in its analysis. The various "traits" are discussed from an absolutely new point of view, and the work will do much toward correcting unjust prejudices.

The department of science represented in the series is astronomy, which is made as lucid as interesting by Prof. H. A. Howe, Director of the Chamberlin Observatory, University of Denver, under the title "A Study of the Sky." The book will contain numerous diagrams and illustrations, and will be ennobling as well as educative in its influence.

The Greek portion of the course is introduced by Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, in "A Survey of Greek Civilization." The subject could not have received more masterly treatment than this eminent Greek scholar, who has spent a long life in the study of ancient Greece. has given it. His survey is a philosophical exposition of a race of philosophers, a literary study of the greatest of all literatures, a practical commentary on a most matter-of-fact people.

Prof. F. B. Tarbell, of the University of Chicago, ably completes the study of old Greek life in "A History of Greek Art," which outlines in a scholarly manner the whole field, accentuating the most important periods and delineating the great masterpieces, making the subject one of living interest. An attractive and valuable feature of the book is the reproduction of two hundred Greek works of architecture, sculpture, and painting.

The plans for the Required Readings in THE CHAUTAUQUAN are well formulated, and will afford valuable articles in great variety, most of them supplementary to the subject-matter of the books. A new feature will be four special numbers, in which some one subject will receive the most scholarly and exhaustive treatment its foremost specialists can give. The first will be a Molière number; the second will be devoted to French literature, particularly the French Academy. In addition, there will be eight distinct series of articles, two of which, the Sunday Readings, selected as always by Bishop Vincent, and the French translations, will run through nine numbers. The remaining six series will have five articles each and will comprise the following subjects: Greek and French Architecture, Painting, and Costumes, all illustrated; Political and Social France; French Biography; Practical Science; Modern Greece; and French-American topics. Each series will be written by prominent scholars and will be authoritative.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY DAILY HERALD.

THE Chautauqua Assembly Daily Herald has for the sober second thought, and for the future created for itself so wide a demand and has become pleasure and profit of those who have been in atso firmly established in its peculiar province as to make almost unnecessary at this stage of its history would else have escaped the memory. any proclamation of its merits. A condensed but comprehensive chronicle of all that is done and said this paper will begin at Chautauqua Tuesday mornduring a two-months' session of one of the greatest ing, July 21, and continue for thirty days, Sundays

tendance at the Chautauqua Assembly much that

The daily issues of the twenty-first volume of representative gatherings of the world, it preserves excepted, ending Monday morning, August 24.

The Assembly Daily Herald has been a continuous record of the rise and progress of the famous summer town of Chautauqua, and the idea upon which its widening influence is based. It is an eight-page newspaper, whose aim is to keep all, both far and near, in touch with the life and spirit of Chautauqua, to record its daily doings, to report the many good things laid before its citizens in the admirable program of public events-in short, to be the mirror of Chautauqua. A special feature of this paper is the full stenographic reports of more than one hundred of the brilliant lectures, sermons, and addresses delivered on the Chautauqua platform. Much attention is given to the musical features of the season, and to the many schools and classes that fill such an important and interesting place in the life of the summer town. Much space is devoted to reports of the "Special Days," and popular, discriminating writers frequently discuss what might be called the personal aspect of Chautauqua, its home life, its social aspects, its infectious good nature and comradeship, and its out-of-door life along the lake and under the shade of its whispering trees.

Of special interest to women is the daily record of woman's activity at Chautauqua. Every department of Chautauqua activity—and the number is legion—the Assembly Daily Herald tells about. If one is a resident of Chautauqua for a day, a week, or for the whole season, the Herald is absolutely necessary, because it is a companion and guide and much of an instructor. If one is not privileged to visit Chautauqua at all it is even more than necessary, for next to being there is the privilege of having the Assembly Herald, and through its pages to be enabled to follow the program and enjoy its best features.

The terms are reasonable, single subscriptions for the entire time of publication, covering thirty numbers of the paper, being only \$1.00; in clubs of five or more to one post office address, 90 cents each.

To any one subscribing for THE CHAUTAUQUAN for the coming year, beginning with October, and the Assembly Herald for the season, to be sent to the same address, the terms for both will be \$2.70. This offer will be withdrawn after August 1, 1896.

Address Dr. T. L. Flood, Editor and Proprietor, Meadville, Pa.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FOR JUNE.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.-IX.

1. O. W. Holmes and Edgar Allan Poe. 2. Edward Everett Hale through his "Ten Times One is Ten." 3. Character sketches of the rural districts of Georgia, entitled "Dukesborough Tales." 4. James Whitcomb Riley. 5. "Their Wedding Journey." 6. The realistic school of novels. 7. Henry James, Jr. He is classed with Thomas Bailey Aldrich and William Dean Howells as a representative of the analytical and metaphysical school of novels. 8. "Marjorie Daw." "Babie Bell." 9. Lew Wallace; author of "Ben Hur." "The Prince of India." 10. "A Humble Romance" by Mary E. Wilkins.

AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY .--- V.

1. John C. Calhoun resigned because of an alienation between himself and President Jackson arising from the tariff and free-trade controversy. 2. William Rufus King. 3. In 1832. 4. According to an act of Congress passed in 1886 the succession passes to the members of the president's cabinet in the following order: secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, and secretary of the interior. 5. In May, 1873. At Springfield, Mass. 6. Of the third assistant postmaster-general.

500. 7. A perpendicular wall from 200 to 300 feet high in Michigan along the shore of Lake Superior. They are exposed to severe storms from the north the effect of which is seen in their irregular shape. 8. Texas. 9. In northwestern Texas and southeastern New Mexico; on account of the large number of Yucca stems, which resemble stakes. 10. New Hampshire.

PSYCHOLOGY.—IX.

1. Feelings resulting from ideas. 2. It teaches self-control, which causes a suppression of a frank display of feelings. 3. It becomes weaker. 4. It intensifies them. 5. When there is a harmonious development of the emotions, the will, and the intellect. 6. The reaction caused by emotion usually ceases in the body of the subject, while that caused by instinct may have practical relations with the object producing it. 7. The retention of the fact remembered and its reproduction or recall. 8. The habit of forming many and varied associations with every fact we care to retain. 9. By increasing the associates of each of the facts to be remembered. 10. Forgetting.

CURRENT EVENTS .-- IX.

1. Joseph Chamberlain. 2. Germany. 3. The British South Africa Company obtained from the king of the Matabeles permission to settle in Ma-

Africa Company. 6. For the purpose of arranging time by periods of four years each called Olympiads.

shonaland and exploit gold mines, for which privilege mining and other concessions and for developing the arms and ammunition were paid. Dissatisfaction commercial resources of Zambezia. 7. Zeus; once soon after arose among the natives and a war fol- every four years. 8. Leaping, foot-race, throwing lowed in 1893, in which their capital, Buluwayo, was the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling. 9. A taken. 4. North of Transvaal between the Zam- circular piece of stone or metal about twelve inches bezi and Limpopo Rivers. 5. The British South in diameter. 10. To the method of computing

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.

seemingly most improbable that happens, and this time it came in the form of a literary production,

"Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," * by the Sieur Louis de Conte, which aroused the curiosity of the literary world in regard to the identity of the translator, Jean François Alden. When it was positively asserted that America's great humorist was really the author of the historical narrative then was it proven that at least one writer is gifted with a versatile genius which can successfully produce two widely dissimilar styles of literature. With a fine appreciation of the difficulties of the task, Mark Twain selected for a subject the French national heroine, the details of whose life, according to the translator, "form a biography which is unique among the world's biographies in one respect: it is the only story of a human life which comes to us under oath." The three parts of this excellent and most readable narrative-In Domremy, In Court and Camp, and Trial and Martyrdom-read like a romance, though we are assured by the translator that the main facts as related by the Sieur Louis de Conte do not differ from the official history and are, therefore, reliable. But, that the reader may not be too much deluded, he also says that the Sieur has added a mass of particulars "which must depend for credit upon his own word alone." The large number of fine illustrations from original drawings by F. V. Du Mond and from reproductions of ancient paintings and statues, the excellent paper, and the clear type combine to make the book a fine example of the printer's art.

Adam Johnstone's Son.

Love, suffering, disappointment, and final happiness are the emotions most emphasized by novel-

ists, and Marion Crawford has made no exception in a recent work entitled "Adam Johnstone's Son."† Unlike other novels by the same author it is not the

It is often the unexpected and action in the story which rivets the attention of the reader. It is, rather, its introspective character, for it deals with hearts and their motives. Less than a month is required for the little action necessary for the development of the unique plot which, though a simple one, is so deftly worked out that the reader must possess a lively imagination to anticipate the final dénouement. The scene of the story is the once prosperous but now old and decayed city of Amalfi, Italy. Its picturesque situation, on the rocky hills with summits crowned with ruined towers and embattled walls and bases washed by the waters of the Gulf of Salermo, is an appropriate setting for the characters. It is here that a lady and her daughter are staying when a yachting party comes and goes, leaving behind a handsome young man. He soon becomes acquainted with the two ladies and falls in love with the younger, who has previously determined to dislike him because of a conversation between him and a lady of the yachting party which she has involuntarily heard. The arrival of the young man's parents, Adam Johnstone and his wife, results in a discovery which might have caused the continued unhappiness of two lives but which does not. The niceties of feeling which the author knows well how to bring out are displayed by the young people on several occasions, and all of the characters, though few, are real and intensely inter-

> The consummate conceit of Briga-Fiction. dier Gerard, whose exploits he himself relates, is only excusable when we learn of the wonderfully exciting, and if we are to believe all that the brigadier says, helpful achievements which his bravery and intrepidity were able to accomplish. Intense interest and breathless expectation are the emotions which impel the reader to hurry on to learn what next will happen, and how the brigadier will extricate himself from the most difficult situations. All his exploits form a series of eight stories placed in the realm of probability by the realistic pen of A. Conan Doyle.*

^{*} Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc. By the Sieur Louis de Conte (Her Page and Secretary). Freely translated by Jean François Alden. Illustrated by F. V. Du Mond. 475 pp. \$2.50. New York: Harper and Brothers.

[†] Adam Johnstone's Son. By F. Marion Crawford. With Illustrations. 289 pp. \$1.50. New York: Macmillan and Co.

^{*}The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle-361 pp. \$1.50.

"The Reds of the Midi" is a story of that year and a Priest," in a dream by George Borrow.* of the French Revolution in which the Marseilles Battalion marched into Paris. The story is told is the encouragement of charity, and free and genial by Pascalet, an old shoemaker, who, when a peasant lad fourteen years old, joined the regiment with a vague hope of being able to avenge the wrongs to which his father had been subjected. In simple language admirably adapted to the character of the old cobbler the horrible events of that fearful march are vividly brought out.

Mrs. Everard Cotes in "His Honour and a Lady "† has admirably depicted Anglo-Indian political and official life and the picturesqueness of the country about Calcutta. The chief characters, the lieutenant-governor and his wife, the chief secretary, his fiancée and her mother, and a middle-aged barrister, are well drawn, and the plot, by no means a deep one, is very satisfactory in its denouement, since one who has been practicing a little double dealing receives his just deserts.

Gratitude to a benefactor, or love for the lover, which shall conquer, is the theme of "False Coin or True?"! In Linda, the heroine, the author shows to what length gratitude will carry one who has a high perception of honor-even to the sacrifice of her own happiness and that of her lover. But through the unexpected kindness of the prestidigitator who had befriended her when a child and who had used her as a medium in public entertainments, bringing him large financial returns, the sacrifice was not made but a happy union with her sturdy Scotch lover was consummated.

The contrast between the wild life of the mountaineers of North Carolina and the ordinarily quiet, humdrum existence of a New England spinster is incidentally brought out in a story entitled "Against Human Nature." How a young woman who thought it was contrary to the nature of woman to experience the tender feeling of love and that "friendship and respect are enough to make a woman marry a man" was convinced of the fallacy of her views is the subject of this strong story. The characters are well drawn and attractive and through it all runs a vein of pathos with here and there a glint of humor—a style which pleases every reader.

Exactly one hundred chapters of matter printed in fine type are required in which to tell of the adventures of three principal actors, "A Scholar, a Gypsy,

"Amongst the many things attempted in this book

manners, and the exposure of humbug, of which there

are various kinds." A certain charm of style there is

in the composition which bears the reader along and

produces the impression that the author must him-

tures than Persis Yorke t and and her sister could scarcely be conceived. The author has made Persis the personification of truth, honor, and loyalty, though somewhat stern and unforgiving. But we are led to see that the circumstances which surrounded her early life were the cause of the austerity which disappeared when the unfavorable conditions were removed. The sister is a silly, selfish girl, willing to follow any scheme for the luxury which money will purchase. The plot skillfully managed makes a most interesting story.

"The Dream-Charlotte," || by M. Betham-Edwards, is a story founded on events which transpired in France in 1789. It presents a picture of peasant life in the ancient district of Bessin. Protestant and Catholic play parts in the story, which is full of the life of the time with which it deals.

A heart-breaking story of heredity, superstition, and sin is "Mammy Mystic." Its teaching is unmistakable: "Buy the truth and sell it not."

There are some of us who welcome an invitation to Bohemia whenever and from whomsoever it comes. We are so sure of the one essential thing, that we shall be amused, and so delightfully uncertain of everything else! Asking that guaranty only it is not strange, perhaps, that we sometimes enter that alluring domain to find ourselves suddenly shocked at the scene confronting us. Something such a jar to our moral nerves do we receive from the appropriated jewelry, jingling glasses, and hand-painted poker chips freely dispensed in the little book

self have figured in the adventures, so real are they made to seem. "Summer in Arcady,"t the author tells us in the preface, was written as a protest against the unwholesomeness of what is called the new fiction. principal characters are two young people who have inherited weak moral natures; they are almost wholly unguided by their natural guardians, and though left to follow their wills in the midst of tempting environments they win a moral victory. Two characters more widely opposite in their na-

The Reds of the Midi: An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the Provençal of Felix Gras by Catharine A. Janvier. With an Introduction by Thomas A. Janvier. 383 pp. \$1.50.-+ His Honour and a Lady. By Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan). 321 pp. \$1.50 .----‡ False Coin or True? By F. F. Montrésor. 296 pp. New York D. Appleton and Company.

[#] Against Human Nature: By Maria Louise Pool. 361 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

^{*} Lavengro. The Scholar, the Gypsy, the Priest. By George Borrow. Illustrated by E. J. Sullivan. With an Introduction by Augustine Binell, Q.C., M.P. 632 pp. \$1.25 .--- † Summer in Arcady: A Tale of Nature. By James Lane Allen. 183 pp. \$1.25.— Persis Yorke. By Sydney Christian. 426 pp. \$1.25. - The Dream-Charlotte. A Story of Echoes. By M. Betham-Edwards. 384 pp. \$1.25. New York: Macmillan and Co. § Mammy Mystic. By M. G. McClelland. 242 pp. 75 cts New York: The Merriam Company.

reputation, the reader soon comes to realize that he has been gradually led out of that ill-defined realm into back alleys and fifth-floor flats he had no thought of visiting, and, that discovery made, whether he continues the rounds or not depends on his tastes and mood.

Thoroughly German is the book "Miss Trāumerei,"† and, like all true Germans, imbued with music and the things that pertain thereto. Best of all the great Meister Liszt lends his patriarchal grace to its pages and glorifies the simple incidents as his symphonies and oratorios have so often glorified our humdrum lives.

Numerous as are the histories of History and England none can be more attract-Biography. ive than one prepared by Charles Oman, t lecturer in history at New College, Oxford. In a single volume of convenient size he has told the story of Great Britain and her colonies from the period of Celtic and Roman domination to 1885, in a bright, lucid style which holds the attention of the reader from the first to the last page. Side notes, maps, and genealogical tables are excellent features of this volume, which will suit the needs of the student as well as those of the general reader.

A volume of the Cambridge Historical Series is entitled "The United States of America 1765-1865." During this century of America's history occurred the events which decided the fate of the nation. By a detailed account of these decisive events the author of the history has shown how this particular type of federal government has developed from the widely dissimilar elements of which the population was composed in 1760. In treating of the wars all unnecessary detail of battles and campaigns has been omitted, particular attention being given to cause and effect. A comprehensive bibliography is included in the appendix, and three important maps compiled by the author illustrate the text of the book.

In a series of eight volumes called "Periods of European History" that which treats of historical events in Europe in the eighteenth century has for its title "The Balance of Power." The condition of Europe during the time immediately preceding the French Revolution, the effect on France of her policy in aiding the American colonies in the con-

*Bohemia Invaded and Other Stories. By James L. Ford. 176 pp. 50 cts. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. † Miss Träumerei: A Weimar Idyl. By Albert Morris

"Bohemia Invaded."* Fortunately for Bohemia's flict against Great Britain, the political relation of the various sections of Europe, and the rise and fall of different powers are some of the topics dealt with in a clear, entertaining style. The appendices contain valuable information relating to European sovereigns and their dominions.

> An interesting account of the life of Cardinal Richelieu* has been written by Richard Lodge, M. A., professor of history in the University of Glasgow. The career of this politician was so closely connected with political events in France in the seventeenth century that his biography is necessarily a graphic account also of the history of that country for a period of almost twenty years. How much the cardinal contributed to the greatness of France is made very evident by this plain, simple narrative.

> Through numerous excellent books, young readers have become familiar with famous men of the world. and it would be surprising indeed if they had not aroused curiosity in regard to the career of the sons of these men. A means of gratifying any latent desire for information along this line has been supplied by Elbridge S. Brooks in a volume which gives the reader a glimpse at the sons of seventeen of the world's great men from Socrates to Napoleon. Their personality, their actions, and how they succeeded in life are related in an easy, flowing style suited to young readers, and the large number of illustrations will help to fix the facts stated in the minds of the readers.†

> "Boys' Life of General Grant"; is the work of Thomas W. Knox, who has made a very complete and entertaining biography which will delight the boys. The stirring events which are inseparably connected with the life of this illustrious general are a part of our national history which every youth likes to read, and the style of the author-simple, and graceful-has made a most attractive setting for the facts he gives to the readers.

How books were produced in Books and Their Europe from the fall of the Roman Makers.

Empire to the close of the seventeenth century and the conditions which regulated their production and distribution during the Middle Ages is the theme of "Books and their Makers," by George Haven Putnam, A.M. In the first volume the author, as he states in the preface, shows by

G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Bagby. 292 pp. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe and Company. ‡ A History of England. By Charles Oman. 767 pp. London: Edward Arnold.

^{||} The United States of America 1765-1865. By Edward Channing, Ph.D. 361 pp. \$1.50. The Balance of Power 1715-1789. By Arthur Hassall, M. A. Period VI. 441 pp. \$1.60.

^{*}Richelieu. By Richard Lodge, M. A. 245 pp. 75 cts. New York: Macmillan & Co.

[†] Great Men's Sons: Who They Were, What They Did, and How They Turned Out. By Elbridge S. Brooks. 313 pp. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

[‡] Boys' Life of General Grant. By Thomas W. Knox. Illustrated. 420 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Merriam Company. || Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages. By Geo. Haven Putnam, A.M. Vol. I. 486 pp. \$2.50. New York:

what means the classic literature now accessible to ship, nature, and the seasons predominate in the modern readers was preserved and what agencies were instrumental in preserving and encouraging literary activity. Part I. of this volume gives an extended account of books in manuscript form, describing the efforts of the monastic scribes to make and preserve them. The libraries of the monasteries and their literary exchanges, the production of books in the ancient universities, and the book-trade in the various countries of Europe are also subjects treated. The three chapters of Part II. contain the history of the earlier printed books. It shows the influence of the Renaissance upon the art of book-making and includes an account of the invention of printing, the work of the early printers of Holland and Germany, and a business history of old-time Italian publishers. Using the plain, concise language very appropriate to the class of books to which this belongs, the author has compacted a vast amount of valuable information into a comparatively small space. The fine typographical work and neat red covers also aid in making it a desirable addition to the library.

One volume of the Athenæum Press Poetry. Series which, when complete, will be a library of English literature, contains nearly fifty poems by John Keats,* edited by Arlo Bates. A change has been made in the usual arrangement of the poems for the purpose of giving prominence to the best works. The orthography and punctuation have also been revised. The well-written introduction is biographical and critical in nature, and it also points out the position of the poet in English literature. Explanatory notes are appended to the text, which, with the size of the book, make it a handy volume for the student's library.

The goodness, nobility of character, and moral greatness of Alfred the Great are the personal qualities which appealed to the poetic instinct of England's poet laureate, resulting in a dramatic poem which he denominates "England's Darling." † The most important events of King Alfred's life are the ones with which the drama deals, closing with his victory over Guthrum in 878. The wise speeches put into the mouth of the king and the words of the other principal personages, most of whom are historical, are, in spite of the occasional lack of spontaneity, in harmony with their charac-

"The Pilgrim and Other Poems" t is the title of a collection of sonnets, rondeaus, songs, and other lyrics, by Sophie Jewett. Thoughts of love, friend-

sweet rhythmical songs which the author has put into a variety of meters. The verses are of the rhyming variety, and they express pure sentiments in a delicate manner highly pleasing to lovers of poetry.

The poems which fairly represent the work of Nathan Haskell Dole and which have previously appeared in periodicals have been collected in a daintily-bound volume under the title "The Hawthorn Tree and Other Poems."* They are simple, musical verses, expressing a serenity of spirit and elevation of sentiment which will attract all lovers of genuine poetry. A quiet humor and purity of thought distinguish his vers de société, while the poems in the section called "In More Serious Mood" express a restful sympathy with nature and humanity.

A volume of attractive verses by Mackenzie Bell is called "Spring's Immortality."† Besides the short poem from which the volume takes its title it contains sonnets, lyrics, and historical, religious, descriptive, and humorous poems. Throughout them all there is evidence of a rare genius which sees and knows how to express the poetical in nature. Vigor and life characterize some of the historical verses, while in others, notably the religious, the poet has expressed a cheerful sincerity quite refreshing. This, the second edition, is handsomely bound in green and gold.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, NEW YORK. Grinnell, George Bird. The Story of the Indian. \$1.50. Dougall, L. The Madonna of a Day. 50 cts. Morrison, Arthur. Chronicles of Martin Hewitt. 50 cts Dougall, L. The Madonna of a Day. 50 cts.

Morrison, Arthur. Chronicles of Martin Hewitt. 50 cts.

Reid, Christian. The Picture of Las Cruces: A Romance of Mexico. 50 cts.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CHICAGO. Gilbert, George Holley, Ph.D., D.D. The Students' Life of

HUNT & BATON, NEW YORK. CRANSTON & CURTS, CINCINNATI. Ritter, Eli-F. Moral Law and Civil Law, Parts of the Same Thing. 90 cts.

G. P PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK,

Regeneration: A Reply to Max Nordau. With Introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. \$1.75.

Lee, Vernon. Renaissance Fancies and Studies: A Sequel to Euphorion

Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole. The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians. Translated from the French by Zénaïde A. Rago-

Russians. Franslated from the French by Zenaude A. Rago-zin. Part III., The Religion. \$3.00.

Putnam, Geo. Haven, A.M. The Question of Copyright. \$1.75.

Ramsey, W. M., D.C.L., LL.D. St. Paul: The Traveler and the Roman Citizen.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

enan, Ernest. Life of Jesus: Translation Newly Revised from the Twenty-third and Final Edition. \$2.50. Renan, Ernest.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK. Fisher, George Park, D.D.. LL.D. History of Christian Doctrine. \$2.50.

Poems by John Keats. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Arlo Bates. 322 pp. \$1.10. Boston: Ginn &

[†] England's Darling. By Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate. 129 pp \$1.25.- The Pilgrim and Other Poems. By Sophie Jewett (Ellen Burroughs). 108 pp. \$1.25. New York: Macmillan and Co.

^{*} The Hawthorn Tree and Other Poems. By Nathan Haskell Dole. 164 pp. \$1.25. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.

[†] Spring's Immortality and Other Poems. By Mackenzie Bell. Second Edition. 149 pp. 38. 6d. London and New York: Ward, Lock, and Bowden.

THE ASSEMBLY CALENDAR.

SEASON OF 1896.

- August 24. Recognition Day, August 19.
- ACTON PARK, INDIANA.-July 28-August 15. Recognition Day, August 5.
- ALABAMA CHAUTAUQUA, TALLADEGA, ALABAMA. -July 2-26. Recognition Day, July 14.
- BEATRICE, NEBRASKA.-June 14-28. Recognition Day, June 25.
- BLACK HILLS CHAUTAUQUA, DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA.—For ten days the last of July. Recognition Day not fixed.
- CENTRAL NEW YORK, TULLY LAKE, N. Y .-- August 14-28. Recognition Day, August 19.
- CLARION, STRATTONVILLE, PA.—June 17-July 1. Recognition Day, June 25.
- CONNECTICUT VALLEY, NORTHAMPTON, MASS .- OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY .- July 6-16. Rec-July 14-24. Recognition Day, July 23.
- CUMBERLAND VALLEY, WILLIAMS GROVE, CUM-BERLAND COUNTY, PA .- July 21-31. Recognition Day, July 24.
- DETROIT LAKE INTER-STATE, DETROIT, MICH .-July 21-30. Recognition Day, July 30.
- DEVIL'S LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA. July 1-13. Recognition Day, July 11.
- EPWORTH PARK, BETHESDA, O. August 5-18. Recognition Day, August 11.
- HEDDING CHAUTAUQUA, EAST EPPING, N. H .-- July 27-August 15. Recognition Day, August 13.
- ISLAND PARK, ROME CITY, IND .- July 29-August 12. Recognition Day, August 7.
- THE KENTUCKY CHAUTAUQUA, LEXINGTON, KY. -June 30-July 10. Recognition Day, July ,7.
- LAKESIDE, OHIO .- July 13-August 15. Recognition Day, August 15.
- tion Day, August 6.
- LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA.—July 13-23. Recognition Day, July 23.
- Day, July 20.
- LOUISIANA CHAUTAUQUA, near RUSTON, LA.-July VIROQUA, WISCONSIN.-August 16-20. Recogni-1-August 8. Recognition Day, August 5.
- MIDLAND CHAUTAUQUA, DES MOINES, IOWA .-July 10-24. Recognition Day, July 24.
- MISSISSIPPI CHAUTAUQUA, CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.—July 16-26. Recognition Day, July 23.
- MISSOURI STATE CHAUTAUQUA, SEDALIA, MO .-June 26-July 4. Recognition Day, July 3.
- MONONA LAKE, MADISON, WIS. July 21-31. Recognition Day, July 29.

- CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK-June 27 THE MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA, MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.—August 5-25. Recognition Day, August 21.
 - NEBRASKA CHAUTAUQUA, CRETE, NEB .-- July 3-15. Recognition Day, July 13.
 - NEW ENGLAND CHAUTAUQUA, SOUTH FRAMING-HAM, MASS.—July 20-August 1. Recognition Day, July 30.
 - NORTH EAST GEORGIA, DEMOREST, GA. July 24-August 4. Recognition Day, July 30.
 - NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND, FRYEBURG, ME. -July 28-August 15. Recognition Day, August H.
 - OCEAN CITY, NEW JERSEY.-July 30 and 31. Recognition Day, July 31.
 - ognition Day, July 16.
 - OCEAN PARK, MAINE.-July 27-August 7. Recognition Day, August 6.
 - OTTAWA, KANSAS.—June 15-26. Recognition Day, June 22.
 - PACIFIC GROVE, MONTEREY, Co., CAL.-July 8-21. Recognition Day, July 14.
 - PENNSYLVANIA CHAUTAUQUA, MT. GRETNA, PA.— July 8-August 6. Recognition Day, July 28.
 - ROCK RIVER, DIXON, ILL.-July 14-30. Recognition Day, July 21.
 - ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA, GLEN PARK, Col.—July 15-August 5. Recognition Day, July 23.
 - ROUND LAKE, NEW YORK .-- July 27-August 15. Recognition Day, August 10.
 - SILVER LAKE, NEW YORK .- July 7-August 28. Recognition Day, August 1.
- LANCASTER, OHIO .- July 29-August 6. Recogni- Southern Oregon Chautauqua, Ashland, Or. -July 8-17. Recognition Day, July 15.
 - SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA.—July 2-17. Recognition Day, July 6.
- LONG PINE, NEBRASKA.-July 17-28. Recognition TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA.-July 1-14. Recognition Day, July 11.
 - tion Day, August 20.
 - WASECA, MINNESOTA.—July 3-23. Recognition Day, July 16.
 - WATERLOO, IOWA .- June 25-July 10. Recognition Day, July 10.
 - WILLAMETTE VALLEY CHAUTAUQUA, OREGON CITY, OR. — July 7-17. Recognition Day, July 16.
 - WINFIELD, KANSAS.—June 16-26. Recognition Day, June 19.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY OF 1896.

HE assured popularity of Chautauqua and the Chautauqua System of Education and the knowledge which the general public has of the development of the Chautauqua idea preclude the necessity of a detailed account of the evolution from a Sunday-school assembly-a session combining biblical study with wholesome, healthful recreation—to a combined assembly and college including a broad system of popular entertainment and secular and religious instruction for the specialist as well as for the masses. The naturally advantageous location of the town of Chautauqua on the terraced slope of one of the wooded hills between which nestles the beautiful Chautauqua Lake is well known; the cool, exhilarating climate and, in the midst of sylvan surroundings, the advantages of urban life without the narrow streets shadowed by the skyward towering buildings have been enjoyed by thousands of people, old and young, from the humblest as well as the most exalted stations in life.

As in all progressive towns, and in towns wholly dominated by conventionalism, there have been constant and rapid improvements in streets, buildings, lighting, and all conveniences which add to the enjoyment and pleasure of the multitude gathered there each year for equal physical and mental recreation and improvement. The beautiful and comin striking contrast to the rough board buildings of it is expected that Chancellor John H. Vincent will

the seventies. The needs of the rapidly expanding work of Chautauqua have been met by the erection of halls, assembly rooms, auditoriums, and college buildings, until the grounds are dotted here and there with edifices devoted to the rapid advancement of Chautauqua's varied interests. With other improvements for this season it is anticipated that work

will commence on the Hall of the Christ, projected by Bishop John H. Vincent, for the erection of which most of the needed sum has already been obtained. Its plan includes class tooms, memorial windows, a chapel, a library, and

an art gallery in which it is proposed to place a collection of copies of all the paintings of Christ which have ever been produced. Not the least evidence of the broad spirit and permanent character of Chautauqua is the erection of headquarters by the different religious denominations, one of the

most commodious and attractive of which is that recently completed by the Baptist Society on Clark Avenue.

The program for the coming session at Chautauqua, which continues from June 27 to August 24, reveals the same general plan which has characterized them from the beginning. Full and THE REV. CHARLES AKED. varied as have been



those of previous years none have excelled in the variety and interest which this one promises. In the long list of noted speakers are the names of three prominent men of Great Britain, Dr. George Adam Smith, of the Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland, Dr. Joseph Agar Beet, of Wesleyan College, Richmond, England, and the Rev. Charles F. Aked of Liverpool, each of whom modious cottages erected in the past few years are will deliver several lectures of popular interest, and

> be present during the entire season. Pedagogical topics are emphasized in the program for the summer and conferences of teachers and parents will be held in the interest of education.

> Lovers of music will more than ever delight in the exceptionally strong program provided for them. The orchestra and band have been greatly strengthened and a



PIER AND LAKE FROM THE HOTEL TOWER, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

number of the best soloists, both instrumental and vocal, have been engaged. A notable musical event will be the rendition of "The Stabat Mater" by the grand chorus, soloists, and orchestra, under the direction of Dr. H. R. Palmer, on August 15.

J-July.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

THE large place in the Assembly program allotted thought. to Sunday-school interests is a memorial to the



DR. JOSEPH A. BEET.

of the people. With

includes a four years' course of study under the di- be followed by an oration by the Rev. Dr. Frank rection of specialists who by their lectures and thor- W. Gunsaulus of Chicago and an illustrated lecture

ough instruction in general biblical literature in the plan and design of Sunday-school work can not but exert a broad, uplifting influence on this potent factor in the formation and development of the character of the youth of our land. The Normal Class for Sunday-school teachers will again be ably conducted by Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut and at each session of his Sunday-School Teachers' Bible Class one of the Sunday-school lessons for the current year, beginning with the lesson for September 6, will be studied. Throughout the entire course the ap-

plication to religious instruction of the same peda- Arrangements have been made for courses of lecmade prominent by the discussion of topics relating to church pedagogy, and by lectures, biblical, religious, and pedagogical, the great importance of the full cooperation of all educational elements in society is emphasized. It is anticipated that upon the completion of the Hall of the Christ a new impetus to biblical study will result from the contemplated courses of study relating to the life of Christ which under competent instructors will be in progress every day.

THE CHAUTAUOUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

SINCE the organization of the C. L. S. C. in 1878 with an enrollment of 8,000 there has been a steady increase in its numbers and popularity, and by the thousands can be counted the homes made bright by the introduction into them of the uplifting and

rusal of all literature which broadens the horizon of

According to a recent change made in the course parent idea from which has developed the broad it now includes studies in French and German plans which make for the social and spiritual culture history and literature as well as English and American. The readers for the coming year, 1896the increasing scope of 7, will devote themselves to the study of French Chautauqua and the life and institutions, astronomy, and the history introduction of new de- of Greek art and civilization. Among the new partments there has features incorporated in the general Assembly been no lessening of in- program for the summer and one in which terest in the primal idea thousands of C. L. S. C. graduates and members but rather a deepening will have an interest is the C. L. S. C. Rallying and strengthening of it, Day, July 29, which will emphasize the beginning of keeping prominent the C. L. S. C. activity at Chautauqua. The program spiritual and religious, for the day will be devoted entirely to the interests of which form the basis of the C. L. S. C. After an informal reception to the the true education. The C. L. S. C. delegates the public exercises to be held Sunday-school Normal in the amphitheater will be opened by addresses of work, the first of all the departments organized, now welcome by Bishop Vincent and others. These will

> on "Old Greek Life" by Prof. John Williams White of Harvard University, and Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago will lecture on the French Revolution. Among other attractions provided for the delegates expected from the local circles are a C. L. S. C. Council, C. L. S. C. songs by the choir, and the reports from the work in the various states. The program for the day, which will be one of the most profitable as well as interesting and inspiring to Circle workers, will close with a C. L. S. C. reception in the Hall of Philosophy.



PRESIDENT ELIOT.

gogical laws which are followed by the most suc- tures during the Assembly on subjects which will cessful teachers in secular schools is recognized and supplement the C. L. S. C. work for the year and

which will arouse in the members of the Circle an interest and enthusiasm that will bear fruit in the work during the year. The Round Tables to be held three days in the week and the daily Councils will be centers of interest. the day of days at Chautauqua, Recognition Day, August 19,



DR. G. A. SMITH.

the Class of '96 will be addressed by one of America's great educators, President Charles Eliot of Harvard University, after which comes the distribution of divivifying influence always emanating from the pe-plomas, followed in the evening by a C. L. S. C. rally.

THE CHAUTAUQUA PROGRAM.

IFFICULT indeed to please must be that one who can find nothing in the following detailed program suited to his tastes. A little study will reveal the fact that there are courses of lectures in art and literature, five being devoted to Shakespeare with readings by four prominent readers who will render eight of his dramas; other courses are on biblical, religious, historical, biographical, and pedagogical subjects by those who have made special progress along particular lines. Many timely topics of general and popular interest are found on the program, prominence being given to municipal reform, which will be discussed by men whose names have been closely connected with such work. Interspersed with the lectures and discussions are miscellaneous entertainments such as concerts, picture-plays, legerdemain performances, contests in spelling and pronunciation, the feast of lanterns, the illuminated fleet, and many others calculated to amuse, entertain, and instruct the diverse tastes of the vast audiences.

THE DAILY SCHEDULE.

Saturday, June 27.

- A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital: Mr. I. V. Flagler. P. M. 3:00—Opening Exercises of the Season of 1896. Addresses by President Miller, Chancellor Vincent, and others.
 - 5:00—Lecture: "The Prologue to the Can-terbury Tales; or, Social Life in the XIVth Century." Mrs. P. L. Mc-Clintock.
 - "The Wandering Min-8:00-Readings: Miss Virginia Culbertson. strel," Songs: Sylvian Quartet.

Sunday, June 28.

- A. M. 11:00-Morning Service. Sermon.
- P. M. 3:00-General Session of the various young
 - people's clubs.
 -Separate Meetings of clubs for the study of the Sunday-school lesson; ethical addresses, etc.; classes for adults.
 - 5:∞—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 - 7:30—Sacred Song Service.

Monday, June 29.

- A. M. 11:00—Musical Lecture: "The Composers of the Classical Period of Music: Bach and Handel." Mr. I. V.Flagler.
- P. M. 3:00-Lecture: Bishop John H. Vin-
 - 5:00-Lecture: "The Epics of Ancient India," Miss Clementine Bacheler.
 - 8:00—Readings: "The Pedagogue and the Poet." Miss Virginia Culbertson.

Tuesday, June 30.

- P. M. 2:00-Lecture: "The Old Popular Poetry." Readings from the English Ballads. Prof. W. D. McClintock.
 - -Lecture: "The Sanskrit Drama," il-
 - or The Fatal Ring. Miss Bacheler. 8:00—"The Anti-Saloon Movement." Rev. Howard H. Russell.

Wednesday, July 1.

A. M. 11:00-Musical Lecture: " Haydn and Mozart." Mr. I. V. Flagler.

- P. M. 2:3c—Readings: Prologue: "Before the Play." Miss Virginia Culbertson. Songs: Sylvian Quartet. Lecture: "The Iliad of Persia."
 - 5:00-Lecture: Miss Clementine Bacheler.
 - 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.
 - 8:00-Address: "Frederick Douglass, the Sage of Anacostia." Prof. J. W. E. Bowen.

Thursday, July 2.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Modern Popular Poetry. Burns and Riley." Frof. W.D. McClintock.
 - 5:00—Lecture: "A Group of Persian Poets." Miss Clementine Bacheler.
 - 7:00-Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
- P. M. 8:00-Illustrated Lecture: "The First Napoleon and His Times," I. W. J. Tilly.



THE ARCADE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Friday, July 3.

- lustrated by readings from Sakuntata A. M. 11:00-Musical Lecture: "Ludwig von Beethoven." Mr. I. V. Flagler.
 - Rev. P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "The Art of Jane Austin." Mrs. P. L. McClintock.
 - 5:00-Lecture: "A Study in Comparative Literature, or India and Persia, Ancient and Modern." Miss Bacheler.
 - 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.

P. M. 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "The First P. M. 3:00—Concert:
Napoleon and His Times," II. Rev. Backus-B W. J. Tilly.

Saturday, July 4.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

A. M. 11:00—Patriotic Concert.
P. M. 2:30—Patriotic Address: Rev. Frank Crane. 8:00-Illustrated Lecture: "What Hampton is doing for the Negro and Indian Youth." H. B. Turner.

9:30-Fireworks.

Sunday, July 5.
A. M. 11:00—Morning Service. Sermon: Rev. Frank Crane.

P. M. 3:co-General Session of the various young people's clubs.
3:30—Separate Meetings of clubs for the

study of the Sunday-school lesson; ethical addresses, etc.

5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. 7:30—Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 6.

A. M. 10:00-Musical Lecture: "Rossini, the Lyric Composer." Mr. I. V.Flagler.

11:00-Lecture: " Agassiz." Pres. David S Jordan.

Sylvian Quartet, Mrs. Backus-Behr and Mr. Flagler.

-Lecture: "The Development of One's Literary Taste." Prof. W. D. Mc-Clintock.

8:00-Illustrated Lecture: "Paris and the French Republic." Mr. C. E.Bolton.

Wednesday, July 8.

A. M. 11:00-Lecture: "Balzac," Mr. Leon H. Vincent.

P. M. 2:30—Reading: "The Taming of the Shrew."

Mr. Hannibal A. Williams.

5:00-Lecture: "A Theologian's Thoughts on Evolution: I., As Taught by Darwin and Wallace." Dr. Joseph Agar Beet.

7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.

8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "The Four Napoleons," Mr. C. E. Bolton. Thursday, July 9.

A. M. 11:00-Lecture: "George Sand." Leon H. Vincent.

P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "A Theologian's Thoughts on Evolution: II., As Taught by Herbert Spencer." Dr. Joseph Agar Beet.



A VIEW OF THE SOUTH SHORE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

P. M. 3:00—Lecture: " Self - expression Health."

Health" Mrs. E. M. Bishop. 5:00—Lecture: "Color Applied to Exterior Decoration." Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle.

8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "White City Wonders." Mr. C. E. Bolton.

S. Jordan.

and P. M. 5:00-Lecture: "Swedenborg's Contribution to Faith." Rev. L. D. Mercer.

7:00—Epworth League Prayer Meeting. 8:00—Reading: "King Henry IV." (Part I.) Mr. Hannibal Williams.

Friday, July 10.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: " Victor Hugo."

Tuesday, July 7.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Evolution: What it is P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "Evolution and the Chrisand What it is not." Pres. David tian Faith." Rev. Joseph Agar Beet.

tion to Biblical Interpretation." Rev. L. D. Mercer.

-Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.

8:00-Illustrated Lecture: 'Modern American Painters." Mr. A. T. Van Laer.



THE PIER HOUSE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Saturday, July 11.

A. M. 11:00—Opening Exercises of the Collegiate Address by Prof. Department. Nicholas Murray Butler.

P. M. 2:30—Concert: Chorus, orchestra, Mrs. Ella Backus-Behr, pianist; Mr. I. V. Flagler, organist.
5:00—Lecture: "Swedenborg's Contribu-

tion to Philosophy." Rev. L. D.

Mercer. 7:45—Reading: "King Lear." Mr. S. H. Clark.

9:00-Reception for Instructors and Students of the Collegiate Department.

Sunday, July 12.

A. M. 9:00—Bible Study: "The Ninetieth Psalm."

Dr. William R. Harper.

11:00—Morning Service. Sermon:
E. Benj. Andrews.

P. M. 3:00—General Session of the various young people's clubs.

3:30—Separate Meetings of clubs for the study of the Sunday school lesson; ethical addresses, etc.; classes for adults.

5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.

7:30-Sacred Song Service.

P. M. 5:00—Lecture: "Swedenborg's Contribu- P. M. 8:00—Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Association of Principals of Methodist Seminaries.

Monday, July 13.

A. M. 11:00-Lecture: "The Future of Political Liberalism." Dr. E. Benj. Andrews.

Lecture: "The Meaning of Elocution." Mr. S. H. Clark. P. M. 3:00—Lecture:

5:00-Lecture: "The Imagination in Education," I. Prof. John Dewey. 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Millet." Prof.

Chas. Sprague Smith.

Tuesday, July 14.

A M. 11:00-Lecture: "Higher Education." Dr. E. Benj. Andrews.

P. M. 3:00--Lecture: "Hebrew Poetry: The Race." Prof Geo. A. Smith.

5:00—Lecture: "The Imagination in Edu-cation," II. Prof. John Dewey.

8:00-Prize Spelling Match.

Wednesday, July 15.

A. M. 10:00-Musical Lecture: "The Composers of the Romantic Period of Music: Weber, Schumani Mr. I. V. Flagler. Schumann, Mendelssohn.

A. M. 11:00 - Lecture: "Public School Education," I. Dr. E. Benj. Andrews.

P. M. 2:30 Entertainment: Ransom and Robertson. 5.00—Lecture: "Hebrew Poetry: The Language and Rhythms. Prof. Geo.

A. Smith. 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.

8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Corot." Prof. Chas. Sprague Smith.

Thursday, July 16.

A. M. II:00-Lecture: "Public School Education,"

II. Dr. E. Benj. Andrews.
Lecture: "Hebrew Poetry: The P. M. 3:00—Lecture: Poetry of Nature; the Mythology." Prof. Geo. A. Smith.

5:00-Lecture: "The Song of Roland." Prof. Charles Sprague Smith.

7:00-Epworth League Prayer Meeting. 8:00—Concert: Tyrolean Troubadours. Sleight of Hand: Mr. E. R. Ransom.

Friday, July 17.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Revived Interest in Religion." Dr. E. Benj. Andrews.

P. M. 3:00-Lecture: "Hebrew Poetry: The Easy National Poetry." Prof. Geo. A. Smith.



- Chas. R. Skinner.
 - 7:00-Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.
 - 8:00 Illustrated Lecture: "Rousseau." Prof. Chas. Sprague Smith.

Saturday, July 18.

A. M. 10:00-Lecture: "Love Thyself." Mrs.

Emily M. Bishop.

11:00 - Lecture: "Hebrew Poetry: David, Fact and Question." Prof. Geo. A. Smith.



A SCENE ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

- P. M. 2:00-Entertainment: Robertson, Ransom, and Tyrolean Troubadours.
 - 5:00-Lecture: Corneille's" Le Cid." Prof.
 - Chas. Sprague Smith.
 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Barye." Prof. Chas. Sprague Snith.

Sunday, July 19.

- A. M. 9:00-Bible Study; "The Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah." $D_{\mathbf{r}}$. W. R.
 - Harper.
 11:00—Morning Service. Sermon: Dr. George Adam Smith.
- P. M. 3:00—General Session of the various young
 - people's clubs.
 3:30—Separate Meetings of clubs for the study of the Sunday-school lessons; ethical addresses, etc.; classes for adults. 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.

 - 7:30—Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 20.

- A. M. 11:00-Lecture: "Evolution of the Modern
- City." Dr. Amos P. Wilder.
 P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "Hebrew Poetry: Our Mother of Sorrows." Prof. Geo. A. Smith.
 - 5:00-Lecture: "The Cooperation of Home and School: School Administration."

 Prof. W. L. Bryan.
 - 8:00—Concert: Tyrolean Troubadours. Tuesday, July 21.
- A. M. 11:00-Lecture: "Municipal Administration." Dr. Amos P. Wilder.
- P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "The Cooperation of Home and School: Health of Teachers and Children," I. Prof. W. L. Bryan.

- P. M. 5:00—Address: "The Relation of the P. M. 5:00—Address: "The Vital Element in the People to Public Education." Supt. Work of Teaching." Supt. F. Treudley.
 - 8:00-Entertainment: Mr. E. P. Ransom and the Tyrolean Troubadours. Wednesday, July 22.
 - A. M. 10:00-Musical Lecture: "Frederick Chop
 - in." Mr. I. V. Flagler.
 -Lecture: "Some Municipal Evils and Remedies." Dr. Amos P. Wilder.
 - Concert: Chorus, orchestra, Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood, pianist; Mr. P. M. 2:30-Concert: Bernhard Listemann, violinist; Mr. I. V. Flagler, organist.
 - -Lecture: "The Cooperation of the Home and School: Health of Teachers and Children," II. Prof. W. L. Bryan.
 - 5:00-Lecture: "The Roentgen Rays" (with experiments). Prof. Leslie H. Ingham.
 - 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.
 - 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "A Wonderful Structure." Prof. T. H. Dinsmore.

Thursday, July 23.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Foreign Cities."

 Amos P. Wilder. Dr.
 - 3:00—Lecture: "Cooperation of Home and School: The Educational Efficiency of the School," I. Prof. W. L. Bryan.
 - 4:00-Lecture: "Stories for Children." Prof. W. D. McClintock.
 - 5:00-Address: "Self-Culture as a Condition for the Culture of Others." Supt. F. Treudley.
 - 7:00-Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
 - 8:00—Entertainment: Greek statue poses and tableaux.

Friday, July 24.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Municipal Reform," Dr.

 Amos P. Wilder.

 P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "The Coöperation of Home
- and School: The Educational Efficiency of the School," II. -W. L. Bryan.
 - 5:00—Lecture: "Glimpses of Old Southern Life and Humor," Prof. W. M. Baskerville.

 - 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting. 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "A Visit to Other Worlds." Prof. T. H. Dins-

Saturday, July 25.

- A. M. II:00-Address: "Municipal Government." Hon, H. S. Pingree.
- P. M. 2:30—Concert: Chorus, orchestra, Miss Eugenia Lessler, soprano; Miss Lavinia Hawley, alto; Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood, pianist; Mr. Bernhard Listemann, violinist: Mr. Tom Ward, tenor; Mr. Sprague Kerr, bass.
 - 5:00-Lecture: "The Religious and Ethical Ideas of the Æneid." Prof. A. M. Wilson.
 - 8:00-Illustrated Lecture: "How to Read the Age of a Continent," Mr. Richard E. Dodge.

Sunday, July 26.

- A. M. 9:00-Bible Study: "The Wisdom of Proverbs." Dr. W. R. Harper.
- 11:00 Morning Service. Sermon: Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus.
- P. M. 3:00—General Session of the various young
- people's clubs.

 P. M. 3:30—Separate Meetings of clubs for the study of the Sunday-school lessons; ethical addresses, etc.
 - 5:00-C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 - 7:30—Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 27.

- A. M. 11:00-Lecture: "The Larger Christianity." Dr. Levi Gilbert.
- P. M. 3:00-Lecture: "Old Greek Life: Introduction." Prof. John Williams
 - 4:00-Address: "Household Science in Our Agricultural Colleges," Prof. Nellie S. Kedzie.
 - 5:00-Lecture: "France at the Outbreak of the Revolution." Prof. Shailer Mathews.
 - 8.00-Prize Pronunciation Match.

Tuesday, July 28.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Life: A Blind Alley or a A M. 11:00—Lecture: Thoroughfare." Dr. Levi Gilbert.

- A. M. 11:00—Public Exercises. Address of welcome and short speeches by C. L. S. C.
- delegates.
 3:00—Lecture: "Oliver Cromwell." Dr. P. M. F. W. Gunsaulus.
 - 5:00—Lecture: "The Constitutional Monarchy." Prof. Shailer Mathews.
 - 7:00-Denominational Prayer Meetings.
 - 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Old Greek Life: Home Life." Prof. John Williams White.
 - 9:30-General C. L. S. C. Reception in the Hall of Philosophy.

Thursday, July 30.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Puritan in England and America." Rev. S. Parkes Cadman.
 - P. M. 3:00-Lecture: "Dress for Health and
 - Beauty." Mrs. Annie Jenness-Miller. 5:00-Lecture: "The Reign of Terror." Prof. Shailer Mathews.
 - 7:00-Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
 - 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Old Greek Life: Dress." Prof. John Williams White.

Friday, July 31.

" Macaulay." Rev. S. Parkes Cadman.



A GYMNASTIC CLASS AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION IN THE AMPHITHEATER, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

- P. M. 3:00-Lecture: "Savonarola." Dr. F. W. P. M. 3:00-Conference on "The Furnishing and Gunsaulus.
 - 4:00 Lecture: "Our Own Nature." Mrs.
 - - 8:00-Illustrated Lecture: "Old Greek Life: The Home." Prof. John Williams White,

Wednesday, July 29.

- C. L. S. C. RALLYING DAY.
- A. M. 9:30—Reception in C. L. S. C. Hall.

- Decorating of a Model Home."
 4:00—Lecture: "The Great Poem of the
- 5:00—Lecture: "Attempts at Constitutional P. M. 5:00—Lecture: "The Military Monarchy."

 Reform." Prof. Shailer Mathems. Spiritual Life." Prof. W.D. McClintock.

 - 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting. 8:00-Illustrated Lecture: "Old Greek
 - Life: Death and Burial." Prof. White. Saturday, August 1.
 - A. M. 9:00-Woman's Missionary Conference: "The Office of the Holy Spirit in Missionary Work."

Prof. R. D. Salisbury.
P. M. 2:30—Address: "The Negro Problem in Booker T. Washington.

4:00-General Conference: "Review of a Decade of Missionary Work."

5:00—Conference on "The Provision of Food for a Typical American Family." Miss Anna Barrows and others.

8:00-Reading: "Julius Cæsar." Mr. S. H. Clark.

Sunday, August 2.

A. M. 8:00-Woman's Missionary Conference: "Brief Words from Missionaries."

9:00-Bible Study: "The Second Psalm." Dr. W. R. Harper.

11:00—Morning Service, Sermon: George A. Gordon. P. M. 3:00—General Session of the various young

people's clubs.
3:30—Separate Meetings of clubs for the study of the Sunday-school lesson; adults.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "A Trip to Greenland." A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Eight Hundred Miles over Iceland on Horseback." Jessie Ackerman.

the Black Belt of the South." Rev. P. M. 3:00-Lecture: "The Reformation of Drunkards." Dr. J. M. Buckley. 4:00—General Missionary Co

Conference: "Some Newer Forms of Missionary Work."

4:00-Interpretative Recital: " Mark Antony's Oration." Mr. S. H. Clark. 5:00—Lecture: "A Group of Educational

Philosophers: Pestalozzi, Herbart,

Froebel." Pres. W. L. Hervey. 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Armenia, the Martyr Race of the Nineteenth Cen-Rev. Frederick Davis Green.

Tuesday, August 4.

A. M. 9:00-Woman's Missionary Conference. "The Outlook: What is the Church's Hope?"

" II:00-Lecture: "More Light." Dr. J. M. Buckley.

ethical addresses, etc.; classes for P. M. 3:00-Grand Concert: Miss Marie Decca, soprano; Mrs. J. Otis Huff, contralto;



MILLER PARK, NEAR THE PIER, CHAUTAUOUA, N. Y.

P. M. 4:00—General Conference: Missionary "Brief Words from Missionaries,"

5:00-C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.

7:30-Anniversary Chautauqua Missionary Institute, Address: Rev. George W. Knox.

Monday, August 3.

A. M. 9:00-Woman's Missionary Conference: "Best Use of Missionary Literature; Examples.'

Mr. Whitney Tew, basso; Mr. Homer Moore, baritone; Mr. Harry Fellows, tenor; Mr. W. H. Sherwood, Mr. Bernhard Listemann, Mr. I. V. Flagler, chorus, and orchestra.

P. M. 4:00—General Missionary Conference:
"How to Increase the Interest of Ministers and People in Missions."

4:10-" The Digestion of Food and Conditions which Affect or Modify Digestion." Prof. Thos. Grant Allen.

the opening of the original Assembly. Short addresses, songs, etc.

9.00-Fireworks.

Wednesday, August 5.

W. C. T. U. DAY.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "A Tale of Travel through the Orient." Miss Jessie Ackerman.

P. M. 2:00—Platform Meeting. Addresses by Mr.

John G. Wooley ("Christian Citizenship"), Mrs. Mary T. Burt, and Miss

Agnes Slack. 5:00—Lecture: "The Relation of Social Problems to Education." Prof. W. L. Hervey.

7:00-Denominational Prayer Meetings.

8:00—Readings from Three Americans:
Mary Wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart,
Richard Harding Davis. Miss Ida Benfey.

Thursday, August 6.

A. M. 10:00—Musical Lecture: "The Influence of Richard Wagner on the Development of Music," Mr. I. V. Flagler.

11:00—Lecture: "Three Typical Americans," Dr. J. M. Buckley.
1:30—C. L. S. C. Council.
3:00—Reading: "Adam Bede." Miss Ida

P. M.

Benfey.

4:00—C. L. S. C. Round Table. 5:00—Lecture: "The Nutritive Value of " the Commoner Food Materials." Prof. Thos. Grant Allen.

7:00-Epworth League Prayer Meeting. 8:00-Illustrated Lecture: "A Woman's

Life in Greenland." Mrs. R. E. Peary.

Friday, August 7.

A. M. 11:00—Question Box. Dr. J. M. Buckley. P. M. 3:00—Readings: "Le Bourgeois Gentil-homme," Molière. Miss Ida Benjev.

homme," Molière, 1923 au 4:00—C. L. S. C. Class Meeting.

4:00—C. L. S. C. What Shall Children

Tecture: "What Shall Children ..

Read?" Prof. F. T. Baker.

7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting. S:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Dutch Painters." Mr. A. T. Van Laer.



SCENE ON THE NORTH LAKE SHORE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Saturday, August 8.

A. M. 11:00-Lecture: "Political Problems and Progress in Great Britain." Rev. Chas. F. Aked.

P. M. 5:00—"Ends and Means in Modern School P. M. 2:30—Grand Concert: Miss Marie Decca, Keeping." Pres. W. L. Hervey.

"8:00—"Old First Night." Anniversary of Mr. Whitney Tew, basso; Mr. Homer Moore, baritone: Mr. Harry Fellows, tenor; Mr. W. H. Sherwood, Mr. Bernhard Listemann, Mr. I. V. Flagler, chorus, and orchestra.

5:00-Lecture: "Greek Theory and Practice of Education." Prof. W. W.

Bishop.

8:00—Entertainment: Greek statue poses and tableaux.



"IN WADING," CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Sunday, August 9.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

A. M. 9:00-Bible Study: "The Prince of Peace." Dr. W. R. Harper.

-Morning Service.
Chas. F. Aked. Sermon: Rev. 11:00-

P. M. 2:00-Memorial Exercises.

3:00-Usual Exercises.

3:30-5:00-C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. "

8:00—Sacred Concert.

Monday, August 10.

A. M. 11:00-Lecture: "Ethical Theory and the Social Questions." Prof. F. G. Peabody.

P. M. 3:00—Reading: "The Antigone of Sophocles," Mr. George Riddle.

4:00—C. L. S. C. Round Table.

5:00-Lecture: "Alfred Tennyson." Prof. W. M. Baskerville.

P. M. 8:00-Illustrated Lecture: "Paris." Mr. Robarts Harper.

Tuesday, August 11.

A. M. 11:00-Lecture: "The Ethics of the Family." Prof F. G. Peabody.

P. M.

1:30—C. L. S. C. Council. 3:00—Lecture: "The Call of the Twentieth Century." Rev. Chas. Aked.

4:00—Readings from the Poems of Sidney " Lanier. Mrs. Mary D. Lanier. 5:00-C. L. S. C. Class Meetings.

8:00-Readings from Dickens. Mr. George

Wednesday, August 12.

GRANGE DAY.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Ethics of Charity."

Prof. F. G. Peabody.
P. M. 1:30—C. L. S. C. Council.
2:30—Address: "The Farmer's Contributions to Society." Hon. C. G. Luce.

4:00-C. L.S. C. Round Table.

5:00-Reading "Othello, the Moor of Venice. Mr. George Riddle.

7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings P. M. 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Under the A. M. 9:00—Bible Study: "The Decalogue," French Flag," Mr. Robarts Harper.

Thursday, August 13.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Ethics of the Labor Question." Prof. F. G. Peabody.

P. M. 1:30—C. L S. C. Council.



A CHAUTAUQUA CREEK.

P. M. 2:30-Grand Concert: Miss Marie Decca, Mrs. J. Otis Huff, Mr. Whitney Tew, Mr. Homer Moore; Mr. Harry Fellows, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Listemann, Mr. Flagler, chorus, and orchestra.

4:00 -C. L. S. C. Round Table. "

5:00—Readings from the Poems of Sidney Lanier. Mrs. Mary D. Lanier, 7:00—Procession of S. S. Normal Alumni,

7:30-Anniversary of Chautauqua Normal 46 Alumni.

8:00—Reading: "Lucrezia Borgia." Mr. George Riddle.

9:30-Illuminated Fleet.

Friday, August 14.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Correlation of the Social Questions." Prof. F. G. Peabody.

1:30—C. L. S. C. Council. 3:00—Reading: "The Fool's Revenge."

Mr. George Riddle.
4:00-Lecture: "Man-What is He?" Dr. " H. H. Moore.

5:00—C. L. S. C. Class Meetings, 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Monte Carlo." Mr. Robarts Harper.

Saturday, August 15.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Shakespeare's Cradle and School Satchel." Prof. Homer B. Sprague.

P. M. 2:30 - Entertainment: Readings by Mr. George Riddle; music, vocal and instrumental.

5:00-Lecture: "God in Nature, or God and Nature; Which?" Dr. H. H. Moore.

"Stabat Mater" 8:00—Concert: The will be given by Miss Decca, Mrs. Huff, Mr. Tew, Mr. Moore, Mr. Fellows, chorus and orchestra under the direction of Dr. H. R. Palmer.

Sunday, August 16.

Dr. W. R. Harper.

11:00 - Morning Service. Baccalaureate Sermon : Chancellor John H. Vincent.

3:00-P. M. Usual Services. 3:30-

P. M. 5:00-C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. 7:30—Sacred Song Service.

8:00-Address: "The History of the English Bible." Prof. F. K. Sanders.

Monday. August 17.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Shakespeare's Wedding Ring and Ferule." Prof. Sprague.
P. M. 1:30—C. L. S. C. Council.

2:30-Grand Concert: Chorus, or

chestra, and soloists.

4:00—C. L. S. C. Round Table, 5:00—Lecture: "The Higher Realism." Dr. E. H. Lewis.

8:00-Monologue: "Lord Chumley." Mr. Leland Powers.

Tuesday, August 18.

A. M. 10:00—Musical Lecture: "What Is Church Music?" Mr. I. V. Flagler.
11:00—Lecture: "Shakespeare's

Matchlock and Sword." Prof. Homer B. Sprague.

P. M.

1:30—C. L. S. C. Council. 3:00—Monologue: "Twelfth Night." Mr. Leland Powers.

P. M. 4:00-Lecture: "Religious Forces in Na-

ture." Dr. D. A. McClenahan.
5:00—C. L. S. C. Class Meetings.
8:00—Promenade Concert and Feast of Lanterns.

Wednesday, August 19.

RECOGNITION DAY.

A. M. 11:00—Recognition Day Address before C. L. S. C. Class of 1896 by Pres. Charles Eliot.

P. M. 2:00-Distribution of Certificates.

7:00-Denominational Prayer Meetings.

8:00-C. L. S. C. Rally. Short speeches, songs, readings, etc.

Thursday, August 20.

A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Shakespeare's Pen and Pencil," Prof Homer B. Sprague. 1:30-C. L. S. C. Council. P. M.

3:00-Lecture: "Wit and Humor." Hon. Wallace Bruce.

4:00-C. L. S. C. Round Table.

5:00-Lecture: "The Education of Moses." Dr. J. N. Fradenburgh.

7:00—Epworth League Prayer Meeting. 8:00—Monologue: "David Copperfield." Mr. Leland Powers,

Friday, August 21.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DAY.

A, M. 9:00—Procession of Young People's Clubs. 9:30—Public Session of Young People's Societies.

II:00—Lecture: Scepter." "Shakespeare's Wand and Prof. Homer B. Sprague.

P. M. 2:00-Annual Exhibition of Gymnasium Classes.

-Lecture: "Scotch Ballads and Lyrics." Hon, Wallace Bruce. "

5:00-C. L. S. C. Class Meetings.

7:00-Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting. " 8:00—Camp Fire of Chautauqua County Veteran Union.

> Saturday, August 22. GRAND ARMY DAY,

A. M. 11:00-Patriotic Concert.

P. M. 2:30-Platform Meeting Address: Col. Russell H. Conwell.

4:00-Lecture: "Euglish Ballads and Lyrics." Hon. Wallace Bruce.

8:00—Picture-Play: "A Capital Courtship." Mr. Alexander Black.

Sunday, August 23.

A. M. 11:00—Morning Service.

Russell H. Conwell. Sermon: Rev.

P. M. 3:00 Usual Services.

3:30 44

C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. 5:00

-Sacred Song Service. 7:30-Monday, August 24.

A. M. 11:00-Lecture: "The Way to Arcady," Mrs. P. L. McClintock.

P. M. 3:00-Lecture: Rev. Russell H. Conwell.

4:00-C. L. S. C. Round Table.

5:00—Lecture: "American Ballads and Lyrics." Hon, Wallace Bruce. " 8:00-Picture-Play:

" Miss Jerry." Mr. Alexander Black.

9:30—Closing Exercises Season of 1896.



MEMBERS OF THE KINDERGARTEN OUT FOR A "STRAW RIDE," CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

THE CLASSIFIED PROGRAM.

Sermons.

July 5, Rev. Frank Crane. July 12, Pres. B. Benj. Andrews. July 19, Dr. George Adam Smith. July 26, Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus. August 2, Rev. George A. Gordon, August 9, Rev. Charles F. Aked. August 16, Bishop John H. Vincent. August 23, Rev. Russell H. Conwell. Courses of Lectures.

The Homes of Authors. Mr. R. G. Hubbard, June Smith, July 13-18. 29-July 2.

Sanskrit Literature. Miss Clementine Bacheler, June 29-July 3.
Prof. W. D. McClintock, June 30-July 6.

The Bible and Evolution, Dr. Jos. Agar Beet, July 7-10.

Three French Authors. Leon H, Vincent, July **8**–10.

Hebrew Masterpieces. Dr. W. R. Harper, July 12-16.

Cooperation of Home and School, Prof. W. L. Bryan, July 13-17.

Present Day Problems, Dr. B. Benj. Andrews,

July 13-17.
The Barbizon School of Artists, Chas, Sprague

Prof. George Adam Smith, July 20-24. Municipal Government in the United States. Dr. Amos P. Wilder, July 20-24.
Old Greek Life. John Williams White, July 27-31.

The French Revolution and the First Empire. Prof. Shailer Mathews, July 27-31.

Educational Ideas and Aims. Pres. W. L. Hervey,

August 3-5.

Social Ethics. Prof. F. G. Peabody, August 10-14-Modern France, Robarts Harper, August 10-14. Shakespeare, Prof. Homer B. Sprague, August 15-21.

Literature and Art.

The Epics of Ancient India. Miss Clementine Bacheler, June 29.

The Sanskrit Drama. Miss Clementine Bacheler, June 30.

The Iliad of Persia. Miss Clementine Bacheler, July 1.

A Group of Persian Poets. Miss Clementine Bacheler, July 2.

"Le Cid." Chas. Sprague Smith, July 18. Millet (Illustrated). Prof. Chas, Sprague Smith, July 13.

Corot. (Illustrated). Prof. Chas. Sprague Smith, July 15.

Rousseau. (Illustrated). Prof. Chas, Sprague Smith, July 17.

Barye. (Illustrated). Prof. Chas. Sprague Smith, July 18.

The Religious and Rthical Ideas of the Eneid.

Prof. A. M. Wilson, July 25.

Alfred Tennyson. Prof. W. M. Baskerville,

August 10.

Sidney Lanier's Poems. Mrs. Mary D. Lanier, August II and 13.

Shakespeare's Cradle and School Satchel. Prof. Homer B. Sprague, August 15. Shakespeare's Wedding Ring and Ferule. Homer

B. Sprague, August 17.



PALESTINE AVENUE, LOOKING TOWARD THE PIER HOUSE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

India and Persia; Ancient and Modern Literature Compared. Miss Clementine Bacheler, July 3,

Modern American Painters. Mr. A. T. Van Leer, July 10.

Color Applied to Exterior Decoration, Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle, July 6,

The Art of Jane Austin, Mrs. P. L. McClintock,

The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales. Mrs. P. L. McClintock, July 7.

Balzac. Leon H. Vincent, July 8. George Sand. Leon H. Vincent, July 9. Victor Hugo. Leon H. Vincent, July 10. Modern American Painters. Mr. A. T. Van Leer, July 10.

The Higher Realism. Dr. E. H. Lewis, August

Shakespeare's Matchlock and Sword. Homer B. Sprague, August 18.

Shakespeare's Pen and Pencil. Sprague, August 20.

Shakespeare's Wand and Scepter. Homer B. Sprague. August 21.
Scotch Ballads and Lyrics. Hon. Wallace Bruce,

August 21. English Ballads and Lyrics. Hon, Wallace Bruce,

August 22. The Way to Arcady. Mrs. P. L. McClintock,

August 24 American Ballads and Lyrics, Hon. Wallace Bruce, August 24.

Biblical and Religious.

A Theologian's Thoughts on Evolution: I., As



PRESIDENT ANDREWS.

taught by Darwin and

Wallace. Jos. Agar Beet, July 8.
A Theologian's Thoughts on Evolution: II., As taught by Herbert Spencer. Dr.

Beet, July 9.
Evolution and the Christian Faith. Dr. Beet, July 10. Swedenborg's Con-

tribution to Faith. Rev. L. D. Mercer, July 9.

Swedenborg's Con-tribution to Biblical Interpretation. Rev. L. D. Mercer, July 10. Swedenborg's Con-Rev. L. D. Mercer,

tribution to Philosophy. July 11. The Ninetieth Psalm. Dr. W. R. Harper, July 12.

The Revived Interest in Religion. R. Benj. Andrews, July 17.

The Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah. Dr. Harper,

July 19.
The Wisdom of Proverbs. Dr. W. R. Harper.

July 26.

The Larger Christianity. Dr. Levi Gilbert, July

The Second Psalm. Dr. W. R. Harper, August 2. The Prince of Peace. Dr. W. R. Harper, August 9.
Man: What Is He? Dr. H. H. Moore, August 14
God in Nature, or God and Nature,

Which? Dr. H. H. Moore. August 15. The Decalogue. Dr. W. R. Harper, August 16. Religious Forces in Nature. Dr. D.

A. McClenahan, August 18.
The Education of Moses. Dr. J. N.

Illustrated Lectures.

Fradenburgh, August 20.

The First Napoleon and His Times, I. W. J. Tilly, July 2.
The First Napoleon and His Times, II. W. J. Tilly, July 3.
White City Wonders. C. B. Bolton, July 6.

Paris and the French Republic

C. B. Bolton, July 7.
The Four Napoleons. C. E. Bolton, July 8. Modern American Painters. A. T. Van Laer, July

Millet. Prof. Chas. Sprague Smith, July 13. Corot. Prof. Chas. Sprague Smith, July 15. Rousseau. Prof. Chas. Sprague Smith, July 17. Barye. Prof. Chas. Sprague Smith, July 18, A Wonderful Structure. Prof. T. H. Dinsmore,

July 22.

A Visit to Other Worlds. Prof. T. H. Dinsmore, July 24.

How to Read the Age of a Continent. Mr. Richard R. Dodge, July 25.

Old Greek Private Life, Introduction. John Williams White, July 27.
Old Greek Private Life, The Home. Prof. John

Williams White, July 28.

Old Greek Private Life, Home Life. Prof. John Williams White, July 29.
Old Greek Private Life, Dress. Prof. John Wil-

liams White, July 30.
Old Greek Private Life, Death and Burial. Prof.

John Williams White, July 31. Science,

A Wonderful Structure. Prof. T. H. Dinsmore, July 22. A Visit to Other Worlds. Prof. T. H. Dinsmore.

July 24.

How to Read the Age of a Continent, Mr. Richard

R. Dodge, July 25.

A Trip to Greenland. Prof. R. D. Salisbury, August I.

More Light. Dr. J. M. Buckley, August 4. The Digestion of Food and Conditions which Affect or Modify Digestion. Prof. Thos. Grant

Allen, August 4.

The Nutritive Value of Some Food Materials. Prof. Thos. Grant Allen, August 6.

Historical and Biographical.

A Visit to the Home of Victor Hugo. Hubbard, June 29.

The First Napoleon and His Times, I. W. J.

Tilly, July 2.

The First Napoleon and His Times, II. W. J.

Tilly, July 3.

Paris and the French Republic. Mr. C. R. Bol-

ton, July 7.
The Four Napoleons. Mr. C. R. Bolton, July 8.
France at the Outbreak of the Revolution. Prof.

Shailer Mathews, July 27.
Savonarola. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, July 28.
Savonarola. Dr. F. Woodland Monarchy. Prof. Shailer

Mathews, July 29.

The Puritan in England and America. Rev. S.

Parkes Cadman, July 30
The Reign of Terror. Prof. Mathews, July 30. Macaulay. Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, July 31 The Military Monarchy. Prof. Mathews, July 31. Oliver Cromwell. F. W. Gunsaulus, July 29. Greek Theory and Practice of Education. W. W. Bishop, August 8.

Paris, Mr. Robarts Harper, August 10.

Under the French Flag. Mr. Robarts Harper, August 12.

Monte Carlo. Mr. Robarts Harper.

August 14.

Old Greek Private Life, five lectures. Prof. John Williams White,

July 27-31.
Frederick Douglass: the Sage of Anacostia. Prof. J. W. B. Bowen, July 1.

Musical.

The Composers of the Classical Period of Music: Bach and Handel. I. V. Flagler, June 29. Haydn and Mozart. I. V. Flagler,

Ludwig von Beethoven. I. V. Flagler, July 3 I. V. Flagler, Rossini, the Lyric Composer. July 6,

The Composers of the Romantic Period of Music: Weber, Schumann, and Mendelssohn. Mr. Flag-

ler July 15.

Frederick Chopin, Mr. I. V. Flagler, July 22.

Frederick Chopin, Mr. I. V. Flagler, July 22. The Influence of Richard Wagner on the Development of Music. I. V. Flagler, August 6.
What Is Church Music? Mr. I. V. Flagler, August 18.

Pedagogical.

PROFESSOR PRABODY.

The Imagination in Education, I. Prof. John Dewey, July 13.

The Meaning of Elocution. Mr. S. H. Clark,

July 13
The Cooperation of Home and School Administration, I. Pr W. L. Bryan, July 13. Prof

Higher Education, E. Benj. Andrews, July The Imagination in



REV. B. T. WASHINGTON.

Education, II. Prof. John Dewey, July 14. Three The Coöperation of Home and School, II. Health of Teachers and Children. Prof. W. L. Bryan, Arctic



MR. GEORGE RIDDLE.

July 14. The Fur Clad
Public School Edu-Peary, Aug. 7.
cation, I. R. Benj. Question Bo:
Andrews. July 15. The Bad O

Andrews, July 15.

The Bad Old Time The Cooperation of Chas. Aked, Aug. 8.

Home and School—
The Strongest Man The Strongest Man The Strongest Man Aug. 11.

School, I. Prof. W. L.

Bryan, July 16.

The Bad Old Time Bad Old Time Strongest Man The Strongest Man Aug. 11.

With and Humon.

Sociologic

Public School Education, II. E. Benj. Andrews, July 16.

The Cooperation of Home and School — The Educational Efficiency of the School,

II. Prof. Bryan, July 17.
The Vital Element in the Work of Teaching.
Supt. F, Treudley, July 20.

Self-Culture as a Condition for the Culture of

Others. Supt. Treudley, July 23.

A Troup of Educational Philosophers: Pestalozzi,

Herbart, Froebel. Pres. Hervey, Aug. 3.

Rads and Means in Modern School-Keeping.

Pres. Hervey, Aug. 4.
The Relation of Social Problems to Education
Pres. Hervey, Aug. 5.

What Shall Children Read? Prof. F. T. Baker,

Greek Theory and Practice of Education. Prof. W. W. Bishop, Aug. 8.

Miscellaneous.

Self-Expression and Health. Mrs. E. M. Bishop, July 6.

White City Wonders. Mr. C. R. Bolton, July 6.

Love Thyself. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, July 18.
The Anti-Saloon Movement. Howard H. Russell,
June 30.

Glimpses of Old Southern Life and Humor. Prof. W. M. Baskerville, July 24.

Our Own Nature. Mrs. E. M. Bishop, July 28
The New Patriotism. Dr. Levi Gilbert, July
8

Dress for Health and Beauty. Mrs. Annie Jenness-Miller, July 30.

The Industrial Education of Women in the South.

Mrs. M. L. Jenkins, July 31.

Right Hundred Miles over Iceland on Horse-back. Miss Jessie Ackerman, Aug. 3.

A Trip to Greenland. Prof. R. D. Salisbury,

The Reformation of the Drunkard, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Aug. 3-

A Tale of Travel through the Orient. Miss Jessie Ackerman, Aug. 5.

Three Typical Americans. Dr. J. M. Buckley,

Arctic Explorations. Robert E. Peary, Aug. 6.
The Pur Clad Children of the North. Robert E. Peary. Aug. 7.

Question Box. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Aug. 7.
The Bad Old Times in the Motherland. Rev.

The Strongest Man on Barth. Rev. Chas, Aked, Aug. 11.

Wit and Humor. Hon. Wallace Bruce, Aug. 20. Sociological and Economic.

The Future of Political Liberalism. R. Benj. Andrews, July 13.

The Relation of the People to Public Education. Supt. Chas. R. Skinner.

Rvolution of the Modern City. Dr. Amos P. Wilder, July 20.

Municipal Administration. Dr. Amos P. Wilder, July 21.



MISS IDA BENFEY.

Some Municipal Evils and Remedies. Dr. A. P. Wilder, July 22.

Foreign Cities. Dr. A. P. Wilder, July 23.

Municipal Reform. Dr. A. P. Wilder, July 24.

Household Science in our Agricultural Colleges. Prof. Nellie Kedzie, July 27.

Attempts at Constitutional Reform. Prof. Shailer Mathews, July 28.

Provision of Food for a Typical American Family. Miss Anna Barrows, Aug. 1.

The Negro Problem in the Black Belt of the South. Booker T. Washington, Aug. 1.

The Relation of Social Problems to Education Prof. W. L. Hervey, Aug. 5.

Ethical Theory and the Social Question. Prof. F. G. Peabody, Aug. 10.

The Ethics of the Family. Prof. F. G. Peabody, Aug. 11.

The Farmer's Contribution to Society. Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Aug. 12.

The Ethics of Charity

F. G. Peabody, Aug

The Ethics of the Labor Question. Prof. F. G. Peabody, Aug. 13.

G. Peabody, Aug. 13.
The Correlation of the
Social Questions. Prof.
F. G. Peabody, Aug.
13.



MR. LELAND POWERS.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER SCHOOLS.

ARROWNESS of intellect and heart, this is the degradation from which all culture aims to rescue the human being." So said William E. Channing in an address delivered at Boston in 1838. This aphorism is as true to-day as in the time of Channing, and by no means the smallest factor in the promotion of this culture is the Chautauqua System of Education. Originated for those who through force of circumstances were unable to attend the established colleges and universities, and for those whose age debarred them from embracing the opportunities these institutions offered, this system has grown in strength and most important of Chautauqua's interests. The first branch, the C. L. S. C., has inspired thousands of young people to efforts of self-culture which will

thought of the country, and it has created within the older ones youthful spirits which impel them to continue to harvest the treasures of the literary world.

THE COLLEGIATE DE-PARTMENT OF CHAU-TAUOUA.

THE second branch of the Chautauqua System, the Collegiate Department, the principal SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

THE faculty in the school of English Language

THE faculty in the school of English Language and Literature is composed of four able instructors, Prof. W. D. McClintock of the University of Chicago, Mrs. Porter Landor McClintock, of Chicago, Prof. W. M. Baskerville, of Vanderbilt University, and Prof. E. H. Lewis, of Lewis Institute, Chicago.

The work of the course is divided into twelve departments and much of the instruction is imparted by lectures and discussions on subjects pertaining to literary style and criticism.

offered, this system has grown in strength and influence until its two chief branches represent the most important of Chautauqua's interests. The in composition will be required, each theme prefirst branch, the C. L. S. C., has inspired thousands of young people to efforts of self-culture which will In the conferences the personal work of the students place them on a footing with those who mold the

different types of prose composition, including the magazine article.

Five hours each week will be devoted to the study of Old English, and literary conditions in the Southern States.

Poetical interpretation, the force and beauty of poetic expression, and the poet as a teacher

ALL, CHAUTAUQUA, N. v. poet as a teacher and an artist will be considered in the study of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," each of which will be discussed with the class.

A literary study of Chaucer will continue four weeks of the session and the literary and philosophic interpretation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" will be supplemented by a careful study of the text of the drama.

Some of the topics to be considered in the course in The Elements of Literature are: The Imagination in Literature, The Treatment of Nature, The Evolution of a Poem, and Species in Literature.

Other literary productions to be studied are selected poems from Robert Browning, and Wordworth's "Prelude," accompanying the literary interpretation of which will be an explanation of his theories of education.

THE SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.
THE well-known directors of this school are Prof.



THE MAIN RECITATION HALL, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

of which is President Harper of the University of Chicago, has so developed in the last few years that it is now composed of twelve schools offering one hundred and six different courses under the direction of a large number of instructors from the best institutions in the land. The work in pedagogy especially attracts many teachers each year and the National Association of Teachers to be held at Buffalo July 6-10 offers a most favorable opportunity for them to visit Chautauqua this season. During the session of the department from July 11 to August 21 the various classes meet several hours each week. By a special statutory law the Chautauqua Collegiate Department was a few years ago created a part of the University of the State of New York, and those who desire can now take the Regents' examination at the close of the College session and official pass certificates will be granted to those presenting satisfactory papers.

Henry Cohn, of Northwestern University, and Prof. A. de Rougemont, of New York, assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Conn., who will have charge of the juvenile classes in German to be organized this season.

There will be three classes in both French and German, the beginning, intermediate, and advanced. Prof. Cohn will deliver in German a course of lectures on Goethe's Faust, and Prof. de Rougemont will give in French a series of lectures on French literature.

The German club and the social gatherings will afford abundant opportunities for the students to converse in these languages.

THE SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.



THE BOYS' CLUB CRUISER, "THE DOLPHIN."

University of Nebraska, and Prof. William W. Bishop, of Northwestern University, have charge of this division of the Collegiate Department. The former, by the inductive method, will instruct beginners and advanced students in Latin. In the training courses, which are equally adapted to the needs of teachers and beginners, the work includes in investigating the principles of Greek grammar and acquiring an extended vocabulary.

THE SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

In four different classes, each meeting five times a week, Prof. William Hoover of Ohio University will give instruction in mathematics. The members of the first division of algebra at the close of the session will have had presented to them a thorough discussion of fundamentals and many illustrations of the methods of teaching the simpler processes. The second class, beginning with quadratic equations, will receive practical instruction in the binomial theorem, summation of series, logarithms, and all the more complicated processes.

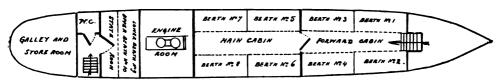
In geometry original work will be required and as Two instructors, Prof. Alfred M. Wilson, of the far as possible the recommendations of the "Com-

> mittee of Ten" will be carried out. Plane trigonometry and logarithms will receive careful attention.

> Prof. L. H. Ingham, of Kenyon College, has charge of the departments of General Physics, Electricity, and Mechanics. The lecture method of instruction will be used, accompanied by simple experiments which the students will be required to repeat.

> The instructor in chemistry is Prof. L. H. Batchelder, of Hamline University, assisted by Mr. Bridgman. Four courses in this branch of science are open to students. They are: Systematic Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis,

Quantitative Analysis, and Organic Chemistry. Laboratory work under the direction of the instructor will be a part of the work for which ample provision has been made in the large supply of chemicals and apparatus with which the laboratory is fitted out. A reference library is also available to the students.



PLAN OF "THE DOLPHIN."

translations of portions of the text of Cæsar and Virgil and a study of grammatical constructions, the subjunctive, versification, and the translation of English into Latin.

Those unfamiliar with Greek will receive excellent instruction under Prof. Bishop, who aims to help the beginner master the essentials of Greek grammar. Much syntactical work will be required and the first three chapters of the Anabasis will be read. Advanced students will read Books II. and III. of Xenophon's Anabasis, and much time is to be spent

Geology will be taught five hours a week by Mr. Richard E. Dodge of the Teachers' College, N. Y. Dynamical geology will be the special topic and the principles of fossilization and how to read the fossil record will be dwelt upon.

The departments of Structural and Systematic Botany and Cryptogamic Botany are under the supervision of Miss Anna A. Shryver of Michigan State Normal School and Miss Charlotte Pickett. Lectures, field excursions, and laboratory work will be the characteristic features of these lessons. Com-

pound microscopes and other necessary apparatus leaders on subjects relating to the physical, mental, are accessible to the students.

Biology, and an Advanced Course in which the social and industrial problems.

and moral needs of the child, his relation to litera-Prof. H. L. Osborn of Hamline University su- ture, art, and nature, the relation and cooperation perintends the departments of Zoölogy, Elementary of teacher and parent, and education as related to



THE BOYS' CLUB AT HEADQUARTERS, CHAUTAUQUA, N Y.

students may have the advantage of personal assistance and criticism. Animal morphology will be studied and collections will be made of aquatic and terrestrial animals.

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

THE School of Social Sciences offers four courses to students. Through the history of Europe from 1815 to 1871 Prof. John Perrin, of Allegheny College, will show the cause and effect of the important political movements of the century. In the course in Economics he will explain the fundamental principles of this science by informal lectures and discussions.

The Province of Sociology is the course in which Mr. George E. Vincent, of the University of Chicago, will deal with the organic concept of society and present the current theories in regard to the scope of sociology. Under the head of Social Psychology the interesting phenomena of public opinion will be studied; also the influence which social groups have upon each other.

THE SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

THE specialty this year in the Collegiate Department is Pedagogy. The fourteen courses in general and special work which it offers are arranged to suit the needs of teachers in every grade of work from the kindergartners to the supervisors. The general conferences of teachers and parents promise much for the improvement of the educational system and a rich treat will be the addresses by educational K-July.

Laboratory and field work as in previous years are practical features of the school much enjoyed by the students, and progressive teachers will be glad of the opportunity offered for observing expert teaching. As nowhere else the specialist may here continue intensive study along his chosen line of work which will enable him to attain the high ideal toward which the true teacher is always striv-

Under the supervision of the dean of the school, Pres. W. L. Hervey of the Teachers' College, New York, and Prof. J. F. Reigart, of the same institution, the course in General Pedagogy is intended to aid teachers and superintendents in normal and training schools. Theoretical and practical problems pertaining to their professional duties will be discussed in lectures and conferences in which the members of the class may take part. The general theme will be "Present-day problems in American education," growing out of which will be helpful talks on school programs, the principles on which they are founded, and an analysis of the problem of scientific teaching.

The course in Psychology which is under the direction of Prof. Reigart aims to instruct the students in the methods of observing and interpreting mental life and development, and to induce them to study psychology as the foundation of all true methods of teaching. The general plan of work is inductive and the course is adapted to all students

psychology and education.

Froebel's "Education of Man" and "Mother Play and Nursery Songs" read in class and used as the basis of discussions, talks, and recitations constitute a feature of the work in the course of Theory of the Kindergarten, which is designed to explain the fundamental principles of the kindergarten to those who have taken an elementary course in the work.

The practical work and supplementary training may be had in the course in Kindergarten Methods conducted by Miss Frances E. Newton who, during the session, will consider, among other topics, programs and games of the kindergarten and music, art, literature, and nature study in relation to this method of education.

Miss Sarah C. Brooks, supervisor of primary instruction, St. Paul, has charge of the work in Primary Methods. The sessions, five hours each week, will be devoted to nature study, literature, reading, in nature study will be given during the season.

language, geography, numbers, drawing, music, and programs suited to the first, second, and third grades.

The course in Grammar School Methods has two departments. That of English Composition and Grammar has for its instructor Prof. Franklin T. Baker. of the Teachers' College, New York. The second division, devoted to mathematics, is under the



TWO CHAUTAUOUA HOMES.

charge of the dean of the School of Pedagogy, Dr. Walter L. Hervey who, by lectures on arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, will make plain the relation of mathematics, science, and manual training. He will also give a series of practical talks on topics of a psychological nature, with suggestions on programs for grammar grades and hints for instructing children how to study.

Under the direction of Professor Baker methods of teaching literature in grammar and high schools will be illustrated by the study in class of typical forms of literature. Hawthorne, Macaulay, Milton, and Shakespeare are the authors to be studied.

In the course of English Composition much practical written work will be required of the students, both in the division for grammar grades and that for high school grades. Genung's "Out-

who are in the least interested in the relation of lines of Rhetoric" will be used for a text-book.

The theme of the course in Physical Geography will be the idea of cycles in land development. Richard E. Dodge, of the Teachers' College, N. Y., the instructor, will follow the inductive method of Combined with class-room instruction will be excursions and field work, and the members of the class may see the principles of physiography practically applied by observing how the subject is taught to a class of children.

For ten hours each week, from July 11 to August 7, primary and grammar-school teachers may devote themselves to the study of nature under the instruction of Miss Anna A. Schryver, of Michigan. The locality furnishes abundant material for practical study in natural history. Laboratory work will be required and the best books will be at hand for reference during the period. Conferences will follow the lectures and an outline for one year's work

> The courses in Form, Drawing, and Color, both elementary and advanced, are directed by Miss Edith A. Palmer, of Port Deposit, Ten hours per week are to be devoted to each course, in which lectures, practical work, and conferences combined furnish subject material and methods for those preparing to teach these subjects in the elementary grades of

schools. Clay modeling, paper cutting and folding, color work, and decorative designs are also features

Recreative games, plays, and gymnastics that can be successfully executed in the schoolroom will be the work of the course in Physical Training.

The principles underlying vocal expression are to be set forth in the lectures of Mr. Clark, of the University of Chicago, in the Reading course. These will be followed by class lessons in which the principles explained in the lectures will be applied.

THE SCHOOLS OF SACRED LITERATURE.

THE work of these schools is in harmony with that of the American Institute of Sacred Literature. They include English, Hebrew, and Greek courses. The subjects of the work in the Old Testament supning with July 1, 1896, and teachers in the Sunday and Practice in Rendering will be the work of Mr.

school will therefore be much benefited by taking up this work.

The general topic of the Sunday Bible Studies will be "Hebrew Masterpieces," under which President Harper, principal of the Collegiate Department, will consider among other special topics the Decalogue, the Ninetieth Psalm, and the Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah. Other subjects to be studied in the School of the English Bible are: The Hebrew Psalter, The Life of the Christ, The Times of the Christ, The Earlier Prophets, and Hebrew History.

The five courses in the School of Hebrew and the Old Testament include critical translations of some of the Psalms, the Messianic Prophesies, Deuteronomy, sight translations, and thorough work in Hebrew etymology and syntax. inary and E. L. Curtis and F. K. Sanders of Yale Methods, etc. University direct this work.

In the department of New Testament Greek are three courses in which the students, under the guidance of Prof. Shailer Matthews, of the University of Chicago, will be expected to master grammatical principles, memorize words, and study critically the first twelve chapters of Acts and the Letters to the Galatians. Beginners will use Harper & Weidner's "Introductory New Testament Greek Method."

THE SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.

THE general aim of the work of this school is to give instruction in expression and to suggest Mandolin. and illustrate methods of teaching, thus offering to teachers a thorough normal course. individuality of each pupil will be recognized and school will be admitted to all class lessons given

to acquire perfect self-control before an audience. Several pupils' recitals will be given during the season, at which the members of the school will have an opportunity to recite.

The school is under the combined leadership of Mr. S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, of Chautauqua, N. Y. The latter will have charge of the department of Philosophy and Technique of Gesture, in which, with the analysis of gesture, there will be instruction in pantomimic expression.



MR. W. H. SHERWOOD

plement those of the Sunday-school lessons begin- and Dramatic Interpretation, and Mental Technique

Clark. A study of the fundamental principles of psychology, an analysis of Shakespeare's, "The Merchant of Venice," and instruction in reading are a few of the many excellent things provided in these departments.

The students of elocution and expression may be greatly benefited by observing the able lecturers and reciters who appear upon the Chautauqua platform during the season.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

WITH one exception the faculty of this school remains the same as last season. It is composed of the follow-

ing instructors:

H. R. Palmer, Mus. Doc., Dean and Teacher of Methods, Analytical Harmony, etc.

Mr. L. S. Leason, Vice-Dean, Primary and Inter-Profs. D. A. McClenahan of U. P. Theological Sem- mediate Harmony, Sight Reading, Public School

> Mr. W. H. Sherwood, Piano Department, assisted by Mr. Ferdinand Dewey. Mr. J. Harry Wheeler, Vocal Culture Department, assisted by Mr. Leason.

> Mr. I. V. Flagler, Organ Department and Teacher of Advanced Harmony.

> Mr. Bernhard Listemann, Violin De-

Mr. J. P. Harter, Assistant Teacher of Harmony.

Mr. Charles E. Rogers, Cornet and Saxhorn.

Mr. John B. Martin, Flute and Piccolo.

Mr. Robert P. Loomis, Guitar, Zither, Banjo, and

There is no material change in the plan of work The in the School of Music. The members of the encouraged, and an effort will be made to help all during the time for which they hold tickets. The

> music course offers a wide range of study from which each student is urged to select and follow a definite line of work suited to his particular taste.

A Young People's Singing Class will be formed July 13, in which the superiority of the Choral Union method will be practically illustrated. class, which will begin with the rudiments of music, is open to all dwellers of Chautauqua who wish to be able to read music readily.

The latest methods, which will soon be practiced in the schools of New

To give instruction in the departments of Phil- York, are the ones which Mr. Leason will present osophy and Practice of Vocal Expression, Literary in the department of Music in Public Schools.



MISS MARIE DECCA.



MR. WHITNEY TEW.

The Teachers' Club, under the direction of Dr. Palmer, is designed to explain the best methods of teaching music to those who have never taught classes. After the lesson has been explained by the director the members of the club will have an opportunity to give the same lesson and have the benefit of the criticisms of the teacher in charge and those of the other members of the club.

Dr. H. R. Palmer will again have charge of the choir during the entire season. All good readers of music may enter the chorus. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be studied and with selections from other masters will form the basis of several programs for public concerts.

Frequent musical entertainments will be given

of the University of Michigan. By means of light apparatus the application of the principles of bodily development will be illustrated, and the principles of the various forms of athletics will be explained by Mr. F. E. Wade who has charge of the department of Athletics.

Six hours a day will be consumed by the Senior Normal course, which is planned for the benefit of those who have finished the work of the Junior course or its equivalent. Both theory and practice combined is the general character of the instruction which Dr. W. G. Anderson of Yale University Gymnasium will give in this department. The lectures will deal with the important physiological functions in their relation to physical culture and hy-



CLASS IN PHYSICAL CULTURB, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

during the season, four of which will be recitals by Mr. William Sherwood and Mr. Bernhard Listemann. Mr. I. V. Flagler will continue his popular organ recitals and illustrated musical lectures, and Rogers' Band and Orchestra will help entertain Chautauquans during July and August.

THE SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

THE interest in education which has led instructors to see the necessity of equal mental and physical development has resulted in the establishment of the Chautauqua School of Physical Education, a department which yearly grows in interest and importance.

The Junior Normal course, to which five hours a day will be devoted, is arranged for those who intend to teach gymnastics in schools. Scientific training of the body will be taught. Dr. Seaver of Yale University Gymnasium will give lectures on the general anatomy of the bones and muscles and lectures on anthropometry and physical examination are to be delivered by Dr. Seaver and Dr. Mosher,

giene. Fancy club-swinging, wand and bell drills, and exhibition calisthenics are attractive features of the work. Swedish gymnastics will require two hours a day, one of which will be devoted to practical demonstrations of the theories explained in lectures.

To those who enter the class in Corrective Gymnastics a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology is indispensable, and if there is any doubt about the previous preparation of the applicant an examination will be required. The work is so arranged that six weeks will be necessary in which to finish the course, which will consist of eighty lectures and thirty hours of clinical work.

The Delsarte system of gymnastics will be looked after by Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, who will be assisted by Miss Dorothy Bishop. The fundamental principle—economy of force—is made prominent by talks and practical demonstration. Instruction in artistic and expression branches of this system will also be given.

The department of Athletics and Outdoor Sports

is in charge of Mr. F. E. Wade, of Yale University, who will give instruction in athletic training, duties color from life or still-life. At the Saturday mornof officers, field and track events, and the care ing conferences subjects relating to the work of the

and management of all athletic features.

In addition to the normal courses there will be classes suited to the needs of men, women, misses, boys, and children.

THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

THE growing demands of the Art Department have induced the gen-



A SEWING CLASS, CHAUTAUOUA, N. Y.

to supplement the technical instruction. Mr. A. T. Van Laer of New York has therefore been engaged to give thirty lectures on architecture, sculpture, and painting, beginning with the temple construction of Egypt and closing with modern art. Photographs, blackboard drawings, and the stereopticon will be freely used to illustrate the lectures. While giving talks on the different mediums used, Mr. Van Laer will work in the medium under discussion, thus making his talks most practical.

Efforts will be made to have on exhibition sketches and pictures in pen and ink, pencil, pastel, charcoal, oils, and water color by the leading artists in the country.

Mr. H. R. Poore of New York, whose animal painting has won for him great praise, will give practical lessons in the structural anatomy of the dog, horse, and cow, demonstrating how to pose and paint restless subjects.



A GROUP OF GYMNASIUM PUPILS, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Classes will be formed for painting in oil or water

school will be discussed.

Mrs. L. Vance-Phillips of New York will take charge of the Figure Painting and China Decorating. She will teach how to paint in mineral colors on china and glass, which will include enameling, jeweling, rococo scrolls, chasing and etch-

eral management to arrange for a course of lectures ing on gold, and decorative work suitable for table service and general purposes. Tapestry painting may also be learned under her instruction.

> Wood Carving and Clay Modeling will be taught by Miss Laura Fry, of Cincinnati, O.

> > THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ARTS.

UNDER the head of the School of Practical Arts the management has grouped several courses of the most practical utility to the general masses.

Miss Frances Bennett Callaway, of Mt. Morris, N. Y., has charge of the department of Letter Writing, and Mr. William D. Bridge, A. M., of Boston, will give instruction in shorthand and typewriting.

Miss Helen A. Bainbridge will have charge of the Kitchen Garden Training Class.

Instruction in photography of all kinds will be given by Mr. W. G. Lake, of Chautauqua.

Instruction in methods of teaching commercial courses in academies and high schools will be the

work of the Business Training School directed by Charles R. Wells of Syracuse, N. Y.

Cookery and Domestic Economy and the Normal Class in Household Science will again be directed by Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, the foremost authority in Household Science in the United States. Lessons in plain and fancy cooking will be given, with a free lesson on bread making every Saturday. Thomas Grant Allen, A. M., of Armour Institute, Chicago, who has recently contributed valuable articles on food to THE CHAU-TAUQUAN will aid in the Normal Class Department by lectures on the composition and nutritive value of food.

OTHER CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLIES.

THE friends of popular education are watching with feelings of interest and satisfaction every attempt to swell the onward-moving tide which is arousing long-dormant intellectual powers. The new Assemblies reported each year are efforts in the right direction and they are now so numerous that almost every section of the Union has within its borders one or more of these modern educational factors. This grand uplifting work, begun a little more than a score of years ago, is confined to no one country. It has already begun just on the other side of the Atlantic. Dr. J. B. Paton of Nottingham, England, who gave to Bishop Vincent the motto "Look Up and Lift Up," writes in a recent letter, "To 'lift up' is indeed a very noble but difficult work, but by 'looking up' we find strength and grace to direct." He adds, "You will be glad to know that this year there will be in England: (1) the Oxford Summer Assembly; (2) the Summer Assembly of the National Home-Reading Union; (3) four places in which will be held our Coöperative Summer Holidays in connection with the National Home-Reading Union; (4) two Chautauquas in connection with the Sunday-School Union; and (5) other summer schools in connection with different literary institutions. All this, I think I may say, is an outgrowth of your visit here, and of your own Chautauqua. Verily she has been a fruitful mother of children."

ACTON PARK, The next annual session of Acton INDIANA. Park Assembly will open July 28 and continue until August 15. The grounds have been improved and everything possible will be done to promote the welfare of the guests.

The work will be carried on under the combined leadership of the president, the Rev J. W. Dashiel, and the Rev. J. W. Maxwell, who is superintendent of instruction. Kindergarten work and studies in biblical literature are two of the departments of instruction provided by the Assembly.

Recognition Day will be observed August 5, at which time addresses will be made by the Rev. J. W. Maxwell and Mrs. Dr. J. D. Gatch, who will do special work throughout the season in the interests of the C. L. S. C.

ASHLAND, The Southern Oregon Chautauqua OREGON. will hold its third annual meeting

art, Bible study, and the W.C.T.U. School of Methods.

G. F. Billings is both president and superintendent of instruction.

BEATRICE, June 14-28 is the time fixed for NEBRASKA. the coming session of the Beatrice Assembly, which will complete the first decade of its history.

On its lecture and entertainment platform will appear Jahu De Witt Miller, Dr. Robert McIntyre, Leon H. Vincent, Dr. Eugene May, the Schumann Male Quartette, and the Tyrolean Troubadours.

Prof. C. C. Case will have charge of the musical department; physical training and elocution will be taught by Mrs. Mary Calhoun Dixon; the Sundayschool normal and biblical departments are to be supervised by Mrs. J. R. Woodcock and Dr. M. M. Parkhurst.

The already splendid growth of C. L. S. C. work in this region bids fair to continue. The annual address on Recognition Day, June 25, will be delivered by the Rev. G. M. Brown. BETHESDA, The president of the

OHIO. Epworth Park Assembly is J. A. Judkins, M.D., and the Rev. D. C. Osborne, D.D., is the superintendent of instruction.

Since the last session several thousand dollars have been spent in improvements, most conspicuous among which are a hotel and auditorium.

A church congress will be held for the purpose of considering the needs

of church work and the discussions of the Sundayschool teachers' hour will aim to solve some of the problems presented by this branch of work.

Classes are to be formed in elocution, oratory, physical culture, art, music, and Bible study, each



CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., IN WINTER.

from July 8 to July 17. Two C. L. S. C. graduates are to receive diplomas on Recognition Day and it is hoped that the growing interest in the work will result in the organization of a large class for 1900.

The four departments of instruction are music,

department to be under the charge of able instructors.

From the beginning of the session, August 5, to its close, August 18, there will be a constant intellectual feast provided by such entertainers as the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., Dr. M. M. Parkhurst, S. P. Leland, LL.D., Herbert A. Sprague, and Dr. B. T. Sweeney.

Arrangements have been made for Recognition Day, August 11, when the graduates will be addressed by Pres. W. H. Dana.

BLACK HILLS, At Deadwood, S. D., the SOUTH DAKOTA. Black Hills Chautauqua Assembly will be in session for ten days about the last of July.

On the program of lectures and entertainments are Jahu DeWitt Miller, Col. L. F. Copeland, John G. Woolly, C. H. Frasier, John R. Clark, the Shipp Bros. Hand Bell Ringers, Profs. C. W. Evans, A.M., and W. K. Wiles, A.M.

Daily Round Tables will be held for the discussion of C. L. S. C. work, and August 19 has been set apart for Recognition Day.

The departments of instruction are the W. C. T. U. School of Methods, Chautauqua Round Tables, elocution and physical culture, and the Bible school, each of which will be conducted by able instructors.

CLARION, From June 17 to July STRATTONVILLE, PA. 1 the management of the Clarion Chautauqua Assembly offers to the



A SYLVAN GLEN IN THE MIDST OF CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

chancellor Dr. J. W. Hancher.

The prospects for the C. L. S. C. are said to be good and a special effort will be made to secure a large number of readers.

CENTRAL At Tully Lake, N. Y., will be of-NEW YORK. fered for the fifth year a program replete with intellectual food. The session, which opens August 14, will close August 28. A hotel, an auditorium, and several new cottages are among the recent improvements on the Assembly grounds.

The president is the Rev. E. E. Clough and the public a program which promises to be highly entertaining.

> Some of the leading speakers are the Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, D.D, the Rev. N. H. Holmes, D.D., the Rev. Eugene May, D.D., Prof. A. M. Hammers, and Miss Kate Kimball, who will address the graduates on Recognition Day, June 25.

> Special days will be given up to the interests of temperance, education, American interests, the Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, and Presbyterianism.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY, Among NORTHAMPTON. the spe-MASSACHUSETTS. cial days to be observed at the coming session of the Connecticut Valley Chautauqua, July 14-24, are G. A. R. Day, Temperance Day, and Young People's Day.

On the list of speakers engaged for the season are Dr. R. S. McArthur, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Col. George Bain, Leon Vincent, and Hon. R. G. Horr. Discussion on protection will be a specially interesting and timely feature of the excellent program prepared by Pres. A. C. Hodges and Supt. W. L. Davidson.

Recognition Day is fixed on July 23. Dr. R. S. McArthur will give the address. The interests of the C. L. S. C. during the session will be in the hands of the Rev. George Clarke. The prospects for organizing circles were never better and it is hoped that with these attractions the Assembly will be even more successful in causing the enroll-

classes in music, physical culture, and elocution, are to be special features in the way of entertainand Miss Bertha Vella will take charge of the young ment. peoples' class.

CRETE. This year the Nebraska Chautau-NEBRASKA. qua Assembly holds its fifteenth annual session, which begins July 3 and continues nition Day, July 13. until July 15.

made for a Woman's Club Day, a German Day, State Teachers' Day, Y. P. S. C. E. Day, and a Sunday-School Rally Day.

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Pres. David S. Jordan, the Rev. F. T. Nayler, D.D., Hon. W. J. Bryan, Prof. Law-



A TYPICAL CHAUTAUQUA COTTAGE.



THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

ment of new readers than was the session last year. rence Fossler Ph.D., and Mrs. Mary A. Ford. Mu-Competent instructors will have charge of the sic, electrical experiments, and stereopticon tours

> The Round Table will be conducted by Mrs. S. T. Corey, state secretary of the C. L. S. C., and Pres. David S. Jordan is to be the orator on Recog-

The lines of study which will attract students are In making out the program provision has been the courses in literature, art, and music, the normal course, children's class, and chorus training.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Ten days, from July 16 MISSISSIPPI. to July 26, will be the Among those who will appear on the platform are length of the second session of the Mississippi Chautauqua Assembly.

The people of this section of the Union are grad-

ually taking up the C. L. S. C. work and every effort will be made to arouse deep interest in the circle. July 23 is the date of Recognition Day.

The speakers already engaged are Gen. J. B. Gordon, Dr. Alfred A. Wright, and the Rev. Charles Lane, D.D.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, The PENNSYLVANIA. pop ular program arranged for the Cumberland Valley Sabbath-School Assembly, to convene July 21 and to close July 31, contains the following names: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lowe, the Rev. Wm. H. Crawford, D.D., Prof. C. E. Bolton, the Rev. W. A. J. Kiphart, D.D., Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, Prof. W. sermons, and entertainments. P. Dick, and Prof. W. W. Deatrick.

Since the last season new cottages have been erected and the new electrical fountains will help to beautify the Assembly grounds.

The Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D.D., and Hon. Henry Houck, A.M., will speak on Recognition Day, July 24. Round Table meetings will be held during the session and all the features of C. L. S. C. work will be emphasized with a view to organizing new circles. Special programs have also been prepared for Young People's Society Day and the State Sunday-School Association Day.

The departments in which instruction will be given are the Bible normal course, the C. L. S. C. department, and the children's classes, the latter being conducted by Mrs. Florence Parker Paxson.

DEMOREST. The list of speakers engaged for the GEORGIA. coming session of the Northeast Georgia Assembly, from July 24 to August 30, contains the following names: Hon. Edward Page Gaston, the Revs. D. E. W. Hall, J. M. Pike, C. P. Williamson, Hon. Hoke Smith, Prof. T. Bradwell, Prof. C. R. Van Hise, the Revs. E. W. Seddon and William Shaw.

A long line of departments of study has been provided, among them being the Bible normal, the Sunday-school normal, botany, geology, elocution, oratory, art, physical culture, and music.

July 30 is to be C. L. S. C. Day. The Round Tables will be directed by Miss Bunnie Love of Atlanta.

DES MOINES, "The Midland IOWA. Chautauqua Assembly opens Friday, July 10, and

closes Friday, July 24." This announcement is made by the officers of this entirely new organization, which is a successor to the Iowa Assembly of Colfax, Ia.

The appearance on the list of lecturers and workers of the names of those who have had large experience and marked success in Chautauqua work is a guarantee that the first session will be one of great interest and profit. Among the names mentioned in the preliminary announcement are Pres. W. H. Crawford, Dr. and Mrs. B. T. Vincent, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Mrs. M. French-Sheldon, Prof. H. L. Willets and Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber.

direction of experienced instructors. Besides the soprano, and William J. Hall, a tenor soloist.

Lamar, D.D., Hon. John Wanamaker, the Rev. C. schools the program includes lectures, music,

Mrs. A. E. Shipley will have charge of the Round Tables and other C. L. S. C. work. July 24 is announced as Recognition Day, and the special C. L. S. C. Day will be July 18.

The local attractions are described as being very superior and the grounds as supplied with all necessary buildings.

DETROIT LAKE, Lectures, Y. M. C. A. work MINNESOTA. conducted by Mr. W. H. Day and Mr. M. B. Van Vranken, Sunday-school work conducted by Mr. F. D. Hall and Mr. Hugh Cork, and Chautauqua Day are special features of the Detroit Lake Inter-State Assembly. The fourth annual session opens July 21 and closes July 30.

The Rev. Dr. Dudley will give the address on Recognition Day, which is set for July 30.



THE BALL FIELD, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Other speakers secured for this season are Lieutenant-Governor Worst of North Dakota, Hon. J. M. Devine, the Rev. W. W. Dawley, and Prof. P. M. Magunsson.

DEVIL'S LAKE, The fifth annual session of NORTH DAKOTA. the Devil's Lake Assembly will open July 1 and close July 13. New cottages appear on the Assembly grounds and they will add much to the convenience and comfort of the guests.

Every effort has been made by the president, Senator H. F. Arnold, and the superintendent of instruction, Dr. Eugene May, to make this the best session in the short history of the Assembly.

The special musical attractions include the The summer schools to be organized offer a Eastern Star Quartet, the Freeport Ladies' Guitar large number of courses of instruction, under the and Mandolin Club, Claude Mattison Saner, a boy George K. Morris, Dr. G. M. Brown, Hon. Edward Assembly will be held, July 27-August 15. Page Gaston, Dr. Eugene May, and Dr. E. C. Mason.

Those desiring to pursue earnest study will struction. receive instruction in music, art, and elocution.

The interests of the C. L. S. C. will be furthered by talks and Round Tables which will culminate in the exercises of Recognition Day, July 11, on which occasion Dr. G. M. Brown, field secretary of the C. L. S. C., will be the chief speaker.

FRYEBURG. The fourteenth annual session MAINE. of the Northern New England Assembly, under the supervision of Mr. George D. Lindsay, who is both president and superintendent of instruction, opens July 28 and closes August 15.

During the session circulars explaining the Chautauqua idea

will be distributed and public appeals will be made in the interest of the C. L. S. C. The date of Recognition Day is August 11.

Courses of illustrated lectures will be delivered by F. R. Roberson and the Rev. J. J. Lewis. Other lecturers are Dr. E. O. Hovey, Miss Charlotte Thorndike Sibley, Miss Isabel Graves, and the Rev. Charles S. Cummings. Under the direction of Prof. Frederick Elmer Chapman the Festival Orchestra, of Cambridge, Mass., will furnish music for the Assembly, and with the assistance of leading musical talent will render the cantata of "Ruth."

Room has been made on the program for the celebration of special days, and the large number of departments of instruction shows that the director is able to keep the work fully abreast of the progressive spirit of the age.

HEDDING, Many improvements have NEW HAMPSHIRE. been made on the grounds L. E. Prentiss.

Lectures and entertainments will be given by Dr. where the sessions of the Hedding Chautauqua

The Rev. W. Ramsden is the president and the Rev. O. S. Baketel the superintendent of in-



"STANDING ROOM ONLY." AMPHITHEATER, CHAUTAUOUA, N. Y.

A theological institute is to be one of the departments of instruction this year. Others are the Sunday-school normal, art, French, cookery, kindergarten, and physical culture.

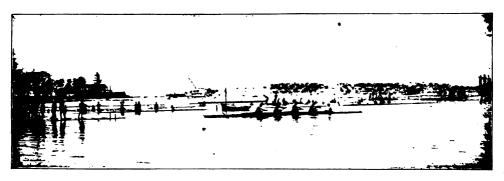
Chaplain Milburn will be the chief speaker on Recognition Day, the date of which is August 13. ISLAND PARK, Recognition Day at the Island

INDIANA. Park Assembly will be on Friday, August 7, when the Rev. G. M. Brown will address the graduates.

Experienced instructors will have charge of the usual departments of instruction.

Bishop W. X. Ninde, Gen. L. N. Walker, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Dr. Charles McMurray and Hon. L. J. Beauchamp are among the speakers to be present.

Special features in the way of entertainments have been devised by the president and superintendent of instruction, the Revs. L. J. Naftzger and



LAKESIDE, From the lecture platform at Lake- Jahu DeWitt Miller, the Old Homestead Quartet, side the following persons will speak: Prof. G. T. Frederick Wright, Louis Favour, Dr. John Potts, Mrs. J. C. Croly, F. R. Roberson, R. T. Stevenson, Dr. Eugene May, Prof. W. H. Leonard, George Lansing Taylor, Carl King, Rev. Levi Gilbert.

The usual departments of class instruction will be continued, each being under the charge of experienced workers.

A special agent of the C. L. S. C. will be present during the session, frequent Round Tables will meet, and the graduating exercises will be held on August 15. The Rev. George M. Brown will be the speaker on that day.

LANCASTER, July 29 and August 6 are the dates of the opening and the closing of the Lancaster Assembly. A new auditorium has been added to the Assembly buildings.

A mere cursory glance at the list of entertainers gives satisfactory evidence that a rich treat is in store for those who visit this Assembly. A list of the lecturers contains among others the names of Bishop Vincent, the Rev. A. B. Leonard, D.D., Dr. Wilber F. Crafts, Bishop Fowler, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Governor Bushnell, Dr. D. H. Moore, Hon. Neal Dow, and Frank Beard.

Music, which occupies a large place on the program, will be furnished by the Schumann Male Quartet, Shipp Brothers Hand Bell Ringers, Tyrolean Troubadours, the Euterpean Ladies' Quintet Orchestra, and others.

The usual departments of class instruction will be conducted by the best instructors.

C. L. S. C. work will receive its share of attention, and on August 6, Recognition Day, Bishop Vincent will be present and deliver the annual address.

The chief officers of the Assembly are Pres. C. H. Moore and Supt. Willis V. Dick.

LEXINGTON, For the tenth summer the Ken-KENTUCKY. tucky Chautauqua meets on June 30 and continues in session until July 10. The grounds have been greatly beautified since the last

The office of president is held by Hiram Shaw and that of superintendent of instruction by Dr. W. L. Davidson.

The daily work in the interests of the C. L. S. C. it is hoped will be productive of great results. July 7 is the date of Recognition Day and the Rev. George M. Brown is to be the speaker.

The usual departments of instruction will be under the supervision of experienced workers.

An unusually interesting session may be expected from the following names which appear on the program: Frank Beard, Senator Voorhees, Thomas H. Dinsmore, Dr. James Headley, Leon Vincent,

and the Tyrolean Troubadours.

Among the special features arranged for entertainment are a debate on the silver question and an oratorical contest in which the colleges of Kentucky may take part.

LONG BEACH, A special C. L. S. C. secretary CALIFORNIA. will be in attendance every day at the Long Beach Assembly, which opens its summer session July 13 and closes July 23. The last named date has been fixed for Recognition Day. The annual address before the graduating class will be delivered by Pres. S. H. Weller, D.D.

The platform talent secured by the management includes the Rev. Dr. Charles Martin, Prof. A. I. Cook, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Miss Elsa Hasse, Prof. A. J. McClatchie, Miss Addie Murphy, and Prof. C. S. Cornell.

Unusual advantages are offered in the summer schools, of which Prof. A. J. Cook is superintendent. Owing to the location of the grounds near the seacoast and the well equipped laboratory



A CHAUTAUQUA FISHERMAN'S CATCH OF MUSKELLUNGE.

with which the school is supplied the department of marine zoölogy is exceptionally strong. departments of instruction are botany, entomology, physiology, literature, music, Bible study, history, pedagogy, elocution, and physical culture.

LONG PINE, From July 17 to July 28 the tenth program have not yet been completed but every Recognition Day, August 21.

possible effort will be made to make this a successful year in the history of the Assembly.

The departments of instruction will be botany, geology, and Bible study. C. L. S. C. work will be under the care of the state superintendent.

MONONO LAKE, WISCONSIN.

The Monono Lake Assembly continues in session ten days, from July 21 to July 31.

The departments of instruction pro-

vided for the Assembly are Sunday-school normal and primary work.

Engagements have been made with the following persons to appear on the lecture platform: Homer B. Sprague, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, John G. Woolly, the Revs. Madison C. Peters, Anna Shaw, Charles F. Aked, Lieutenant Peary, and the Rev. Robert McIntyre.

The usual exercises will be found on the program for Recognition Day, July 29.

The offices of superintendent and president are held by the Rev. James A. Warden, D. D. MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Superintendent Da-

MARYLAND. vidson and President Baldwin have fixed August 5 as the date for opening the fifteenth meeting of the Mountain Chautauqua. The session will continue until August 25.

A fine new Hall of Philosophy is one of the many additions which have recently been made to the Assembly property.

Superior advantages are offered in the courses of instruction. Twenty different departments will be conducted by the ablest instructors from the best universities.

The entertainers announced are Bishop Vincent, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Leon Vincent, Col. George Bain, Gen. Gordon, Charles Sprague Smith, Jahu DeWitt Miller, and twenty others.

The special entertainments will include music, G. A. R. Day with camp fire, and a Venetian night on the lake.

Daily Round Tables will add much to the con-NEBRASKA. session of the Long Pine Assembly stantly growing interest in the C. L. S. C. work. will continue. The arrangements for the popular Rev. G. M. Brown will deliver the annual address on



THE HALL IN THE GROVE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

MOUNT GRETNA PENNSYLVANIA.

An extended program of lectures and entertainments has been prepared by the management of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, which will hold its fifth session from July 8 to August 6 inclusive.

With others who will appear upon the platform are F. R. Roberson, C. E. Bolton, Edward P. Gaston, John R. Reitzell, E. E. Haupt, S. C. Schmucker, E. E. Wagner, and M. H. Richards.

A fine program has been arranged for Recognition Day, July 28. The outlook for the C. L. S. C. in the surrounding country is improving and much will be done to increase the interest in the work.

In the educational work the musical department, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Reddall, will be especially attractive. Instruction will also be given in the ancient and modern languages, science, art, etc.

The Rev. Theo. E. Schmauck is chancellor and Dr. Geo. B. Stewart, president.

OCEAN CITY, The second day of the ninth NEW JERSEY. annual meeting of the Ocean City Assembly will be Recognition Day, which will close with a grand concert.

The program for the two days' session has not yet been completed, but a pleasant and profitable time may be expected.

OCEAN GROVE, Round Tables, addresses, and NEW JERSEY. concerts will be a part of the entertainment especially for the members of the C. L. S. C. at the Ocean Grove Assembly. On Recognition Day, July 16, President Reed of Dickinson College will deliver the address.

In the summer school there will be classes in pedagogy, music, preparatory work, and Bible study.

The speakers engaged are Bishop Andrews, President Reed, Prof. Oliver G. J. Schodt, and Mr. S. C. K. Putnam.

The principal officers of the Assembly association are the president, Dr. E. H. Stokes, and the superintendent of instruction, Dr. B. B. Loomis.

The Assembly will be held from July 6 to July 16.

OCEAN PARK, Ocean Park Assembly will preMAINE. sent many choice attractions
the coming season.

The Assembly proper will open July 27. The musical talent will be of high order, and the lecture platform will be occupied by some of the most eminent speakers of the day, such as Drs. Willits, Hubbard, Harrison, May, and Kneeland, James Logan Gordon, Prof. H. B. Davis, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, Rev. Mary Traffarn Whitney, and Dr. Mary L. Farnum. A fine array of readers and impersonators will add variety to the program.

The departments of oratory, physical culture, art, and Bible study are to be directed by able instructors.

Some of the most important days and conventions of the Assembly are as follows: C. L. S. C. Grand Rally, Recognition, Children's Guild, Young People's, Woman's Council, Ocean Park Improvement, Y. M. C. A., and Temperance Days, with New England and Woman's Conventions.

All Chautauquans are especially invited to be present on Grand Rally Day (July 30) and Recognition Day. A delegate from any reading circle in New England will be entitled to free admission to all the exercises from July 27 to August 6, of which interesting Round Tables will be the prominent features.

The whole Assembly will close on August 26. OTTAWA, "This will be the musical year" is KANSAS. the announcement which President Milner and Superintendent Hurlbut make for the Ottawa Assembly. Prof. L. S. Leason will be in charge of the musical department. Mrs. J. Otis Huff, a contralto soloist, has already been engaged and others will be announced later. Some time during the season the oratorio of "The Messiah" will be rendered and a chorus of thirty ladies' voices will be present throughout the session.

Eleven departments of educational work are announced, each to be under the direction of able workers.

Bishop Vincent will deliver the Recognition Day address June 22.

The dates for opening and closing the Assembly are June 15 and June 26.

PACIFIC GROVE, The principal officers in CALIFORNIA. charge of the Pacific Grove Assembly are the president, Rev. A. C. Hirst, D.D., and the superintendent of instruction, Rev. Thomas Filben.

The program for the coming seventeenth session, July 8-21, is filled with good things along the line of lectures and musical and miscellaneous entertainments.

On the list of speakers are the names of Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Prof. E. H.



A VIEW FROM THE MODEL OF PALESTINE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Griggs, Dr. F. H. Foster, Mrs. Dr. Buckel, Prof. Elmer E. Brown, and others.

The departments of instruction are: botany, conchology, zoölogy, entomology, modern languages, art, cookery, physical culture, and expression.

The Recognition Day address will be delivered by the Rev. Eli McClish, D.D.

ROCK RIVER, The Rock River Assembly will ILLINOIS.

As in other popular Assemblies the departments of instruction offer several courses of study.

Among those who will occupy the lecture platform are Prof. Florian Cajori, the Revs. A. B. Hyde, J. D. Drake, Frank T. Bayley, R. T. Cross, Hon. Platt Rogers, Prof. George Cannon, Jr., and Hon. C. M. Hobbs.

A conference will be held in the interest of the begin its ninth summer session C. L. S. C. and on Recognition Day, July 23, the



GROUP OF FLOWER GIRLS OF THE RECOGNITION DAY PROCESSION, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

on July 14. The closing date is July 30.

Scientific and astronomical lectures will be delivered and instruction given in elocution, voice culture, kindergarten, physical culture, and Bible study.

President Swensson, Prof. E. T. Nelson, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Lorada Taft, Dr. A. W. Lamar, the Revs. Sam Jones, Robert McIntyre, and N. D. Hillis are on the program.

Recognition Day will be observed July 21 in the usual way, with Leon J. Beauchamp as orator.

Through the efforts of President Krape and Superintendent Ott new features in the way of entertainments will be introduced. Among them are the morning lectures on science, art, and travel. Music, both vocal and instrumental, will give variety August 8, will be the length of the session. to this strong program.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, July 15-August 5 are the hotels, and cottages have been made and everything COLORADO. sion of the Rocky Mountain Assembly.

Rev. Frank T. Bayley will be the orator.

ROUND LAKE, Dr. William Griffin is president NEW YORK. of the Round Lake Assembly, which opens its next meeting July 27 and continues until August 15.

Dr. Buttz, the Rev. S. F. Upham, Profs. J. C. Van Benschoten, Ismar J. Peritz, and W. G. Ward are among the speakers expected to be present.

The C. L. S. C. Round Tables will be conducted by Mr. Marvin. The Recognition Day address will be delivered by the Rev. M. D. Jump.

RUSTON. The Louisiana Chautauqua Assem-LOUISIANA. bly convenes for the fifth time during the coming summer. Six weeks, from July 1 to

Many improvements in the way of class rooms, dates for the tenth ses- will be in readiness for work on the opening day.

The educational departments will be presided

over by the following faculty: Profs. C. E. Byrd, versity announces that the Silver Lake Assembly W. R. Dodson, James B. Aswell, C. K. Crawford, will be in session from July 27 to August 20.

J. E. Keeny, Chas. Grant Shaffer N. C. Robinson, Mary E. Land, Miss Barclay, and Mme. E. Lejeune.

Lecturers of national reputation will be in attendance and among those already announced are Dr. T. De Witt Talmage. the Rev. Sam P. Jones, and Dr. H. M. DuBose, who is to deliver the



A COTTAGE IN WINTER TIME, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

SEDALIA, The minister's hour is a new feature MISSOURI. of the coming session of the Missouri State Assembly.

Several courses of lectures will be given during the session by some of the best platform orators. Among the names announced are Mr. C. E. Bolton, Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Prof. W. A. Scott, and Dr. W. A. Quayle. One hour a day in the program will be used by the W. C. T. U., which organization will furnish several eminent speakers.

C. L. S. C. work will receive new impetus from the Rallying Day, June 27, and the exercises of Recognition Day, July 3. The field secretary of the C. L. S. C., the Rev. G. M. Brown, and Prof. W. A. Scott will be the speakers.

The platform talent engaged is of the highest order. The list of speakers contains the names of Dr. J. M. Buckley, Bishop Fowler, Theodore Roosevelt. Governor Morton, Russell H. Conwell, John Wanamaker, and others.

Daily Round Tables in the interest of the

address on Recognition Day, which will be July 16. C. L. S. C. will be conducted by Arthur Marvin from July 27 to August 7. August 1 is the date of Recognition Day and Bishop Fowler will be the speaker.

> SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, The departments of MASSACHUSETTS. instruction arranged for the New England Chautauqua Sunday-School Assembly are: Bible normal, the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D.D., instructor; Sunday-school normal, directed by Prof. George W. Pease; music, taught by Prof. Charles E. Boyd; C. L. S. C., directed by Dr. J. L. Hurlbut; New Testament Greek, Dean Alfred A. Wright, D.D., instructor. Special attention will also be given to temperance, the art of photography, and literature.

The Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D., will deliver The Assembly, which opens June 26, will close the annual address on Recognition Day, July 30.



WAND DRILL IN THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION, SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

extensive preparations are being made.

SILVER LAKE, The calendar of the Silver Lake Assembly work. NEW YORK. Assembly and Summer Uni-

with a grand Fourth of July celebration, for which Class reunions, camp fires, and daily Round Tables will be interesting features of this branch of the

The season continues from July 20 to August 1.

SPIRIT LAKE. IOWA. Assembly will hold its fourth meeting. July 2-17 are the dates.

On July 6, Recognition Day, Miss Kate Kimball is to deliver the address to the graduating class.

The general program contains the names of General Gordon, Dr. Gunsaulus, Bishop Fowler, Congressman Dolliver, the Rev. McIntyre, and Booker T. Washington.

TABLE ROCK, The first session of the Table NEBRASKA. Rock Assembly will open July I and continue until July 14.

The principal officers are president, R. P. Jennings, and superintendent of instruction, the Rev. John Gallagher.

The grounds are described as being very picturesque in their surroundings and great preparations have been made for a grand, successful meeting.

Already arrangements have been made for several departments of instruction. They are the ministerial institute, young travelers' class, C. L. S. C. Round Table, W. C. T. U. School of Methods, Bible normal, and music.

Music, lectures, and entertainments are announced as being a part of the general program.

July 11 is the date of Recognition Day.

TALLADEGA, The Alabama Chautauqua Assembly, under the management ALABAMA. of the Rev. S. P. West, will hold its third annual session from July 2 to July 26. A new building has been erected since the last session and the prospects are good for an interesting meeting.

On the list of those who will appear on the platform are the following names: the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Sam Jones, the Rev. Charles Lane, Miss Belle Kearney, F. W. Parker, John J. Lafferty, Mrs. Francis Parker, the Arion Ladies' Quartet, and the Tyrolean Troubadours.

Classes will be instructed in elocution, art, kindergarten, music, languages, and physical culture.

July 14 has been chosen as Recognition Day. VIROQUA. From August 16 to August 20 WISCONSIN. inclusive the Viroqua Assembly will hold its second summer session.

Interesting programs have been prepared for the following special days: Wisconsin Day, Patriots' Day, Young People's Day.

On Recognition Day, August 20, Judge Graves will be the chief speaker. There will be the usual processions, passing through the Golden Gate, and essays by the graduates, followed by the awarding of diplomas.

Mrs. Marguerite Craig Knowles and Dr. J. C. Freeman are two of the entertainers on the program.

Political science and Scandinavian and English literature are subjects which will be taught by com-

This summer the Spirit Lake petent instructors in the educational department. WASECA, Pres. E. P. Robertson and Supt. MINNESOTA. H. C. Jennings are the officers in charge of the twelfth meeting of the Waseca Assembly, which opens July 3 and closes July 23.

> Bishops Fowler and Fitzgerald, Miss Kimball, the Revs. Sam Jones, C. A. Crane, and Robert Mc-Intyre, and W. H. Dana are among those who will speak from the lecture platform.

> The department of instruction includes music, languages, elocution, athletics, Epworth League training school, and Sunday-school work.

> Miss Kate F. Kimball will address the graduates on Recognition Day, July 16.

> WATERLOO, The next session of the Waterloo Assembly will complete the fifth year of its existence. It will continue in session from June 25 to July 10.

> Among the lecturers are the names of Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Prof. E. B. Baldwin, Mrs. Mary French-Sheldon, Booker T. Washington, and Dr. Robert McIntyre.

> The conductors of department work are Mrs. A. E. Shipley, Women's Council and C. L. S. C. Round Table; Prof. J. B. Steere, sociology; Prof. J. W. Ruggles, music; Dr. F. M. Rule, Bible study; Supt. C. E. Shelton, young people; Mrs. Carrie R. Baldwin, elocution and physical culture.

> The Recognition Day addresses will be made by Miss Kate Kimball and Dr. Robert McIntyre.

> WILLAMETTE VALLEY, The characteristic OREGON. western enterprise is largely the cause of the remarkable success of the Willamette Valley Assembly. A new auditorium, electric lights, waterworks, and electric motor are among the improvements on the grounds.

> The best possible talent will have in charge the departments of instruction, which include music, American history, elocution, chemistry, physical culture, Bible study, junior Bible study, and W.C.T.U. School of Methods.

> The popular program combines recitals, stereopticon entertainments, games, athletics, illuminations, and lectures.

> On Recognition Day, July 16, the Rev. Selah Brown will be the orator.

> WINFIELD, Pres. P. H. Albright and Supt. J. C. KANSAS. Miller are the leading officers for the tenth session of the Winfield Assembly, which opens June 16 and closes June 26.

> Bishop Vincent will address the class on Recognition Day, June 19,

> In the summer school able instructors will conduct the work.

> On the list of lecturers are the following names: Robert Nourse, Bishop Vincent, General Jordan, Dr. Sweeney, the Rev. W. H. Willett, the Rev. Robert McIntyre, Prof. Meyer and Miss Stetson.

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Evening on the Western Reserve. A PORM. E. Ross Shaw.
In the Shadow of the Guillotine. A STORY. Chapters III, and IV.
(Conclusion). Eleanor Lambec.
Where Do the Immigrants Go? Cyrus C. Adams.
Sunday Readings. Selected by Bishop Vincent.
German Universities. Alja Robinson Crook, Ph.D.
The World's Debt to Biology. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Sc.D.
Our Annual Travel to Europe. Franklin Matthews.
A Romance of the Stars. A STORY. Chapters XVI., XVII., and
XVIII. (Conclusion). Mary Proctor.
The Indian Sign Language. J.P. Makaffy, D.D., D.C.L., Oxon.
The Sixth Sense, or Another World. J. H. Rossy.
Some Present Aspects of Art in America. Clarence Cook,
We Go A-Berrying. A B Erryman.
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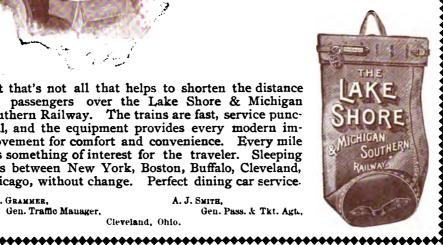
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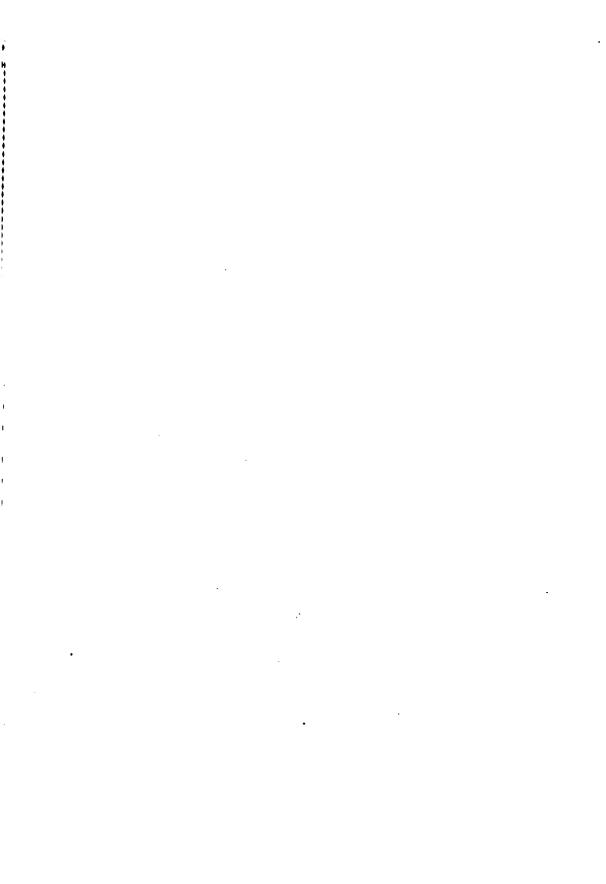
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CHIEF JUSTICE MELVILLE W. FULLER.

See page 531.

Vol. XXIII.

AUGUST, 1896.

No. 5.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

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THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

BY DAVID HILTON WHEELER, D.D., LL.D.

THE Supreme Court of the United retaining their salaries after the age of States is one of the most remarkable seventy, but no justice can be superanpolitical institutions of the world. It nuated without his consent. Their salaries is the most independent of the three cannot be reduced while they are in office.

branches of government in our republican commonwealth, for it practically possesses and exercises a power of veto over the two other branches. In the exercise of its powers as an appellate tribunal it may and frequently does make void the legislative acts which the Congress has enacted and the president has approved. Though the justices are appointed by joint action of the president and the Senate, they cannot



IUSTICE STEPHEN I. FIELD.

Their judgment rendered upon cases brought before them becomes the supreme law of the land.

These extended powers have been exercised so discreetly and wisely that but one serious effort to abridge them by amending the Constitution has been made in the one hundred and seven years since this august body was created. Now and then the court has reversed its former judgments; some decisions have provoked popular pro-

the Senate; and in old age they cannot be known to hold partisan opinions in moderaretired. A statute permits them to retire tion, frequently having been active partisans

be removed except by a formal trial before tests; the justices have commonly been

before their appointments to the bench. But they have for more than a century so judiciously administered their great office as to retain their powers unimpaired over a people who possess the power to restrict their authority by amending the Constitution. The men composing such a body must always be objects of interest to American citizens. Originally they were six in



JUSTICE JOHN M. HARLAN.

is called the chief justice and the others general satisfaction. are styled the associate justices. The chief justices receive \$10,000.

land" is from time to time declared—as cessful career. cases arise requiring "construction" of the government which has a uniform.

ment took from the court the power to pass its judgment against states on suits brought "by citizens of another state or subjects of a foreign state." The effect of this amendment was to aid states in repudiating their debts; but in 1886 the court in deciding some Virginia cases arising under repudiation found a way around the Eleventh Amendment, majority holding that it did not

number; now there are nine. One of them apply to these cases, and this decision gave

During nine decades the Supreme Court justice has no special powers except the for- has exercised its great powers unchecked mal one of presiding, and by statute he re- by the people; not without incurring criticeives \$10,500 a year while the associate cism, but without incurring abridgment of its authority or the impeachment of any The Supreme Court of the United States member of the court. It is plain that sits in Washington, D. C., from October to singular wisdom, probity of personal charac-June every year. The court room in the ter, and a kind of judicial statesmanship capitol where "the supreme law of the have characterized the body through its suc-

The breadth of the jurisdiction of the laws and of the Constitution—is a place court brings before it questions of a politiinteresting and semi-sacred to visitors in cal nature; and theoretically this imperils Washington. On the bench the justices the stability of the court. Experience wear robes—the only civil body in our proves that the danger was greatest in the first years and has declined until it is not Only one of the justices was ever tried now a matter for serious concern. In the on impeachment before the Senate, and he first decade of its history the court was was acquitted; and this trial took place damaged by the feeling which its decision ninety-one years ago. The original powers against a state awakened—a feeling so of the court have been but once, and in one strong that it carried the unfortunate kind of case, limited by constitutional Eleventh Amendment into the Constitution. amendment, and that occurred nearly During the last three decades questions of ninety years ago. The Eleventh Amend- far more gravity, such as the legal-tender adjudged without prejudice to the popular men of his own party-follows political respect for the tribunal of last resort.

Supreme Court has not been secured, as both parties representation on the Supreme some would have wished, by keeping politicians off the bench. The judges have

probity of the well-known man is least open to suspicion. Second, these political cases require the experience of the statesman as well as the learning of the judge; and the judges with a political history have been men of great strength and profound insight into the fundamental questions of government by the people.

Abraham Lincoln said in 1855, when he criticised the Dred Scott Decision, affirming the constitution-

JUSTICE HORACE GRAY.

not propose to destroy the court, but to criticised in this way: What is the use of a persuade the court to decide the other way." Congress if, after all, the Supreme Court The court has, in great cases, decided "the makes law? The court does not make law, other way." The changes of opinion usually but decides what is good law; and good follow changes in the membership of the law in this nation is law consistent with the court. The political feature of the appoint- Constitution of the United States.

cases and the income-tax cases, have been ment—the president nearly always appoints change in the White House, and such The strengthening of the position of the changes have been frequent enough to give Bench.

No decision of the court can ever leave always been men of pronounced political the people without a remedy for a grievance opinions and affiliations. The best known of importance. The people can, in a few among them had fought in the political years, change the minority into a majority; arena before they became umpires of the and as a rule the object of a piece of legisconflicts of political opinions. The presence lation can be secured by amending the law. of such men among the umpires has in- An income-tax law conformed to the recent creased confidence rather than weakened it. decision against the law of 1894 might be This result contravenes theory. Two ex- enacted now; and the principle of the law planations may be suggested: First, the of 1894 may be affirmed in, say 1904, if the

> friends of that law are, as they claim to be, an overwhelming majority of the people. It is a happy arrangement that the people make the court of last resort; the political process of manufacture is slow and therefore it is safe. The glory of our American democracy is that it knows how to wait.

There are many people at home and abroad who misunderstand the method by which the Supreme Court makes "the

ality of the Fugitive Slave Law: "We do supreme law of the land." It has been

tion. That means the creation of a power contracts with its own people? to protect us all in the enjoyment of the

paper. And because the Supreme Court exists to protect rights, it speaks in the matter only when somebody comes to it with a complaint that his rights have been assailed. If the assailant pleads that he is acting under a law of Congress or of a state, then the court proceeds to inquire whether or not the law is consistent with the Constitution of the United States.

The court decides what is good law only upon cases

constitutional.

After the fathers had in a Constitution case. Within a decade there was a Northcreated a president and a Congress and western University case. As the fresher given them some powers—said that they one let us choose the latter for our purpose. must do some things and must not do other Both were the same in that they raised one things—they had to create a court which large question: Can a state break its word should interpret and enforce the Constitution its own citizens? Must a state keep its

Illinois gave the university a charter in rights given us under the Constitution. which it provided that the property of the Without such a power a constitution would university should be free of taxation. be worth no more than so much waste Afterward local authorities proceeded to

> tax the univer-₹ sitv. The courts of the state upheld the right to tax in this case. The university appealed to the United States Supreme Court, claiming that the state had by law, in this case of theirs, impaired the obligation of a contract, a thing which the Constitution forbids states to do.

> > The Supreme Court decided in substance just as it had decided fifty years before in the Dartmouth case that a charter is a contract; that the legislature having given



JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER.

brought before it—only when some person exemption from taxation could not in this or persons with interests at stake come for- case levy a tax on the property of the ward charging that a given law of the university. This is the substance of the legislature or of Congress is bad law, not decision. Other very grave questions might enter into a new case; and the new case Two cases of considerable importance might be decided the other way. But the illustrate and define the powers of the court will always maintain that a state must court of last resort. One of them chal- keep its contracts with its own citizens. It lenged the action of a state legislature, the may when opportunity offers seem to reverse other that of Congress. Half a century this particular decision. It may, for exor more ago there was a Dartmouth College ample, decide that a legislature has no right

in the revenue bill known as the Wilson Tariff Bill. In due time citizens were called upon to make schedules of their incomes. Certain of these citizens appealed to a United States Circuit Court, pleading that in several particulars the law violated the Constitution. The chief plea was that Congress must in levying such a tax assess it upon states according to their population. The case was in due time appealed to the Supreme Court for final decision, and a majority of the



JUSTICE HENRY B. BROWN.

of rights secured by the Constitution.

As a rule the decision of the court is rein any new case the court will decide in the Brewer, Shiras, Peckham-and therefore

to confer exemption from taxation—that same manner as at first. It will be seen such a grant is not a contract. But such that the process of deciding what is not action would be taken reluctantly, because good law is a very different one from that it would require the court to interpret a of reviewing laws on their merits and apart state constitution. In the other case re- from any cases. The latter method would ferred to above, the court protected some be intolerable and it would convert the person or persons against the application of court into a fourth branch of the legislative the Income-Tax Law enacted by Congress power-by adding it to the two Houses of in 1894. The order of proceedings was as Congress and the president, whose veto follows: Congress levied an income tax power makes him a potential factor in law-

making.

Some interesting facts may be gleaned from the biographical sketches given below. One is that, with a single exception, all our Supreme Court judges had college opportunities in their youth, and that five of the nine enjoyed the advantages afforded by law schools.

Two of the justices, were soldiers in the Civil War, Justice Harlan in the Union Army and Justice White in the Confederate. It is perhaps a good omen that they are

court sustained this objection as stated, said to have agreed in the famous income-In these two cases a very good view is tax decision of 1895; a good omen not had of the manner in which the court inter- because they were right in upholding the prets the Constitution. It interprets in constitutionality of the law, but because living cases in which it is called upon to these ex-soldiers were found on the same protect individual citizens in the enjoyment side in the only political case which has recently come before the court.

Five of the eight associate justices have garded as final, because it is assumed that hardly any political history-Gray, Brown, hotly after the first years. The least known decided by his associates in the court. men - Gray, Brown, Shiras, Peckhamby well-known politicians.

born in Augusta, Maine, Feb. 11, 1833, legal career had been, it will be noticed

graduated at Bowdoin in 1853, studied law in Bangor and at Harvard. practised law in Augusta, where he was an associate editor of The Age, president of the City Council, and city attorney. He had at the age of twentyfour a fine start in public life; but at this point, in 1856, he removed to Chicago, where for thirty-two years he led the life of an industrious lawyer, and rose to the first rank in his profession. During the later years of this

were little known when they were appointed. period he had charge of cases involving Three of them have been hard political the largest questions. One at least of these fighters - Field, Harlan, White - though cases - the lake-front issue between the always with the dignity of high character. city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Chief Justice Fuller set out in life on Railway Company-followed him to the Supolitical lines, but he did not pursue them preme Bench and was left by him to be

Mr. Fuller was easily the first Democratic have been most exclusively devoted to their lawyer in the West when President Cleveprofession. This mingling of purely pro- land appointed him chief justice of the fessional men and men of wider action Supreme Court, April 30, 1888. The only undoubtedly strengthens the bench, both offices he had held in Illinois had been that for its work and in popular favor. It would of delegate to the State Constitutional Conbe a misfortune if a political case like that vention in 1862 and that of member of the of the Income-Tax Law had to be decided by State Assembly in 1863-5. To these offices men known only as good lawyers, perhaps he was chosen before he was thirty years hardly known at all. It would be more old. After that his profession absorbed his unfortunate if such a case had to be decided activity, though he was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions from Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller was 1864 to 1880, inclusive. Eminent as his

> that he had no judicial experience when he was placed in the highest judicial office in the United States: but during the eight years since his appointment there have been no complaints not even newspaper hints that he lacks the wisdom and serenity of his high place.

> Justice Stephen Johnson Field was born at Haddam, Connecticut. and will complete his eightieth year November 4, 1896. His grandfather was an officer of



JUSTICE GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.



official reporter of the Massachusetts Su- justice of the Supreme Court. During this preme Judicial Court when in 1864 he be- long judicial career Justice Brewer has very came a member of it. In 1873 he was made rarely undergone any criticism of his official its chief justice, and in 1881 he was ap- conduct; and in the rare cases the critics pointed an associate justice of the United have found no popular support. His legal States Supreme Court. He has, therefore, learning is sound and extended, and he a record of forty years of judicial service out is specially gifted with the judicial temper. of the sixty-six years of his life. It is true that during the first seven years he was not Massachusetts, in 1836, graduated at Yale a judge; but his responsibility as the official in 1856, spent a year in Europe, studied law reporter of the decisions of the court made at Yale and Harvard, and became a memhis office a very valuable judicial school and ber of the Detroit bar in 1860. During the gave him a broad judicial experience.

Justice David Josiah Brewer, born of busy and successful lawyer. During one of

American parents in Smyrna, Asia Minor, in 1837, and graduated at Yale in 1856 and from the Albany, N.Y., law school in 1858, was a lawyer in New York and a farmer in Massachusetts until, in 1860, he removed to Kansas City, Mo. A year later he opened his law office in Leavenworth, Kansas, and in 1861 he became United States commissioner and held that office three years. Since 1862 he has held a judicial office of some kind-for thirty-four years. He rose rapidly from a

JUSTICE RUFUS W. PECKHAM.

county probate judgeship and reached the in 1856. For thirty-six years he practised Supreme Bench of the state in 1870. In law in Pittsburg, and was among the fore-1884 he was appointed a circuit judge of most lawyers of Pennsylvania when in 1802 the United States, and in 1889 became a President Harrison nominated him for the

Henry Billings Brown was born at Lee, next sixteen years his life was that of a

> these years he was assistant United States district attorney. In 1876 President Hayes appointed him district judge for the eastern district of Michigan; and in 1890 President Harrison raised him to the Supreme Bench. It will be seen that he belongs in the group of justices who have given their lives wholly to the law.

> George W. Shiras was born in Pittsburg. Pa., Jan. 26, 1832. He graduated at Yale and afterward studied law there, and came to the bar of Pennsylvania

Supreme Court. for the United States Senate but never was an active politician. which is required by his office.

Md. in Mount Saint Mary's College, and his confirmation in the Senate. before he studied law. After the war he land Democrats of 1890. studied for his profession and practised it; but he soon fell into the stream of politics and Albany Academy, studied law in his father's was a state senator from 1874 to 1878; office, and came to the bar in 1859. Ten then he became a judge of the State Supreme years later he became district attorney for Court and early in 1888 was elected United Albany County; fourteen years later he be-States senator. As a senator, he had came justice of the state Supreme Court; in acquired a national reputation when in 1893 President Cleveland nominated him and the Court of Appeals. He had twelve years of Senate confirmed him as a justice of the judicial experience when President Cleveland Supreme Court.

Justice Harlan, inherited a career from his The Senate confirmed the appointment on father and grandfather; both were lawyers, the 8th of that month. Justice Peckham bepoliticians, and judges in Louisiana. His longs to the group of justices whose political father served four terms in Congress and history is unimportant. He has been a

He was once a candidate He is the youngest man on the bench.

Rufus W. Peckham belongs to a family of He belongs in the eminent New York lawyers. His father. group of lawyer judges, though his life-long bearing the same name, was a judge when interest in public affairs qualifies him for in 1838, in Albany, New York, his most disthat peculiar and high kind of statesmanship tinguished son was born. An elder brother of Justice Peckham, Wheeler H. Peckham, Edward Douglas White was born in La- was nominated by President Cleveland to a fourche Parish, Louisiana, Nov. 3. 1845. seat on the Supreme Bench in 1893; but He was educated partly at Emmittsburg, factional politics in New York prevented He had partly in the Jesuit's College in New Or- been an active opponent of Senator Hill in leans. He served in the Confederate Army New York and a leader among the Cleve-

Justice Peckham was educated at the 1886, he was elected a member of the state nominated him for the vacant seat on the It may be noticed that Justice White, like United States Supreme Bench, Dec. 3, 1895. filled for one term the office of governor. lawyer and a judge for thirty-seven years.



CHAMBER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A TRAVELER'S VIEWS OF NEW MEXICO.

BY JOHN R. SPEARS.

the thriving territory of New Mexico he is and gulches and plains are parts of arid all but whelmed by the multiplicity of his desert? Let the one who can elsewhere apfacts. For, from the Staked Plains in the preciate the immensity of the ocean wastes, east to the rugged, lava-lined valley of the or the frozen currents of a mighty glacier, Rio San Francisco in the west; from the not fail to see the deserts of New Mexico, for sun-baked castles of the aborigines in the their very nakedness will impress and hold north to the cactus-lined trails of the gold him with a spell that will never leave him. seekers in the south, there is not a square every well-equipped investigator.

facts that might be given in detail one may Fe there are in every year from 230 to 250 begin with the more salient features of the days when the sky is absolutely cloudless and territory of equal extent in the world, perhaps, that may more appropriately be termed cloudy days was considered remarkable. a naked land. It is a desert whose mesas of verdure as the lava beds of the bad lands, and whose plains are but wide stretches of vellowish sand where the mimic tornadoes, by the camera—New Mexico as a whole spirits due to such a combination. products of garden and fruit tree.

-unmutilated by the hand of man, and so figure. will it remain. Here are rocks which no

7 HEN one who knows even a little slopes and plains whose soil will never writhe of the region sits down to tell of over the desecrating molding board. what may interest a stranger in if all this is due to the fact that the rocks

To the wonders and beauties of rugged mile of the surface but is full of interest to scenery are added the charms of a climate that in some respects is matchless. By the But to make a bold grasp at the mass of record of the government observer at Santa Taken as a whole there is no in addition to this from 90 to 100 fair days are counted. A year in which there were 48

More interesting still is the temperature and mountains rise into the clear air as bare when taken in connection with the relative humidity of the atmosphere. The heat does, indeed, fall to zero and it does rise to 90° Fahrenheit. To a resident of the seacalled sand augurs, are forever whirling while coast country, 90° in the shade, with the the sun is in sight. As seen for the first oft-accompanying 90 per cent of humidity time by the traveler-even as photographed words fail to describe the depression of seems almost the perfection of desolation. New Mexico the conditions governing the And yet in spite of all this it is a region high temperatures are so different as to aswhose people with just pride not only boast tound the unaccustomed. For here the land of the attractions of their homes but they lies high above the sea, the wind blows uncount among those attractions the beautiful ceasingly, and the plains are fenced in by mountain ranges that drain the air of its hu-To one who loves the earth as God made midity, and with the thermometer at 90° in it the very desolation of the region is one of the shade the people count even 50 per cent its chief attractions, for here, as in no other of relative humidity a remarkable condition kind of region, one may find nature unscarred of affairs, and 40 per cent is the common

Those are the official reports at Santa Fe, man will ever shape for house wall or street but we have the word of Governor Thornton Here are gulches where the for the fact that "the sunshine records at birds and the beasts may live with no fear Las Cruces in the extreme southern part of of seeing a roof of rusty corrugated iron in- the territory at an altititude of 3,600 feet truding among their tiny homes. Here are and at Las Vegas in the east at an altitude of 6,000 feet are equally good." There is nent than that of New Mexico.

Let the invalid whose lungs are failing there, will take his mind from his trouble, let him seek health in the deserts of New Mexico.

From nature's face one may turn to the pleasure. In New Mexico one may find, mud-walled, mud-roofed hut, built on the should receive the more attention. the social order, in which case certain for- lines of their natural development." malities have been observed-formalities down in the valley.

the only subjects of study in anthropology that the territory affords, for within its boundaries may be seen that most desperate of savage American tribes, the Apaches, with their curious homes—homes that are typical of those of all the red Ishmaelites of the Americas-homes made of brush and little larger who was born in a manger, and so lived. than the tub of Diogones. Here is the true savage, who knew no hunt that thrilled his it must be told that the Indians, who for hunheart as did that when man was the game he dreds of years have lived chiefly by planting sought.

And hard by the homes of brush rise the no more invigorating climate on the conti-piles of rude masonry, story on story, the homes of aborigines who were of exactly the opposite type, for theirs was the life of him take note of the sunshine and altitude the agriculturist and the real home builder. and the dryness of the air, and then, if he To the ethnologist there is no more interestcan find any kind of employment that, when ing locality in the Americas than in this territory where the people that loved home and lived on the fruits of peaceful labor met the savages that were literally human tigers.

This is not to say that the peaceful tribes consideration of man and his homes with in- were any more interesting than the tigerterest always if not always with intense like, or any more worthy of the kindly consideration of the philanthropist. side by side, the rough board and corrugated study of ethnology and real philanthropy is iron shanty of the miner, the brick and hard- no respecter of persons. But if any diswood mansion fit for a social queen, and the tinction must be made then the fiercer tribe Jerusalem model, and scarcely fit for any-tribe is on a reservation and it is harmless, body, but in common use by the Spanish- now. It is a people that will be found es-Americans. The restless prospector, the se- pecially interesting to those who suppose date, literature-loving scholar, and the dark- that leopards can be changed into lambs by skinned, ambitionless, priest-ridden Mexican caging them, because the fact is that the shepherd walk the streets together. It is caging is exterminating them. Perhaps if worth while to look at them as they pass, some one would go to them before they are and it is better worth while to study them in all dead and would learn their language untheir homes. In New Mexico a man may—til he could talk and understand it perfectly, he must inevitably, whether or no he wishes and would enter into their life until he had to do so—find his level socially, and that, a full knowledge of and a hearty sympathy too, without much regard to his antecedents. with their prejudices and their superstitions For the people there "size up" the stranger as well as their good qualities—would try, very quickly and they put the gentleman in in short, to see the world just as they his class and the sporting man in his with- see it—he might learn how "not to force an out fuss, flurry, or formality, unless, indeed, unnatural civilization upon them, but to civthe sporting man makes violent objection to ilize, yes, and to christianize them along

Of course I do not expect that any one that included a rope and a cottonwood tree will do this. There isn't any money in it, for one thing, and then it is too much to But the self-styled civilized folks are not ask a civilized man to adopt the habits of life and diet of a wild tribe even if that is the only way to save their souls. I do not mean to carp, but when I find that the most comfortable home on a reservation is that of a missionary I cannot believe that the missionary is following the example of the One

> I will pass quickly from this subject, but corn and beans and squashes, irrigating

their crops with the water of the slender On almost every floor the investigator springs and streams, have not only been finds the skeletons of the dead laid out in robbed of a large part of their landed in- decent order with bowls and pots and trinkheritance but the white man has robbed ets about the heads and on the palms. them of their water. "Their water rights in some cases death seems to have come in are often invaded, squatters get on their strange form to the people of a household. land, their timber is cut, and their stock is There are skeletons of those who died while stolen." The white race comes to the red in flight, though their death was not from with a Bible in one hand and a "jimmy" violence, since every bone is unbroken. in the other, and when the use of the Bible One man died as he smoked his pipe and and the "jimmy" conflict it is not the "jim- leaned his back against the wall of his my" that is dropped. I know that to ap-house. A woman died as she was kneeling peal for justice for the helpless is a hope- on the floor grinding corn with a metate. less and a thankless task, but that is an She had one hand on the metate and one in appeal that may not be left unmade.

turns naturally to the remains of those who While yet her dead body was in its position have passed away, leaving no record in the room had been filled with fine earth words but instead many indications of a that held the skeleton in place. So were manner of life that will prove of unfailing the bones of the smoker with his pipe in interest to the student. There were the his mouth held, and so were many other human bank swallows, for instance—the skeletons held. How did these people live? people who dug holes in the faces of steep How did they die? Who buried those that cliffs when making their homes. These died at their usual vocations and those that were agriculturalists as are some modern fled as if for life—leaving the bodies in such tribes, and their canals that carried water a position as would tell the modern investifor irrigation in the old days are of intense gator just a little of their life history? I interest because there is now no water to do not know of a more interesting study fill the old ditches and more than that the than that of the remains of the prehistoric grade has been changed so that what was people of New Mexico. once down grade is now the reverse.

race that once lived in the valley of the cattle. The typical cowboy with a huge Rio San Francisco. On almost every knoll "six-shooter" on his hip; his pony with its along this valley may be found the remains head down and its bridle under its feet; the of houses whose walls were sunk in the pens and the chutes where the cattle are earth—the houses were all cellars, so to loaded—all these are found beside many a speak. In many places these houses were way station, while the range stretches away two stories deep, and in one case a third to a dusty, undefined horizon wherever the story was reached by excavators. The re- eye is turned. It is a desert land but there markable feature of these structures is found is pasture of a sort in the desert. There in the fact that they were at first apparently was better pasture there twelve or fifteen of only one very deep story—they were cel- years ago but greed turned much of the lars from twelve to eighteen feet deep. pasture into arid desert sand. The story But after some years of occupation the bot- of the invasion of New Mexico by the cattle tom of the pit or cellar was filled in for five men and their subsequent existence there or six feet and a new floor of adobe clay ought to be told in full. Many more cattle was laid over the filling. Eventually an- were brought than the land could hold and other six feet of filling was put in and a new so the strong drove out the weak-not infloor laid, and then last of all the whole pit frequently the strong murdered the weak in was filled.

a bowl of corn when life passed away and From the aborigines who are living one in this position a searcher found her.

No traveler can visit New Mexico and More curious still are the remains of a escape without seeing the cowboy and his order to obtain some coveted spring of grass, but the herds from the Texas prairies its clutch on the throat of the mining ingrass to the roots but they dug up and go headlong to the bow-wows. tramped out of existence the very roots, and

to the ground and sear and burn with a red burning question of free coinage in a way who loves his race to know that the day of the supply of it. the range is almost done.

is with the helpless brute. A time ought to "rustled" with success by digging wells. come and so it will come when cruelty even repulsive to the whole race.

And then there are the mine camps. The truthful tales that might be told of the wild be had. life that once reigned there can never be matched in fiction. In the days when silver sold at a dollar an ounce the smelters and mills and hoists of those camps poured out such volumes of coal smoke as tinged the ever-present dust clouds with the most somber hues, while flannel-shirted miners and linen-shirted sporting men whooped till the welkin rang with sounds not always whelmed by the roar of pounding stamps. Then silver fell to fifty cents and the "works" could not get away to gather in public meet- production of yellow metal is increasing so

Then in those days the wide San ings and unanimously adopt resolutions to Augustine plains were knee deep with waving the effect that if Wall Street did not loosen were so great that they not only ate the terests of the West the whole nation would

Having relieved their feelings those who so the whole mat that had covered the yel- remained began to consider another matter low sand was destroyed. Drouths followed - "We began to consider where we were and winds without moisture filled the air at," as one said to me. Now if there is with arid sand. The cattle bawled in vain any question which the citizen of the great for relief and finally faded away and died. American desert can decide quickly and in-Interesting though it is, herding cattle on terestingly it is this of where he is at. And the range is a cruel business at best. The when the people of New Mexico had deowner must round up and throw violently cided that matter they began to solve the hot iron every beast he owns. It brutalizes that was not only perfectly simple but entirely any man to torture cattle so and to gloat satisfactory to themselves and to the "gold over the number of wounds he has made in bugs of Wall Street." They began to lower the course of a day. It is a comfort for one the purchasing power of gold by increasing

There was Baxter Mountain, for instance The disasters that followed on the greed —a heap of granite, "traversed by effusive of the cattlemen of New Mexico helped the rocks, resulting in numerous seams and fispassing of that day. It may seem harsh to sure veins carrying free gold, usually coarse." express pleasure at the ruin of any lawful The gold was in sight but there was no business, but I can never think of the range water in sight for working the ore, so Baxter without recalling the smoke that rose from Mountain rested till silver fell and then the the quivering living flesh of the steer that restless miners for want of profit in silver was branded in my presence. My sympathy "rustled" for water to work this gold ore-

Elsewhere were the cement mines—hunto a sparrow will not be thought necessary dreds of claims staked out on a reef of coneither for the health or the comfort of the glomerate carrying \$8 in gold per ton in man—when the idea of such a thing will be the prospect hole. But the cost of working the conglomerate was so great that only a "measly five or ten per cent profit" could That was beneath consideration when silver was worth a dollar but with silver at fifty cents of course any profit was better than no profit, so they began working the conglomerate, sighing the while for the halcyon days of dollar silver, until they had worked down 120 feet below the tracks of the jack rabbits on the mesa. And then they stopped sighing to howl, for instead of a "measly" \$8 in gold dust they found from three to four ounces of the yellow metal.

So the story of mining in New Mexico shut down, and a majority of the miners and runs. The fall of silver was a real blessing. the sporting men fled, leaving those who They don't quite believe that yet, but the

orators to the Wall Street view of what is a that only the cactus and the sagebush and desirable coin seems only a matter of brief the rattlesnake can thrive upon it. There time. In any event there need be no doubt is no such high-water mark elsewhere in the that New Mexico has a great future as a gold world as that found on a partly irrigated producer. And as to the copper, the lead, desert. and the coal—especially the coal—the whole space of this magazine would not suffice for educational and religious institutions it is beroads and other means of development.

waving vegetation that nods to his shoulders ample unto all men.

rapidly that the conversion of their athletic while the other foot rests upon sand so arid

If nothing has been said so far about the a description of the deposits that await rail- cause the subject is too broad for the narrow space that could be given it in a general For the agricultural interests brief space article like this. That schools and churches remains. Here as elsewhere in the arid rise in the midst of every collection of Amerbelt one has only to bring water to kiss the ican homes is a fact not necessary to repeat sleeping desert and he will see the brown here. But there is one religious element of monster turned into a beauty so radiant that the arid belt to which especial attention words to describe it are wanting. Vegeta- should be drawn—the Mormon Church. bles, grains, and fruits yield returns in such Let those who manage the home missions of profusion that only a town-site "boomer" other churches strive diligently to learn how is equal to the task of telling the tale. It is it is that the Mormons have increased in a narrow land, this land of corn and wine, numbers there more rapidly than all other a land that lies along the slender streams; denominations. The answer will be found but it is the more interesting on that ac- instructive, for in tireless energy and in selfcount, for a man may stand with one foot in denial the Mormon missionaries are an ex-

EVENING ON THE WESTERN RESERVE.

BY E. ROSS SHAW.

VER the shadowy woods the sun Tunnels the reddening West; Far through its burning depths we gaze Into the land of rest. Shyly the white clouds in the East Echo the sunset's blush, And dead mists lift their ghostly hands To grasp the living flush. Gently the maple boughs slide down The disk of the rising moon; The breeze blows softly its leafy flute, Then pauses to find the tune. Star-legions sleepily leave their tents And form for their nightly drill; Beyond the orchards the village spire Keeps watch—and all is still.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE GUILLOTINE.

BY ELEANOR LAMBEC.

III.

XCEPT at the convent services Louis did not soon meet Helène again. Often he was on the point of being thrown with her in visiting the sick, but he avoided her. He was determined to subdue his flesh. His health visibly declined, and he grew emaciated with vigils and fastings. Yet nobody suspected him of any dereliction. The sterner aspect under which he attempted to hide his feverish unrest was noted, but misunderstood. His mother had died; probably if she had been living her sharp eyes would have detected the cause. So he bore his burden silently, even gusted. As yet he was too astonished to patiently, yet it was consuming his life.

proceeded apace. Ninety-three had been The shock brought him to a standstill, ushered in with its horrors. Louis XVI. had expiated the weakness which is a crime it be?—could it be?" in a king, though only a failing in the husband of the peasant whose part Marie the room locked the door. Beads of ago-Antoinette played. the priest did not falter in his allegiance to struggle! Conscience and duty and printhe government. Though inexpressibly de-ciple and God on one side, and love on the plorable he was convinced that the leaders other. But love through hunger had grown found it a necessity. Away from the scene, irresistible; starvation had made it supreme. and hearing garbled reports, he withheld It conquered. adverse criticism. The founders of the republic remained demigods in his eyes.

priest. He was hardly recognizable, in citizen's dress, with a mustachio of promising length, and his hat adorned with a tricolored cockade.

- his old acquaintance.
- "My different dress? Oh, I am in orders no longer," the quondam priest answered. "Who released you?"
- "I myself. I went to Paris, found the Convention in need of men, and renounced my vows to devote myself soul and body to the Revolution."

"Was it necessary to ungown yourself?"

"Well, yes; gowns are in bad repute in Paris just now. I found numbers of the clergy who have married. Indeed I am going back to the North now for my bride. as pretty a girl as ever lived."

"I do not fully understand."

"No? This seems to be a series of surprises for you, good father, but in this day, when superstition is dead and reason rules, nothing should surprise you. In three days I shall be married. Vive la Republique!"

Shortly after this they parted, and Louis walked away, half wondering, half disapply the revelation to himself, but as he All these troubled months the Revolution went on the idea suddenly burst upon him. "Great God!" he exclaimed aloud, "could

> He hastened to his lodgings and entering Even in this severity nized sweat stood on his forehead. Such a Poor Louis!

That evening he sought the river with the avowed purpose of asking Helène to be his One day in the summer of '93 Louis met wife. If she were not walking as usual he a man he had known as Father Francis, a would go boldly to the convent and ask to see her. He wondered if he were not demented to entertain one ray of hope. Her Catholic training, their difference of birth, and her real ignorance of his character would "What does this mean?" Louis asked cause her to look with horror on his suit. It was not possible that she had ever given him one thought of love. She had consecrated her life to a noble purpose. yet he hoped, he knew not why.

When she approached he hastened to meet her, and turning walked with her. She looked at him curiously; the agitation in his face was too marked to go unnoticed.

telligibly as his trembling lips would permit: But he would open his heart to her, not-"I wish to talk with you. There is a quiet withstanding. Their kindred misfortune nook close by-will you go there?"

"Yes," she answered unhesitatingly. was an extreme case of destitution or suffering which had touched his heart, she thought.

In helping her to get seated he took her hand, and this first contact sent a tremor throughout his frame. With difficulty he controlled a delirious desire to clasp her to his bosom and kiss her beautiful face till he was satisfied.

had not taken the step?"

here."

"But," he continued, "can you not imagine different circumstances which would more fully satisfy the craving of your nature? Are you perfectly happy?".

Her eyes grew moist and her face clouded. "Happy? Who is happy? Happiness belongs to heaven. Duty is a nobler word." He was in despair, but even yet he would

not desist.

ble for affection to change your life? Oh, Helène, is your heart proof against love?"

Strange words from a priest to a religieuse / —but they were under the spell of youth and the age, and neither noted the incongruity. Extending her hand supplicatingly and bowing her head, she cried:

my secret? Pray that every worldly image and affection may be driven from my heart."

"That is impossible! I ask you to open your heart to a worldly love and lover."

"I cannot! Oh, I cannot! If my heart wanders my purpose must not. engages too many of my thoughts could my heart, but not to let another in."

So this was the end of it! He could now soul." see the utter foolishness of his hope. He

A moment he was silent, then said as in- controlled himself by the most heroic effort. would appeal to her sympathy, and com-It passion from her would be sweet.

> Holding himself tightly in hand he began gently:

> "May I tell you something of my life?" Again she gave him the swift, curious look, and gazing hard at the hands folded in her lap, whispered, "Yes."

"I was born and reared in this parish. My parents were peasants, though above the His voice was hoarse when he began to common run in attainments, and far ahead speak and his question puzzled her: "Have in intelligence. My father was a fisherman; you ever regretted your renunciation of the I adored him. My mother was disappointed world? You told me once you had counted in me. She was practical and ambitious, the cost, but after these months I wish to and I a dreamer. But one day the seigneur ask you again, have you never wished you of my country hanged a man for a trifling offense. It changed my whole life; I had "No," she said, "I shall live and die been sleeping, but this waked me; I had been blind, and this gave me sight. All the hideous poverty and cruelty the people endured became plain. I was on the point of going to Rouen to pursue my studies, but I persuaded my father to let me stay at home and work for my poorer neighbors. I could not study with their cries of distress continually ringing in my ears. I dedicated my life to the alleviating of suffering.

"Before I was aware some of those I had "But have you never considered it possibefriended began to call me father. Then our curé insisted that I take orders, and my mother, chagrined at my humble calling of fisherman, pleaded for the same. But I yielded because the means and time for my chosen work would be wonderfully increased. I was only nineteen, and the possibility of any conflict between my vows and my heart's "Father, pardon! How did you discover desire did not occur to me. My mother had scolded because I did not have sweethearts as other boys. I flattered myself I was differently constituted. Mother of Christ! What a fool I was!

"One day after very exacting labors I He who sought rest in this quiet retreat. passed by. I thought you were a spirit never return my love. I shall tear him from with your white gown and beautiful face. The light of your eyes penetrated my very

Helène's head bowed more deeply and

not hesitate.

"The next evening I saw you again; the firmed my passion. From that time my "My love! My wife! My own forever!" love has been my life. You remember once I spoke to you. I could not help it-I was perishing for a word. No penance worth years of purgatory.

country, I am convinced it has."

it true has made you, for the moment, himself before he thinks of others. sincere.

till my heart was unburdened. I was wild, crazy, to suppose you could care for me, yet I dared have a little hope. And now it is all over! Even if they could avail I have oh, my God! my God! how I love you."

she could not speak for weeping. Finally his asked, "Why do you give up hope?"

Louis was puzzled. "Because you bade me do so."

may marry," she answered incoherently.

His utter dejection dulled his faculties, purpose each had so solemnly taken. so she continued:

her hands covered her face, but Louis did sion meant? When you saw me I also saw you!"

Then the truth burst upon him. With third time I followed you to the gate. one deep exclamation of the most rapturous Your singing at mass the following day and joy his arms clasped her as though never your story, which the prioress told me, con- to loosen, and his tears bathed her hair.

What the awakening is to the nightmare, I engaged in could banish your image. what riches are to starvation, what Admetus' My nights were vigils and my days fasts. joy was when Hercules brought Alcestis But to hear you say you love me would be back from the dead, what paradise is to purgatory—these faintly convey an idea of "I know not how long I could have the intoxication, the delight of living, the endured the strain—God is good! To-day ecstasy of loving which followed Louis and I met a man in citizen's dress whom I had Helène's marriage and their removal to known as priest. He had been to Paris and Paris. His soul found in her the complewas returning for his bride—the Convention ment true marriage always is, and which is has absolved clergymen from their vows. so rarely seen. Before he was a young After he left me the thought came, Why man he was an old one, but now he found could not I ask my love to marry me, as he his youth. His laugh rang as merrily as a and others are doing? It was a struggle to boy's. Supreme earthly love is selfish; all know whether the government has the right his life he had lived for others, but now he to annul the decrees of the church. As the and his wife made the world—he proved French clergy have always stood by their he was mortal. He forgot that misery and famine and bloodshed ran riot. When the Oh, Louis! Sheer sophistry, every word starving man obtains food self predomiof it! And yet your eagerness to believe nates, and he must in a measure satisfy

Helène was equally happy. If possible "Then I sought you-I could not sleep her lustrous eyes seemed to have added to their beauty. She sang and chattered with the abandon of youth and perfect health and happiness.

For weeks they hardly went outside their no lovers' phrases to woo you with—my lips dwelling; they talked and loved. The have no experience in such language. But stories of their lives, his twenty-five years long, hers six years shorter, would have Helène sobbed aloud at the conclusion; filled volumes when told in lovers' language, and they must be told again and again. she leaned forward and laying her hand in Oh the rapture of youth and love!-they knew it to the full.

They had not planned to spend their life thus. In the few days intervening between "I did not understand-I did not know their betrothal and marriage they devised who my lover was—I knew not that priests noble schemes whereby the union of their lives would broaden and strengthen the their childlike innocence and sufficiency "Don't you know now what my confes- they prefigured themselves going forth through miserable and reeking streets, scat- He had left home serene, tranquil, triumtering perfume and flowers and blessings. phant. Not once since Helène told him she But love, for the time, had overruled every loved him had his conscience suffered a project. Cupid is the supreme god, for he qualm; it had slept as though dead. And alone reigns, for at least a span, in every to think that to-day of all days he should mortal life.

It was Helène, with her woman's sensitive conscience, who first awoke to their that in the fairest, most blissful hour the selfishness. She dressed out her husband Nemesis may spring her mine? in his red cap and tricolored cockade and resigned.

mense crowds thronging the streets, and to analyze his emotions, he knew he must along the thoroughfare which is now the throw himself, soul and body, into the work Rue de Rivoli his passage was altogether of the Revolution, else his soul would be torn obstructed.

"What is the cause for this crowd?" he asked of a man standing by him; but he to present themselves and request change of received no answer, for the man was too occupation, Louis drew all eyes. It may intent on a cart passing through the street have been his magnificently porportioned to heed the question. In the cart was a physique, but more likely it was the strength woman with white dress and hair.

same bystander.

"The widow Capet."

The widow Capet—Louis thought he had heard the name before, but when? Deter- "My father was a fisherman, and I also till mined to know, he asked again, "But who I became a priest." is the widow Capet?"

He received a contemptuous stare, same voice queried. "Where have you been, man? The widow of Louis Capet, he that called himself Louis one of the two hundred and fifty forges same road he went. Austrian! She should have gone first."

He would have struck the man in his indig- happy. Every extension and contraction nation if he had remained near him. The of his arm was a blow for liberty and France. guillotine! he had forgotten its existence. Surely the priesthood was not nobler work And so the wise patriotism, the herculean than this. The abyss along which his path labors of his demigods had reached this lay receded from view; or, rather, it lay climax—the murder of a defenseless woman! just as near, but flowers grew over and

not trust himself in the Convention hall radiance, and his dread was removed. that day. Her presence could charm him to a precipice over which he dared not look. me. It is paradise—this life of ours."

have gone forth to his duty, to meet-what?

Oh, heavy-laden soul, did you not know

But in the light of Helène's face he forstarted him forth to the Convention to got the specter Death and the specter Rerequest other work in place of that he had morse, just as he had forgotten the guillotine.

The next morning he hastened with all On the way he was retarded by the im- speed to the Convention. Without daring by all the furies.

Though it was a common thing for priests and grandeur of his countenance. Among "Who is that?" Louis asked of the those assembled there he looked a Scandinavian sea-king emerging out of the past.

"A cursed aristocrat," was whispered.

He colored, and said to the president:

"Why didn't you stay a fisherman?" the

At his own request he was given work at XVI. She is faring to the guillotine by the where arms were manufactured for war with Curse her for an the foreign and civil foes.

The harder the work the better. For a Louis forced his way through the press. time all went well. Louis was perfectly He hurried home to Helène; he could around it, and the sun shone with dazzling

"I am living an ideal life, my darling," into forgetfulness of the queen's hapless fate Louis told Helène; "just enough work to and banish misgivings. Intuitively he knew give zest to the play, and just enough abwhere such misgivings must end; they led sence to make my wife know how she loves me when I think of it."

His answer was almost fierce:

"It shall last. I swear that nothing shall separate us, and when we are together what could make us unhappy?"

Then he smothered her face with kisses, and held her close in his arms as though nothing should tear her from them.

mind was left free to attend to the chatter of murderers. of his associates, who talked continually at their work. Revolution. Most of the workmen had been in its midst since the beginning; they had served in its various armies, in La Vendee, on the frontier, and recounted excesses guillotine throughout France. One man had been headsman for a time, and gleefully boasted of the various heads he had cut off, his companions applauding his rude jests.

One day when he had been particularly boastful, a newcomer, a misshapen, dwarfish figure, with leering eyes and diabolic raised to heaven in imprecation, he cried: mouth, sneered:

is too slow. Last week in the South there phemy!" was pretty work. A hundred wretches were drawn up in front of a trench. When the soldiers fired all fell, but some were not lost their heads for less than this." dead, so we seized spades and finished those still alive with one blow on the head. fusillading is the way!"

He could not stay near this brute Maledictions rest upon them!" another moment. His heart seethed with the era of brotherhood! These fiendish before the Revolutionary Tribunal. deeds were decreed by the glorious repub- fever in his veins had not subsided but inligion, and— He was dangerously near abyss had again receded from view. the precipice at that hour.

fore no work. The festival celebrated the guage against the government.

She looked at him with sudden fear. abolition of religion. In the throng that "Oh, Louis, can it last? Did ever such filled the streets were Louis and Helène. happiness as ours continue? It frightens They were there because his disquiet would not let them remain at home. His whole being was in revolt. He should have rejoiced in this total extinction of faith, for in positive infidelity lay his only chance for happiness, but it was impossible for him. He had brought himself to believe that a wise and humane government could release him from certain obligations; but God could As he grew accustomed to his task his not be legislated out of existence by a band

> Borne unresistingly along by the crowd Always the theme was the they found themselves at Notre Dame in time for the bombastic pageant in which the whilom opera dancer posed as the Goddess of Reason.

Whether it was a comparison between the and atrocities which made Louis shudder. blasphemous "Hymn to Liberty," which Yet they told their tales exultingly. In formed part of the service, and his adored them he followed the pilgrimage of the liturgy, or the desecration of the venerable church, or whether this scene fanned his wrath to the culminating point, it is impossible to say; but at that moment the deity in Louis gained the ascendency, and marked it forever as the supreme hour of his life.

Towering to his full height, his hand

"It is sacrilege! I call on Jesus and his "La Guillotine is kind and gentle. She thrice holy Mother to avenge this blas-

> "Citizen," one standing near implored, "in the Devil's name, be quiet! Men have

"I will not!" Louis rejoined. "It is a Ah, foul set who have taken away our Sabbath, abolished our religion, and now turn the ca-Louis turned sick and threw down his thedral of our Blessed Lady into a brothel!

Such words were unpardonable. Within bitterness as he strode away. And this was twenty-four hours Louis and Helène were lic whose birth he had hailed as the realiza- creased. Of their peril he took no thought. ation of genuine altruism, of a national Uto- A minor consideration like personal safety pia. This same republic had abolished re- is forgotten at such a moment. Even the

The trial was a formality as usual. The day following was a festival, there- accusation was of violent and seditious lan-

"Have you any defense?" Louis was asked Louis as they were driven back to asked.

"None."

"You admit the language you are charged with you. I could not live without you." with?"

The most awful and horrible insult was being perpetrated—the church was desecrated by the vilest -"

Louis' voice was high and vehement, and his whole appearance indicative of the most violent passion, when the judge interrupted with,

"Are you not a priest?"

"I have been."

"And are now married?"

"Yes; this is my wife, whom you have so scandalously arrested for my offense."

"Then do you, self-convicted of outrageous sin against God, if there were a God, dare criticise those who worship reason instead? If reason be not God why are you married, and in citizen's dress? Who absolved you from your vows? A fine figure you cut with your charge of sacrilege!"

It was a lengthy speech to come from Tinville's bar, where laconism was the rule. priest's face, crimsoned in his indignation, blanched to marble. His sin was named so accurately that he could evade the issue no longer. Involuntarily a groan burst from his stricken heart. Gone was every vestige last he plunged into the bottomless gulf.

He heard the death sentence unmoved.

beauty and innocence appealed even to brutish hearts. But when she perceived it, horrified at the thought of separation from her husband, she exclaimed:

"Do you know who I am?"

"This ci-devant priest's wife, we understand."

child of the late Count d'Auvergne."

child.

the Conciergerie.

"I do not fear death," she said, "if I die

He drew her closer to him and kissed her. Speech was impossible.

But she, misinterpreting his silence and the agony in his face, said gently: "It is not terrible to die. Death is sweet because it unites us forever."

She looked at him pleadingly, and he replied: "No, sweetheart, our death is a small thing."

A small thing indeed in comparison with the fire of ten thousand torments in his bosom. Even her fate, which under other circumstances would have distracted him, was a trivial matter. The physical separation of soul and body is a small affair to the great heart tortured with remorse.

But in his contrition Louis did not hold one thought unfaithful to Helène. Death was a small price for their weeks of bliss. The pangs of purgatory even he did not count too great cost, for if his conscience were clean the recollection of her love would Every word went straight to the mark. The sweeten purgatory. And paradise with this torment would be a hell—he carried it in his own bosom.

In vain he attempted to urge some excuse—his youth, the temptation irresistible by human flesh. His conscience was inof wrath. The Nemesis was appeased; at flexible. It admitted no argument; it rejected every excuse.

When his anguish reached a climax past Helène was about to be released; her endurance, in one mighty flood of penitence he threw himself upon the prison floor crying, "I have sinned! I have sinned!"

From that moment no thinnest gossamer veil interposed between him and his Maker. Soul and body lay prostrate in the immediate presence of the King. Articulate prayer was impossible, but his whole being was "I am, but I am also daughter and only concentrated in one entreaty-forgiveness.

He was unconscious of the lapse of time; The Count d'Auvergne!—his bones had there was no present, no future for him then; been disinterred and burned in default of a eternity had begun. Fear to die and go descendant to wreak vengeance on. Swift into the Redeemer's presence? At that and terrible death would be meted his only very moment God was giving him audience.

Hours passed before he arose, with a look "Oh, my wife! What have you done?" of ineffable peace glorifying his face. His

ecstasy was in proportion to his despair. the Place de la Revolution were a man and Going to Helèn, who was sobbing aloud in woman, both oblivious of the gaping crowds. sympathy, he said, oh, so tenderly:

say I loved you too well; your face came be-sky. Those in the cart with them remarked tween me and the cross, and when the ne- a smile as of blissful expectancy playing cessity came for choosing between you, I about his routh. chose you. How happy I was you know. not hear them. But the question of the they are, and how beautiful!" judge to-day revealed my guilt in its awful church, for I knew, in my inmost heart, my the best." duty.

given. My beloved, I see it all so plainly sight of the multitude, kissed it repeatedly My love! my love! You are so pure celsis!" and good, tell me if I am not right, and if you forgive the havoc I have wrought in never been given before. She bade him your life."

She smiled at him through her tears.

giving your life for love of me?"

The day after in a tumbrel on its way to went out with its choicest flower?

Her dark eyes never left his face, while his "My precious wife, bear with me when I blue ones were raised slightly toward the

A women among the spectators had a We crowded a lifetime of happiness into a qualm as see looked at these. She shook few weeks. Conscience uttered not one re- the arm of the man who accompanied her proof. Then misgivings arose and I would and cried, Look at those two-how young

Her voice had a tone of regret, but het proportions. That man taught me the obli- laughed fiendishly as he answered, "Ha! gation I was under to keep faith with God. ha! the mistress will smile when she sees I was worse than those who desecrated the such dainty meat. Pretty faces please her

Louis and Helène were the last of the "But praise to our Lord and the Blessed victims to die. When his time came he em-Virgin! He has given me life. I am for- braced her, lifted a small crucifix high in now. God is good. He does not part us, and then handed it to his wife, who kissed though I have merited it. He lets us die it also. As the knife descended the executogether, and death for us is the entrance to tioner heard him murmur, "Gloria in Ex-

> Helène gave Samson instructions he had hasten.

So the house of brave Rudolf, chief "Forgive you, my husband, when you are henchman of Rollo the bold, was extinct after all. But who would not say the race

(The end.)

WHERE DO THE IMMIGRANTS GO?

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

F any one were to study statistics relat- 3,000 of them in Massachusetts and not 300 ing to the ten or more million persons in New York State? Why do three fifths of foreign birth who are scattered so of the 3,500 Hungarians in Ohio live in the unevenly over our country, we believe that city of Cleveland? Why are there over within an hour he would be asking conun- 8,000 Italians in Illinois and less than 500 drums, some easy and some difficult to in Indiana, and, in general, why do immianswer. Why, he would inquire, do grants crowd Wisconsin, Minnesota, and nearly four fifths of all the Welsh in the North Dakota and give Indiana the go-by? United States live in Pennsylvania? Why There are scores of such questions that are have two thirds of the Portuguese incomers very interesting because they have to do gone to California and why are there over with the motives and influences which

determine the abiding places among us of much stress must not be given to climatic. briefly, of the distribution of the foreign they certainly have considerable weight. element in our population.

chances in life in some foreign land we cultural laborers at home, are likely to should prefer, other things being equal, follow their accustomed vocations here and V some country where the climatic conditions they go to the regions where they may best and the geographic environment are not in procure employment in their chosen lines. extreme contrast with those to which we This explains most of the vagaries in the have been accustomed at home. The same distribution of the newcomers, which are consideration, undoubtedly, has something inexplicable until we recognize the fact that to do with the distribution of Europeans there are special opportunities for this or among us. Hundreds of Icelanders have that foreign element in various parts of our been coming to North America, but they do country according to the nature of their not live even in our Northern States, for industrial training and proficiency. This is they prefer the somewhat colder climate of why two thirds, or about 10,000, of our Canada. That climate does give direction Portuguese neighbors live in California, for to streams of immigration is vividly shown they are skilled in vine culture and wine wy the thousands of Portuguese in the making and that state offers them the best Hawaiian Islands, whose climate is almost opportunities; and they are ten times as identical with that of the Azores, whence numerous in a few of the coast towns of these immigrants have chiefly come. All Massachusetts as in the state of New York except a few thousands of the million because they are also skilled fishermen and along our northern border. From Maine fishing fleets. to North Dakota they live under another of their native island.

these myriads from over the sea. Let us and geographic similarities between the answer some of them and sprak, very home-land and the adopted country, but

The larger part of the foreign element, If any of us thought we might better our excepting the Irish, who were mostly agri-Canadians among us occupy a wide strip many of them find employment with the

Once there was a great strike among the flag but have only slightly changed the thousands of employees of the rolling mills climatic conditions of their environment. in Cleveland. It was before the prohibition More than half of the thousands of Cubans of the importation of contract labor and the among us still live within a few hours' sail employers lost no time in bringing from Nearly 80,000 Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland a sufficient Mexicans have made their homes on our side number of trained rolling-mill hands to take of the line, but scarcely a thousand of them the places of the strikers. They gave the are found far away from the border. The new workmen revolvers to defend them-Germans at home have a comparatively selves against attack, and when at a later small seaboard and are, for the most part, period the new force organized a strike an inland people; so in America more than themselves they attempted, with these same two thirds of them live far from the sea, revolvers in their hands, to enforce their while the majority of the Irish, who at home demands. There they are to-day, and these cannot get far from the coast, show a facts explain why nine tenths of the preference when they come here for the Bohemians, three fifths of the Hungarians, Along our Pacific coast and one half of the Poles in the state of the Swedes and Norwegians are most Ohio live in the city of Cleveland. If a largely represented in Washington, whose foreigner has been a miner or an iron general aspect and coast line, deeply worker at home he almost invariably follows indented with fiords, so strongly resemble the same calling when he comes here. This their own mountainous inland and rugged is chiefly the reason why nearly one half of shores. So many influences divert immi- all the Hungarians in the United States gration into this or that channel that too live in Pennsylvania and why four out of

five Welshmen who come to this country go of these young territories and states set to the same state. There are twice as forth in glowing pamphlets the beauties and many Welshmen in Wilkesbarre, three times richness of the vast wheat lands; and as many in Pittsburg, and five times as because the Scandinavians who had come many in Scranton as there are in the city of among them loved the climate, so like their New York; and in interior towns of Ohio own, and were a most desirable class of and Illinois where there are coal or iron people, these pamphlets were scattered by industries the leading mining centers abroad thousands in Sweden, Norway, and Denare well represented in the working forces. mark, and immigration agents were sent to

Liverpool had a contract to bring to New organize parties of home-seekers, and ship York all the Mormon converts from Europe them through to the Northwest. They who came to reinforce the Church of Latter alone, of all the foreigners who have come \$\frac{\cup}{2}\$ Day Saints. To the energy with which the to us in great numbers, have inclined very agents from Salt Lake spread the Mormon largely toward rural life. It is due to them propaganda in the Scandinavian countries, chiefly that three fourths of the people of England, and Scotland, is due the fact that Minnesota are of foreign birth or lineage Utah's population to-day has a large ad- and that four fifths of the North Dakotans mixture of these foreign elements, while are of immediate foreign extraction. They they are poorly represented in the surround- are the only large foreign element among ing states. We used to see these bands of us that is not found in appreciable numbers proselytes at the Guion wharf in New York, in a single one of the former slave states. sturdy, well-appearing young men and Thousands of them are in the northern women, as fine an element of European towns and cities, most of them laborers and veomanry as ever crossed the seas; and domestic servants; but though they may be some reporters remember the tears and poor they will not consent to be next-door anguish of the venerable Mormon agent in neighbors to squalor. This is why they are New York when Secretary of State Evarts about five times as numerous in Brooklyn addressed his famous circular to foreign as in New York City. The only rural governments, denouncing the Mormon district in the East where they are found in Church as a pernicious sect and urging the considerable numbers is the region centersuppression of Mormon proselytism. That ing around Lake Chautauqua, extending circular gave pause to the high tide of west to Lake Erie and south into Pennsyl-Mormon immigration; and Utah missionary vania; but not until Wisconsin is reached enterprise abroad illustrates one phase of do they number as much as five per cent of the special efforts that, for years, were put the population. From Michigan westward forth by various sections of our country to they live in every northern state, but by far attract a highly desirable class of immi- the largest mass of them is in Minnesota

Thirty-five years ago laborers in the wheat fields of the young and lusty North- odus from Europe a half century ago have west were fond of singing a song whose always been the largest factors in it. It was refrain proclaimed that "Uncle Sam is rich political trouble in Germany and famine in enough to give us all a farm." The end of Ireland that started the procession across his resources in this line is in plain view the sea. Our Irish friends have really not now, but in those days the unfenced prairies seen very much of the land of their adoption. stretched away like the sea and all that was Most of them at home, men and women, needed to turn towns into cities and the were tillers of the soil, but here they much wilderness into flourishing commonwealths prefer the towns and cities, particularly those was an army of hard-muscled pioneers to of the North Atlantic States. We are apt, tickle the soil with a hoe. So the makers to think that the Irish swarm in our West,

Years ago one line of steamships from those countries to stimulate the boom, and North Dakota.

The two peoples who began the great ex-

and, indeed, many thousands of them live there. But there are more Irish in Boston lected northern state, probably on account or Philadelphia or Brooklyn than there are of its lack of many important towns, toward in Chicago. Dublin has not so many na- which most foreigners tend to gravitate; and tives of the Emerald Isle within its limits as also because, in the heyday of immigration, there are in the Greater New York. Seventy Indiana was distanced by other western thousand more Irish folk live on little Man- states, which inscribed "Welcome" over hattan Island than there are in the whole their gates in letters so large that all Europe state of Illinois; and in proportion to the total might see. population of each state there are more of them in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and in the North Atlantic States. They have \checkmark has Connecticut than in any other states of the always shown a liking for the great city Union. Two thirds of the Irish in this coun- where the tenement house is unknown and try live in New England, New York, New working people live in comfortable homes. Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Nearly every This is one reason why there are more Engtown in these states is well supplied with lish in Philadelphia than in New York City them and, as a rule, has three times as many and another is that thousands of English Irish as western towns that are thrice as operatives are employed in the carpet works large. No foreigners keep more closely in of that city. Outside of our north Atlantic touch with the home people than the Irish, area they are scattered more evenly over and that is one reason why they like to set- the Northern States than any other foreign tle near the sea that washes their island element, so that they nowhere form over ten shores.

While two thirds of the Irish have lingered the mining regions of the far West. ous in Wisconsin, in proportion to popula- business in our larger cities. tion, than in any other part of the country. are the only foreign element composing as to Louisiana and Texas. much as one per cent of the population of four to one and the English seven to one.

Indiana is conspicuous as the most neg-

About half of our English neighbors live per cent of the population except in Utah. What a contrast the Germans present! Many of them live on the ranches and in near our northeastern seaboard, more than Canadian and British immigration is almost two thirds of the Germans have gone inland. exactly equal and is scattered over about New York State with a half million native the same territory. Most Canadians who Germans is their favored abode in the East, try to better themselves among us move just and three fifths of them live in New York a little way south; thus the factories of New City and Brooklyn; but though the Empire England are recruited largely from Quebec, State has a larger German element than any the lumber and iron regions of Michigan from other state, the north central region, partic- Ontario, and the wheat lands of Dakota ularly Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, is from Manitoba. The Canadians who wantheir stronghold, and they are more numer- der further south are chiefly engaged in

For the most part the foreigner has added The Germans, Irish, British, Canadians, and little to the census of the Southern States, Scandinavians comprise about nine tenths of partly because the North European prefers our foreign element and the Germans are our northern climate, but chiefly because the apread more widely over our area than South, with its large element of negro labor, any other immigrants. They alone of these does not hold out sufficient inducements. five leading nationalities have invaded, in Southern manufacturing centers like Birvery considerable numbers, the South, mingham and Chattanooga have attracted where they have many representatives in some immigration and a few thousands of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ken- French, Italians, Austrians, and Spaniards tucky, Louisiana, and Texas; and they have been drawn by congenial surroundings

Italy takes the lead among those other na-Indiana, where they outnumber the Irish tions of Europe which have contributed in a far smaller degree to our population.

part of the imported illiterates. It was truly York. said in Congress, a few weeks ago, that most immigrants who are classed as illiterate do eigners have come to us. The world never not venture west. He who has energy saw before such an imposing stream of immienough to get into the heart of this continent gration; and yet there are many who doubt can generally read and write. New York that we needed even one of these millions times as large as that of Chicago.

Bohemians, industrious and excellent citizens began. Dutch live west of New York State and a country and manages its chief concerns.

is/to-day adding a larger element of illiteracy fourth of the remainder, or nearly 5,000 to our people than any other nationality; souls, are thriving among the manufactories and it is not an unmixed blessing that in the of Paterson, N. J. We used to hear of the first four months of this year Italy has sent Pennsylvania Dutch, but there are less than. us nearly one third of the total immigration, a thousand native Hollanders in that state 52 per cent of these swarthy newcomers be- now. It is easy to see why the French find ing unable to read or write. Three fifths of congenial surroundings in Louisiana and them remain in the northeastern seaboard California and the French in those states states, which are the catch-all for the larger outnumber those in any other except New

In a half century over 15,000,000 for-City may boast of an Italian colony eight to accelerate our development or enhance our greatness. It is a law of population Half of Russia's contingent, largely Rus- long since discovered that as the population sian and Polish Jews and Polanders, are increases the rate of increase diminishes. settled in the North Atlantic States and there It is a fact that the rate of increase of the are goodly colonies of them in Michigan, native element in our northern area has Ohio, Wisconsin, and South Dakota. The greatly decreased since the foreign invasion Statisticians tell us that if there for the most part, are quite noteworthy for had been no immigration our former rate of the haste with which they pass through the native increase would have been more nearly Atlantic belt and push for the north central maintained, and that probably our popularegion. They slight the East just as that tion to-day would have been almost as large part of the country would like to be slighted as it is. We have perhaps gained nothing by some less desirable elements. As many by the substitution of foreign for native of them live in Iowa, Nebraska, or Wiscon- blood. But, on the whole, Europe has sent sin as in New York and Pennsylvania to- us muscle and brawn and, in no large measgether. The Hollanders and the Swiss are ure, capacity and training for the higher acother desirable elements the greater part of tivities. In the main it is still the native whom push inland. Three fourths of the American who does the headwork for the

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE. "God with us."-St. Matthew I., 23.

[August 2.]

deed, who will not go even so far as this; what purpose and to what extent?

some who altogether reject its claims and set at nought its value. Such persons, however, I am not now dealing with, but rather HERE is nothing connected with re- with those who, at any rate, constitute the ligion which men resent so keenly as great majority of the congregation gathered the completeness of its claim and the in God's house to-day. Our presence here comprehensiveness of its control. Most would be an insult to religion and to God if people are ready enough to admit the im- we did not all of us at least recognize the portance of religion. Some there are, in- importance of religion. But important for

office and function of religion is only to pre- the application of this principle, until it empare men for the world to come? We are braces almost every detail of human conlooking forward to a heavenly home, to an duct. Admit the principle, and it will be eternal state of being, and therefore it is found that the restraints of religion become very necessary that we should pay good heed more and more irksome. And the most to whatever may make us ready for these grievous result of all is, that men at last will changed conditions of existence. It is, there- be content to acquiesce in this divorce of fore, reasonable enough that we should pay religion and common life, until each will attention to religious duties, and that we begin to claim in his own individual should devote certain times and seasons to life to separate the secular from the religious, the diligent care of our immortal souls.

and asserts her right to exercise a paramount mere conventional performance of external control over our ordinary business and occupations; when she lays her hand upon every thought and word and action of our daily life, and claims us wholly for the Lord, then God and God's truth we assert God's claim it is that men begin to resent her interference, and ignore, even if they do not deride, her pretensions.

strain, and he will look at you with a scornful and contemptuous pity, as though you were talking of what it was impossible for this may be very well intentioned, but you must be singularly wanting in knowledge of the world.

and resisted.

with which religion can have no concern.

cause if you once allow that any part of our its powers. life may be withdrawn from the presence

Is it not a very common opinion that the irresistible pressure to widen and expand and religion is at last degraded from its true When, however, religion goes beyond this, position of supreme control, and becomes a acts of devotion, a formal, lifeless, heartless thing, without any vital energy and power.

Surely it is high time that in the name of to be in all things paramount and supreme. "Whatsoever ye do, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus." "Whether ye eat or drink, or Speak to the man of the world in this whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

[August 9.]

Poor toil-worn souls, who are pressed you to understand. You who speak like down with many anxieties and sorrows, who feel the daily burden of unceasing labor and the fierce battle of competition in the world, who find religion a restraint and And so the claims of religion are resented hindrance in your life, who are tempted to put away the thought of God until a time Hence it comes to pass that there is a when your temptations are fewer and your growing tendency to separate our human struggle less severe; you whose time is so life into two distinct departments; to put occupied and life so engrossed with busireligion by itself in one and all that relates ness that you have now no time for thoughts to common human affairs in the other. of God and of eternity; know that your The world is not to interfere in the work of view of religion and its scope is altogether religion, and on the other hand religion a mistaken view. Forcibly to rend asunder must have no part in the control or direc- what God has joined together is unnatural, tion of the business of the world. A clearly and I might almost say impossible; at any marked division is made between things rate the attempt must end in degradation which are secular and things which are re- of both, for it is, on the one hand, to take ligious, and we are told that it is unreason- out of our daily life that which dignifies and able, impossible, and absurd to attempt to sweetens and softens it, the source of all its push the claims of religion into those affairs strength and gladness, and, on the other hand, to deprive religion of the proper I have said that the tendency is a growing sphere in which it is to find its exercise, tendency, and this is natural enough; be- and so to dwarf and stunt and paralyze all

True, indeed, that God intends to bring and control of God, there will be an almost us to our heavenly home, and that we must have that home ever before us as our goal; temptation which we resist, we are winning but he also means to make this life, with a battle for our Lord. all its daily toil, better and nobler and happier for us by his presence and his be bravely borne, every difficulty may be power. The battle of life is severe enough, no doubt—its cares and anxieties so great that there may often seem to be no room for God; and yet the very conflict, rightly used, is to be the means of growth and strength. Will the soldier fight less bravely if he is conscious all the while that the eye surely will impress the world so much with of his commanding officer is upon him? the reality of our religion as when it is Will the workman be less zealous because shown to be the central source and spring he is looking for the approval of his of uprightness and purity and truth. employer? And do you suppose that life's the battle, and face the discipline, and bear him. What is the meaning of the incarnation if it is less than this, "God with us" not hereafter only, but now.

"God with us"—to be our ever watchful and for him can perish. friend, our never failing guide; to support us in our weakness, to guard us in our "whoso doeth the will of God abideth fordangers, to defend us in our temptations, ever." to console us in our sorrows, to gladden and brighten all the dreariness of common Then each is valueless. Bind them together as men choose to make. To him nothing with the dignity of God himself. is secular. As the bright sunshine from the heavens penetrates into the very darkest corner that has not been closed against its beams, so, too, religion searches out the very secret recesses of life and conduct that it touches.

world knows not of.

every difficulty which we overcome, in every and pain, we have seen that the principles

"God with us"—then every burden may boldly met; for we are not left alone, never desolate, never helpless, never in despair.

"God with us"—then can we in this day be witnesses for him, not so much by the constancy of our religious worship as by the power of a religious life. Nothing

"God with us"—thus it is that earth work will be done less faithfully because we becomes a foretaste of heaven itself, and are day by day submitting ourselves to the time the gateway of eternity. It is true guidance of our Lord? It is by means of indeed that the fashion of this world this life that we are to be trained for the passeth away, true that on all around is life to come; it is here that we are to fight stamped the mark of its mortality. But the divine life quickens every earthly act and the burdens, all the while bearing them for plants in it the seed of immortality. It is said that matter is imperishable. That is a scientific question which I cannot discuss. But this I know, that no act done in Christ

"God with us"-it cannot perish, for

Religion and common life, are they apart? drudgery, and make every act of service an by the sacred tie of God's presence and offering consecrated unto him. God knows they become a living power to witness in no such distinction of secular and religious the world, and to ennoble all our daily life

> [August 16.] WHAT IS RELIGION? Text, James I., 26, 27.

LET us set ourselves deliberately and which are not withdrawn from its influence thoughtfully to examine into the nature and brightens and beautifies and purifies all and scope of that influence for which we have so unhesitatingly demanded a supreme "God with us"—then in the midst of and paramount control in all that concerns the worries and anxieties of this world's the well-being of mankind. In philanthropy business we are sustained by a divine and in business, in politics and in schemes power, for we have meat to eat which the for social amelioration, in giving an answer to the many perplexing problems which on "God with us"—then is our courage all sides await solution, in dealing with our roused and our enthusiasm kindled; for in work and with our leisure, with poverty, war,

among us are due to the fact that men, even evidence of this danger. those who profess and call themselves Christruth concerning it.

self-government and self-control.

history of heathen superstitions and mythol- to pay due regard to external ordinances, some costly sacrifice, to avert disaster by is higher and nobler still. acts of solemn worship, to erect altars even to an unknown God; these are the expressions of a religion which proceeds from fear. All such religion is false from the very foundation and origin of it. Love, and not the precious gem of divine truth and love fear, is the basis of all religion pure and undefiled.

It is the inevitable and irresistible tend- orthodox creed. ency of all religions, true as well as false, in process of time to become crystalized in shaken Christendom, and which still disturb commandments and creeds, in forms and in the peace of the church, carried on with the of the Mosaic dispensation, all the gorgeous which are almost characteristic of religious ritual of the temple worship, all the burnt strife, carried on by men who are on all sides

and the power of religion cannot be repudi- to our own times, the current religious conated or ignored. Nor can the importance of troversies of the day, which gather round our present inquiry be well exaggerated, be- such mere externals as gowns and surplices, cause until we get a distinct and clear an- music and flowers, postures and attitudes, swer in our own minds it is impossible to copes and candles, are evidences of the expect that we shall be able to make any tendency of the religious people to fasten real advance in the practice of religion, or upon things which are outward, and which in the growth and development of those in themselves cannot have any living force fundamental principles which are to control and power. And surely the danger for us and govern our whole moral and spiritual all is, lest, satisfying ourselves with the It is beyond all doubt that many of mere husks of an external service, we should the misconceptions and much of the care- rest content without the consecration of the less indifference about religion prevalent heart and life to God. We have abundant

Who so scrupulous in the performance of tians, have not set themselves to answer this such religious obligations as the Jews of our necessary question or to grasp clearly the Lord's time? Who so zealous in demanding a rigid obedience to all the superstitious In the text which I have chosen, St. observances which in the course of centuries James distinctly asserts that it is quite pos- have been added to the Mosaic law? And sible for a man to think himself to be re- yet who so fatally forgetful of all that religious, and yet all the while to be deceiving ligion demanded and proclaimed, until, in his own heart, unless there be in his life that the name of religion, they committed the evidence which is given by the exercise of most atrocious crime that has ever been accomplished, when they crucified the Lord of It is easy enough to see that in its ele-glory? And our Master's scathing condemmentary and initial stages religion may be nation, "Verily, I say unto you, the publinothing more than a mere feeling of awe or cans and the harlots go into the kingdom of dread, springing out of the consciousness of God before you," is a testimony to the utter the unseen and the supernatural. We may worthlessness of a religion which has no mark this very often in the awe of a child power to control the affections and the will, shrinking from the mysterious and the un- or to guide and govern the conduct of men. known; we can trace it more clearly in the And it is worthless, not because it is careful ogies. To buy off danger though it be by but because it cares nothing for that which

[August 23.]

AND if religion does not consist in the mere externals, the mere casket in which should be enshrined, so neither does it consist in the possession and maintenance of an

The doctrinal controversies which have All the Levitical ordinances burning zeal and the unscrupulous hatred offerings and costly sacrifices, and, to come equally confident in the purity of their own

faith, and the conformity of their own opin- philanthropic work they should lose that ions to the mind of God-do not these facts sweet restfulness of the soul which finds the serve to show that pure and undefiled re-source of its strength and power in the ligion lies deeper even than the orthodoxy presence of the Lord. Nor is the danger of our belief? The zeal of religious perse- altogether passed away which was so concutors, from St. Paul down to our own times, spicuous a flaw in the religion of an earlier who have not hesitated to attempt to enforce age, when good works came to be regarded their own belief on the minds of others by as so much balance to our credit, when our means of fire and sword, shows how the account with God should be made up. The very spirit of religion may be wanting, even best and noblest of human activities is of no when there is confident knowledge and zeal- value to obtain merit or secure pardon-of ous service. Not for one single moment no value except in so far as it may be the would I presume to disparage the importance evidence of the living faith in Christ from of a right faith, or a clear conception of re- which it ought to spring. ligious doctrines; but beware lest, in the eager fight for the doctrines which you hold, you become a mere partisan, and care more on Christ. It matters not how orthodox may swer: be your belief, or how correct your creed, the will.

and manifold activities of religious and "My Lord and my God!" Religion is a

[August 30.]

But if it be true that pure religion conto win a party victory than to contend earn- sists neither in correct doctrines, nor in exestly for the faith of Christ. Beware, for it ternal observances, nor even in the minisis possible to be a very enthusiast in the de- tries of man for man, the question remains, fense of Christianity and yet to have no hold what then is religion? And to this I an-

1. True religion is light. It is a revelaunless Christ's love rules the heart and guides tion "not received from man, or taught by man, but through the revelation of Jesus So, too, religious works and deeds of phi- Christ." It is as true now as ever that the lanthropy are not religion. The gift of "world by wisdom knew not God." It is God is not to be purchased with money, supernatural in its source and origin; we or bought with service however earnest, can know only what God has chosen to-I do not mean to argue that deeds of reveal. And what is true of the religion charity have no connection with religion. which we receive as a system is true also My own text would confute me if I did. "To of our own personal religion. The same visit the fatherless and widows in their af- Lord who brought life and immortality to fliction," as well as to contend earnestly for light through the Gospel, the same Lord the faith once for all delivered to the saints, whose good pleasure it was to reveal his. and to pay due regard to the forms and ob- Son to Paul the persecutor, quickens now servances of religion—all these are the those who were dead in trespasses and sins, necessary and natural fruits of religion; nay brings us out of darkness into light, out of more, they may serve to show its vitality and bondage into the glorious liberty of the chilstrength, because where none of these fruits dren of God. And religion which is a reveare manifested it is impossible that there lation from God is also a revelation of God. can be any religion at all; and yet not even When the light comes the author of light is the most active works of charity, certainly manifested. The Father is revealed in the not the fussy and restless activity in even Son. And when the darkness and the mists good deeds which is a feature of our times: have rolled away and Jesus himself and none of these things is of the essence of re- Jesus only is made known in the light of God's revelation to the soul, then the soul To an energetic disposition the demand prostrate before the majesty of divine presfor work is imperative, and even religious ence and divine power falls down in the atpeople need a caution lest in the busy titude of adoring worship and exclaims,

revalation of Christ, the light of the world. a mere emotion or a sentiment? By no

an enthusiasm. "God breathed into his nos- and finds its natural expression in all the dutrils the breath of life, and man became a liv-ties and occupations of our life. When the ing soul." "If any man be in Christ he is power of divine love has taken possession of a new creature: old things have passed the soul, that new life thrills in every pulse away and all things have become new"; new of action, and testifies to the reality of its hopes, new aims, new plans, new destiny. own existence in every duty. The life of love "Behold, I make all things new." And re- colors every action, gives power and growth ligious life, like all other life, is power and and eager enthusiasm and activity to every growth and action. Not a mere system of religious duty. It is an inward power, but morality, not a bondage of law and of re- it is manifested, aye, and it is strengthened straint, but a living force, a power which in every outward act of service. touches the inmost springs of the affections and the will, and transforms the dull, dead Will you be satisfied with the dry and lifeclay of a carnal nature into the quick and less bones of a barren and conventional eager activities of a spiritual life. It makes formalism; will you be content with the mere a man, for it is his life.

in Christ.

Do you say that this is to make religion J. F. Kitto, M. A.

2. Religion is life. It is an inspiration, means. Religion is essentially practical,

What, then, brethren, is your religion? parody of religion, in worship and in doc-3. Pure religion is love. Love in its trine and in service, with which so many are source and origin, for God is love. Love willing to lull their conscience to sleep, as in its development, for it grows and is sus- with some spiritual anodyne; or will you not tained by love to the living Lord. The Son rather pray and strive that the light of Christ of God "who loved me and gave himself for and the life of Christ and the love of Christ me," awakens and makes strong my love for may be made manifest in you, so that you life and service. Religion is a revelation may have that happiness in service and that of love, it is a life of love, it is a love to God peace and joy in believing which only religion pure and undefiled can give?—Rev.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

BY ALJA ROBINSON CROOK, PH.D.

PROFESSOR OF MINERALOGY, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

stitutions and study them on the spot with- was founded in 1456; whose teaching force out much expenditure of time or money. consists of sixty men, and about half of Beginning at Kiel, he would find a university whose students study medicine. From here that, in spite of the two hundred and thirty he would travel three hundred fifty miles years which it has had for growth, has only before reaching Königsberg, the most eastfive hundred students and fifty professors. ern of the universities and the farthest Going from there to Rostock, he would find north; a venerable institution, three hundred a university older than Kiel (founded A.D. fifty years old, with the same number of 1419) and smaller too, having only three students as Greifswald, but more than eighty hundred students and forty instructors—the instructors. In its halls some famous men smallest of the German universities—but have worked. Immanuel Kant received his famous for some of the instructors who have education and spent the thirty years of his lectured in its halls. Kepler was professor mechanically routine but wonderfully pro-

HE student of German university conhere when he "laid down the law to the ditions, methods, and equipment stars." East of Rostock about fifty miles would be able to visit each of the in- he would reach Greifswald, whose university

ductive life as professor here. These four The traveler would end his southern jourin the Renaissance style.

his face toward the southwest taking a slow strongest in its philosophical department. train to the capital of Silesia, the second One hundred forty miles west of Munich is largest city of the empire, Breslau, where he Tübingen, the home of that school of phiwould find a young university not yet a losophy whose influence began with Bauer hundred years old, having fifteen hundred and will not cease for many decades. Some students and a faculty of one hundred of its buildings are beautiful. In number sixty-six professors. He would find a long, in ranks seventh. Freiburg, sixty miles to steeply-roofed old building finished with the southwest, presents an uninviting exterior in the country. More than eight thousand students listen to its more than two hundred instructors. and the kaiser to voice the complaint that too many young men are receiving a university education. The next place to visit would be Halle, famous for the salt which its mines have furnished the tables of Germany and the solid food which its university has furnished the theologies of the world, pietistic and rationalistic. Then in order would come Leipsic, the second university in point of numbers, with thirty-five hundred students, and among the first in the character of work accomplished. Then sixty miles south is Jena, one of the smallest of the group; yet with a faculty, in the past, that has gained renown in medicine, theology, and literature. Among its instructors at one time were fications of the city. Giessen, another old Reinhold, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Schlegel, Oken, and Schiller. Its students have always had a passion for Freiheit and Duell. The Burschenschaft movement began here Gothic buildings of Marburg. And Göttinin 1813.

the second university to be founded in Ger- the Grimm brothers studied before they bemedical department. At Erlangen, a few a student there Bismarck used to fight his the students are preparing for the ministry. traveler would visit Münster, lying one hun-

northernmost universities all have in ad- ney at Munich, the capital of Bavaria; the dition to their old buildings new ones erected city of beer, art, and science, and one whose university ranks third in point of numbers From Königsberg the traveler would turn (twenty-five hundred) and is one of the stucco and gilding in the ornate style of the with its old buildings. And fifty miles north last century and more typically German than of it is the university having more stately any of the chief buildings he had thus far and beautiful buildings than any of its sisters seen. Two hundred sixty three miles north- —the Kaiser Wilhelm University at Straswest is Berlin, the heart of the German Emburg. Before the Franco-Prussian War it was pire, and its intellect too, for its university the only complete university in France beis the largest and in some respects the best sides that of Paris. At the close of the war it was reopened and equipped with new buildings and faculty. The oldest of the group, old Such numbers lead Bismarck Heidelberg, is seventy miles north of Strasburg. It was founded in 1386. It is famous for the good work of its faculty and the dissipation of its students. Within reach if not within hearing of its lectures the German student hopes to spend his Bummel Semester. Nowhere do the students show more scars on their faces or are they more pompous.

The delightful trip down the Rhine brings the traveler to Bonn, the alma mater of the present emperor and much patronized by the aristocracy. It ranks eighth in number of faculty and students, and is housed in an old palace—a remarkably long structure, built of materials obtained from the old fortiuniversity, and one of the smallest, lies east of Bonn about seventy miles. Twenty miles north of it are the romantic and picturesque gen, with its many buildings, is one hundred Würtzburg would be visited next. It was miles northeast of Marburg. In its halls many and is now four hundred years old. gan to hunt for all the words in the German Half of its nine hundred students are in the language to put into their big book. While miles southeast of here, the major part of duels. Finally, to end the journey, the

dred twenty miles to the northwest. It was tion where a number of fine buildings are faculties remain.

world.

States with sixty million inhabitants has been greatly exaggerated, as he always hears four hundred institutions which call them- the great things mentioned and comes to five persons in Germany there are six perperior. But in these buildings he usually dred in the United States. Once while dis- on the sidewalk, looking often like repelling cussing American educational conditions fortifications rather than inviting halls of on Starnberger Sea, Bavaria, I mentioned the campus of any beauty in Germany. expressing his great surprise he voiced the which have over forty-five thousand inhabopinion of the average European and of itants and one fourth of them more than one many Americans who do not look at all hundred thousand inhabitants. the conditions. But the number appeared less unreasonable to Mr. Ebers when he and stucco. The stucco peals off. If the learned that but few of our colleges are as original color was not somber the brush of near to each other as are the majority of the time has made it so, for all the buildings institutions of his country; that many uni- are old. The five youngest—with the versities means saving of car fare to students exception of Strasburg - have buildings and avoidance of long separation from home; over one hundred years of age. Halle, that our colleges have been built more with Kiel, and Giessen are over two hundred reference to geographical than to population years old; Jena, Königsberg, and Marburg conditions; and that a large part of our in- over three hundred; Freiburg, Greifswald, stitutions are of gymnasium rank. Germany Rostock, and Leipsic over four hundred; has about four hundred gymnasia. The and Heidelberg over five hundred. They German universities are on an average about are naturally enough dingy, and walls and one hundred ten miles apart. At that rate columns are often out of plumb and floors we would be entitled to over five hundred and staircases worn. Furnishings are plain. universities and to supply the place of the There is a general absence of carpets, easy gymnasia four hundred colleges more. How- chairs, or fine tables. Students in the ever after fairly considering all conditions lecture rooms sit on straight-backed board we must admit that we have two colleges benches arranged in rows so that a board where we should have but one.

ably spent his college life at an institu- ment is indeed excellent. Not one of the

once a university with four faculties; but grouped on a large campus beautiful with law and medicine are now no longer taught green sward, graceful with curved walks, and only the theological and philosophical adorned with stately trees, cool and green in summer, picturesque and white when hang-In that journey of less than twenty-five ing with snow in winter, diversified perhundred miles the traveler would see a col- chance with rolling slopes, with streams and lection of twenty-one universities not sur- waterfalls, or with the wash of waters of a passed by any group in any country in the mighty lake, beautiful in sunshine, glorious in storms, ever new. When from such a There are only twenty-one of them. With campus he seeks a German university he is fifty millions of inhabitants Germany has but in danger of disappointment and homesicktwenty-one universities, while the United ness. His ideas of things European have selves colleges or universities; i. e., for every regard everything of foreign make as susons in the United States, but for every five finds somber, dingy structures, scattered in universities in Germany there are one hundifferent parts of the city, and built directly with George Ebers at his summer residence learning. There is not a single university number of our colleges and universities. In universities are all in cities, the majority of

The usual building materials are brick nailed to the back of one bench supplies a Taken as a whole the German university table for the following. However, though buildings are disappointing. The American far from luxurious, the buildings are comstudent who goes abroad to study has prob- modious and well appointed and the equip-

twenty universities has less than one hun-efficient the teaching force or perfect the dred thousand volumes in the library, institution within reach of the American Jena, Königsberg, Würtzburg, Freiburg, student he will wisely continue to visit Bonn, Tübingen have over two hundred German universities to learn another lanthousand. Heidelberg, Breslau, Munich, guage and the best of foreign methods, Leipsic have over three hundred thousand. after he has become acquainted with the Göttingen has five hundred thousand. The best at home. library of Strasburg which was destroyed by fire during the bombardment in '70 has university holds to-day is due to one conbeen replaced largely by donation till now dition more than to any other and that is to it is richer than ever, with more than six freedom. Until the seventeenth century hundred thousand volumes. The city and the German university was of small imuniversity libraries are together. The portance. Ruled by the general belief that university of Munich has full access to the wisdom was created in antiquity and that Royal Library, which contains upwards of the duty of the scholar was the transmission a million volumes. The royal library of of established doctrine, small was the Berlin with its million volumes is under the incentive to intellectual activity. But with control of the university. If this is not the work of Bacon, Kepler, Galileo, Desluxury it is at least competence.

two thousand foreigners in attendance, height to the notch of achievement.

The high position which the German cartes, Harvey, search after new truth In nearly all the institutions are remark- came to be not only not feared but valued able or good geological, mineralogical, and encouraged and with it the necessity of palæontological, archæological, zoölogical, dividing the work of the professors and and botanical collections. Not only have creating new departments. Still, as late as time and money made the collections pos- the beginning of this century each professor sible, but also a just appreciation of their had several subjects to teach. Kant (1724power of illustrating conditions and convey- 1804) lectured at Königsberg on matheing knowledge. Laboratories in all branches matics and physics, logic and metaphysics, are well equipped and accessible. These ethics, law, anthropology, physical geoglaboratories, museums, and libraries form raphy, and mineralogy. To-day the procenters of intellectual activity so serviceable fessor has one branch to teach. His classand attractive as to in a great measure room work amounts to from four to eight account for the popularity of the German hours per week. His time is not primarily university among foreigners. There are spent in correcting examination papers, more foreigners in attendance here than hearing students tell what they do not know, there are in the universities of any other or urging them to make the most of their country. During the summer semester of opportunities. He is not required to saw '94 there were, doing post-graduate work, intellectual wood all day long and to be four students from Australia, fourteen from judged by the number of sticks cut during Africa, sixty-four from Asia (mostly Jap- the day. He is regarded as an intellectual anese), and three hundred and fifty-one from athlete who trains for condition and then America. Nearly every European country breaks the intellectual record by adding was represented, so that there were nearly space to the thought territory covered and Fortunately there is no tariff on students, lieved from excess of drudgery and from though it is often talked of when a the distraction of scattered subjects he has McKinley or a Wilson Tariff Bill is passed rare opportunity for specialization—usually in the United States. These hundreds of with success, sometimes with misjudgment, Americans do not go to Germany because As one listens to exasperating details on their own universities are poor or for the the length of a Greek vowel, on the history reason that the German professor is more of some now exploded theory, on all the talented than the American. However possible constituents of all variations of a

rock, he feels that either the subject has A year or so ago the kaiser took occasion lost the last vestige of valuable interest so to express his dislike of Virchow's speeches that husks and trifles alone remain or that at a Social Democrat meeting by sendthe lecturer has become a machine. He ing Helmholtz a birthday present and consees that some specialization may become gratulations "not only for being a great as much of a fault as loose generalization advancer of human knowledge but also for and that the specialist is in danger of losing not meddling with politics"—a very harmthat knowledge of the whole-that world less reproof. wisdom-which is necessary for the true philosophy of learning. Leaders see this Berlin sent a contribution to the Social danger and are opposing the narrowing Democrats and made a speech encouraging tendency. But so much good work is done them. The kaiser wrote the university that the German university is known as a faculty requesting that this docent be scientific factory where facts collected from dropped from the list of instructors. The the universe are shaped and fitted and sent faculty replied that they chose the instructo the thought markets of the world. It is tor in question to teach physics and that as unfortunate that this division of labor which he was a success in that they should retain has been so successfully adopted in our him. He is still holding his position. business world in dealing with watches, or We never hear of heresy trials in Gershoes, or plows, or in packing pigs should many. That manner of "protecting the be so long neglected in the educational truth" has not been employed for many world where men are dealt with. In this decades. respect is the professor free. But in another respect is he free and in a respect aided by freedom in thought and in time, no less important for the most successful and by fine equipment; and these conwork. He can think and teach what he ditions will enable him to lead in the regards as the truth without regard to civil educational world and to attract students. or ecclesiastical rulers. teaching is objected to by those in power. first rank in the educational world.

But in the fall of '94 a privatdocent in

Thus it is that the German professor is Sometimes his We may expect Germany to retain the

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO BIOLOGY.

BY HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, SC.D. DA COSTA PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

IN this material age and in our still too relation to the universe, then in our knowl--these branches in their innumerable ap- in the principles of heredity which when our opinion this is not the side where the man's knowledge of life and of himself. greatest debt lies. It lies first at the door

material America biology may share edge of our friends and enemies in the world with astronomy the reproach of being of life below and around us which tends to the least of the sciences in its contributions the preservation and perfection of our physto wealth. Geology, mineralogy, chemistry, ical life, then in the principles which undermechanics including electricity, and physics lie the social welfare of the race, and finally plications to industrial development are the more widely understood are destined to upgreat wealth producers. The science of life lift the moral as well as the physical develophas an economic or a wealth-producing ment of our race—in short the intellectual, side of daily increasing importance, but in moral, and physical benefits arising out of

When Aristotle divided the sciences into of our knowledge of the history of living the organic and inorganic he unconsciously things, including our knowledge of our own forecast the equal relations which begin to exist between these divisions and men-first evolution or gradual development of the uniin the material benefits which are flowing to verse which has been observed for twentyus as we are gradually turning the laws of five centuries* can now be understood and nature to our service, second, in the intel- taught in the schoolroom. from our better understanding of and obedi- extended from the largest and most remote fast distinguishing certain common proper- was not first directed upon himself but upon Maxwell and in Germany by Hertz.

life?

It is well to put foremost what we do not tion of his own frame. know but never to admit for a moment that properties of matter and of ether are related to life. We are still far from understanding how living and lifeless forms of matter are advance upon the principle that these secrets urable. are fathomable." And every step forward Tennyson tells us, the secrets are tied up animals and plants.

First in order of what we owe to the biin a true course our survey and study of nature and hastens our interpretation of its The truth of the past and present

lectual and moral benefits which will come ing that the slow unfolding of this truth has ence to these laws. Every year we see more heavenly bodies to the nearest living bodies clearly that man is both the master and the and has thus followed the actual order of servant of nature—a strange paradox. We Genesis? In the awakening of science led have already made many great strides to- by Galileo in the 16th century man's high ward these goals. Upon the one side we are instinct of curiosity as to the origin of things ties of ether and of matter which tie chemis- objects most remote; in astronomy during try, physics, and electricity together. The the 18th century he found proofs of the evoluwonderful visions of the English physicist tion of the heavenly bodies; in geology dur-Faraday of the unity of those different forms ing the early part of the 19th century he of energy which we call heat, light, and elec-recognized the evolution of the surface of tricity have been confirmed in England by the globe; in zoölogy and botany, the evolution of the lower forms of animals and But how about the unity of matter and of plants; only as a final step in the century comes his general recognition of the evolu-

Now, as to the influence of this truth upon we cannot know. We do not know how these human thought, look to the writings of the first half century, such as the "Bridgewater Treatises," and see how the tide of reasonwhat life itself is, or how it began, or even ing was all flowing in the wrong direction and then consider how in 1858 "The Origin connected and separated. We only face the of Species," the greatest biological work ever fact that there is some great mystery in life written, slowly stemmed this tide and as itself which cannot be analyzed in any chem- it was followed up by evidence brought forical or physical laboratory. Yet what seemed ward in Darwin's succeeding works turned unknowable to the greatest philosophers a the whole current of thought into the broad century ago is now the common knowledge channel of true conceptions of nature. And of the schoolboy, so that we may well follow when we pass on to consider what this the lead of the late Professor von Helmholtz means in all our biological studies, and in when he declares: "Science whose rôle it fact in our thought upon all subjects, our is to fathom the secrets of nature must always debt to the evolution idea seems immeas-

This idea ceased to be unwelcome to those while increasing our knowledge increases who believed that everything in nature was rather than diminshes our reverence; for, as cast by the creator in a perfect but fixed and unchangeable mold, as soon as it apnot only in man but in the very humblest peared that animals and plants are the more perfect for the very reason that they are not fixed but can change with their surroundology of the present century is the history of ings. People who love to look beyond naliving things. Like a compass this directs ture to its author find in this gradual and

^{*} The earliest record we have of the dim perception of the evolution of life is in the philosophy of Empedocles, a Sicilian who lived 600 B. C.

changeable perfection still stronger evidence greater variety of vertebrate forms and closer that the universe is intelligently ordered. approach to the human type. The migra-The foundations of our belief have not been tions of these ancient animals enable us to undermined, for whatever be the causes of map out the ancient seas and continents, to evolution the order and result is more full close up Behring Strait into an isthmus, of purpose and fitness of means to ends than and to widen the track of the Panama Canal the old order of fixed creation. Darwin's into an ancient sea connecting the Atlantic especial view of these causes that in the and the Pacific. In the arid Rocky Mounstruggle for existence only the fittest survive tain region our scientific imagination pictures was but one solid advance in the search for a superb chain of beautiful and fertile lakes. the reasons why animals and plants and man We people their shores not only with extinct himself are constantly improving. Probably monsters but we there trace our familiar fore we learn all that constitutes this perfect- cat, and horse, to their ancestral stock. We remembering the advice of Von Helmholtz these old lakes but abundant fossil plants this very incompleteness of our knowledge give us the key to the changes of temperais an added stimulus to serious study and ture, climate, and moisture. The history of reflection. None the less evolution is now life is crowned by the history of man. part of history and has extended like a tonic into every sphere of human thought; this science of man does not begin with written every new page of philosophy, of history, and human arts, nor with ethnology as the hisof literature; it enriches our very language; tory of human races; it begins with three if rightly understood it makes our prophecy purely biological sciences, anatomy, embryof the future more hopeful. Competition, struggle, survival, and selection are now curthree great fountains of evidence as to man's rent coin of our intellectual realm.

how much in the dark we should be without the non-medical side of anatomy is contributpalæontology. Species" was written the vulnerable point occur in our bones, muscles, and teeth are directly descended from each other. The tion* and of signs of what the future man skeptical demanded proofs. But Darwin's will be in body and mind. Embryologyt work revitalized palæontology and it began and infant development,‡ both mental and to be treated as a live science, upon the prin-physical, also open to us remote vistas of ciple cleverly stated by Huxley that the only past forms, habits, and instincts so unlike difference between a fossil and a recent an- our present selves that man appears like a imal is that one has been dead a little longer palimpsest—a new writing upon the almost than the other. Out of the solid rocks we obliterated traces of an old. Palæontology, are expanding the terse but grand verses of the third fountain of evidence, has thus far the first chapter of Genesis. In St. Johns, failed to connect us with the lower mammalia, New Brunswick, has recently been found a but three skulls found in widely separated fauna which appears to be older than the parts of the earth, in Neanderthal, in Spy, oldest hitherto known. Continuous steps in and in Java, point to the wide distribution of the scale of life are now traced through vast periods of time. When the vertebrated or back-boned animals appear, our progress has been if anything still more wonderfulcertainly more brilliant, because of the

a century or more of study confronts us be-friends of the house and the stable, the dog, ing principle which we call evolution; but not only know the geography and zoology of

Man's highest study is man, and the new biological interpretation extends into history, nor with archæology as the history of ology, and palæontology. These are the origin. We commonly think of anatomy as Now as for the history of life in general applied by the physician and surgeon, but When "The Origin of ing to our history. The variations which was the lack of evidence that animals were full of proof of our past and present evolu-

^{*}See "The Contemporary Evolution of Man," the Cartwright Lectures, No. I., by the present writer, in the New York Medical Record, 1891.

[†] See "Human Embryology." C. S. Minot.

[‡] See " Mental Development." J. Mark Baldwin. Macmillan & Co.

an inferior type if not an older species of the branch of biology. He knows that a living human race. Thus at any moment may be enemy will be far more fatal to an insect heralded the discovery of the link which will pest than any chemical or mechanical definitely connect us with our past and in means of destruction and he sets about to fulfillment of the beautiful thought of Aris- discover and disseminate some infectious totle so oft repeated in the verse of modern disease, as has been done so successfully in poets show that man is the flower of the ages' certain cases. Or he looks the world over —the highest step in creation.

man.

upon water and land has its corps of en- enjoy immunity or resist attack, as the Euthusiastic students until there are ologies ropean grapevine grafted upon the American without end, each with its peculiar charm, vinestock stoutly resists the fatal Phylloxera. each serving its noble purpose, and with its which we are turning to practical and quests upon land and sea. economic purposes. When an orchard, a to some specialist who is trained in his own the great movement toward the preservation

for another insect which, while harmless in But now we pass on to see how evolution itself, is known to feed upon the pest, as in is influencing the practical development of the case of that brought to southern Calithat side of biology which is most useful to fornia from Australia by Dr. C. D. Riley. Or again, in the relations of insects to plants Under zoölogy every class of animals he knows that certain varieties of plants

Turning from entomology to ichthyology own historic development and aims. Of all we find man again suspending the enormous these branches three perhaps stand out as destruction of life which is part of the rendering the greatest services to mankind regular order of nature and protecting the at the present time; these are the sciences eggs of fishes from their hosts of enemies. of insect life, of fish life, and of bacterial The artificial fertilization, hatching, and or monad life. But before dwelling upon rearing of fishes opens up a ledger of future the practical side let us widen our point of wealth greater than the national debt. The view and deepen our philosophical insight United States government leads the world by a joint reference to botany and zoology in encouraging this applied science by in their services both to human thought and liberal appropriations just as it is leading to our physical well-being. Why have in applied entomology. Experiments now these sciences become so useful to man in in progress in lobster hatching and oyster the last half century? We find again that hatching will undoubtedly prove successful it is the stimulus of the evolution idea which in the end, although the difficulties enhas led the modern botanist to vie with the countered in imitating nature among these zoölogist not only in the study of animals and animals seem to be almost insurmountable. plants in themselves but in their relations to Great as has been our recent progress we receach other. It is our rapidly increasing ognize that we are still only upon the threshknowledge of these relations in the struggle old of the enjoyment of the practical for existence, in the competitive and benefits which invariably flow from a deeper destructive powers of species, in parasitism, knowledge of nature. There is no occasion in the rapid growth of species when un- for a gloomy or pessimistic view of the checked, in the influences of increased and future food supply. As the population of diminished food supply, in distribution in the earth increases and the old routine climate, in air and ocean currents—in short sources of food supply known to our grandin all the so-called factors of evolution—it fathers may perhaps diminish, the biologist, is this mass of knowledge flowing in the ever fertile in new expedients, will more first instance out of pure biological research than offset this diminution by further con-

The physical well-being of man leads us vineyard, or a great wheat district is now into a widely different field, where attacked and the prosperity of a whole biology is perhaps rendering its most section of the country is threatened we turn humane and noble services. We refer to

of human life and health by the study of all the other gifts of biology, will gradually the life of the minutest germ-organisms; we be disseminated more widely and become cannot as yet positively decide whether the common property of the people. they are animals or plants. The present present heredity is in the pure-research resistance among the Arabs to the advance stage; it stands relatively where bacteriolof European sanitary legislation may seem ogy did twenty years ago. Obedience to to us childish and even barbarous, but we the natural laws of heredity could not be look back only half a century to find as enforced now. It would be as unwelcome great barbarism in civilized England. Wit- to Europeans and Americans to-day as the ness the prolonged efforts of Dean Buck- enforcement of the principles of bacteriolland, a palæontologist, and Richard Owen, ogy is in the Orient. But once spread a comparative anatomist, to secure even the among the people the intelligence that the crudest sanitary legislation in Parliament, violation of certain laws of nature tends to and to remove a heavy tax upon windows, spread misery, insanity, and disease—then which was depriving the poor of ventilation. these laws receive popular support. The whole modern sanitary movement was cradled by biologists, but we have space ing its application to the benefit of humanhere to glance at only one aspect of it. ity and outwardly making no stir, is never-First then let us remove what is perhaps a theless most active. And the progress which widespread misapprehension that all germs has been made in the past few years is are malevolent; on the other hand, we have simply marvelous. We find that the physlearned step by step of their constructive ical basis of inheritance lies in two suband beneficent properties. The bacteriolo- stances called chromatin and archoplasm. gist will tell you that every stage of our In the process of conception, or fertilizaexistence is dependent upon the working of tion, the union of the chromatin from the bacteria; so far from being our greatest paternal and the maternal sides, whether friends. Every form of food depends in of all the ancestral hereditary characters some stage of its preparation upon the which enter into the offspring. Any violent immunity, anticipated in vaccine and natural growth to maturity may now be quered for all time.

Pure research in heredity, while precedenemies, they are among our greatest in animals or plants, represents the union activity of bacteria, so that we may say that disturbance at the time of this union or without these wrongly dreaded organisms during the early stages of development may we should cease to exist. The discovery of profoundly modify this offspring, but the developed successively in the hydrophobia compared to a well-constructed watch which cure of Pasteur, the "tuberculin" of Koch, will keep perfect time unless its environand the "antitoxine" of Behring-which ment is so much disturbed as to interfere consists in sending a messenger through with the mechanism. Finally as the offthe system so that either a mild form of the spring advances toward maturity the heredidisease or the diffusion of a counter-poison tary characters are distributed by the chrorenders the individual safe from attack— matin to all the cells of the body and brain, this is a principle which will undoubtedly and now begins a contest between the extend until one after another of these hereditary predisposition and the forces of deleterious bacteria will be met and con- nurture and of education. In the meantime a portion of the hereditary chromatin In conclusion let us turn to the widely early passes to the reproductive cells and is different subject of heredity. Here we are shut off from all the influences of nurture in a field where the world is still uncon- and experience except those connected with scious of its debt; for we have not yet health. We owe to Professor Weismann availed ourselves of the data which are thus of Freiburg mainly the emphasis upon this far confined to the writings of a few special- idea of the continuity of the hereditary subists. But the great laws of inheritance, like stance from generation to generation and of each individual as the bearer of the heredipreserved in its integrity by a full realiza- observe with the greatest caution. important for the future of the race.

The first of all our duties as thoughtful tary or race plasma. As these principles be-men and women interested in science is to come better known there will grow up a new fearlessly welcome the great truths revealed idea of the responsibility of each individual in the study of nature—believing that whatin the preservation of the unimpaired vitality ever is true will stand as immutable as the of this marvelous hereditary mechanism. moral law. It is the distinction between It must be guarded against the poison of al- these discoveries and the hasty philosophical coholism and infectious diseases and also inductions drawn from them which we must tion of the relation which a sound, healthy systems of materialism, agnosticism, and body bears to the vitality of all the cells and monism may follow and supersede each especially to the hereditary cells as the most other in two decades, but the system of nature is unchangeable.

OUR ANNUAL TRAVEL TO EUROPE.

BY FRANKLIN MATTHEWS.

August, September, and October a similar other of about 12,000 persons. persons who come here to settle.

sailed from this country and Canada to tember, and October. Europe in the first cabin. Nearly 57,000 that year amounted to more than 64,000

THE annual travel from the United all ports in this country and Canada, and States and Canada to Europe in the second-cabin traffic to this side of the creases every year. During May, Atlantic amounted to nearly 50,000, an Iune, and July it overtaxes the capacity of increase in this grade of passengers coming the ocean-going fleet east-bound, and during to this side over those that went to the condition of affairs exists on the west-bound 100,000 persons went to Europe in these trips. The traffic to this country is slightly two cabins from this side of the water and, larger among first-cabin passengers than within a few hundreds, practically 115,000 the traffic to Europe. The traffic among persons came to this country in those second-class passengers is fully twenty per cabins. Of the 63,000 persons who went cent larger to this country than to Europe. from this side to Europe in the first cabin This increase in travel to this country is in 1895 more than 33,000 went in May, due doubtless to the fact that tourists from June, and July, and nearly 34,000 of the this country almost invariably return. In 64,000 who came to this side in the first addition there are always scores of foreign cabin came in the months of August, Septourists who come to this country from tember, and October. Of the 38,000 who Europe and leave it on the Pacific coast. went in the second cabin from this side Then there is a large increase in well-to-do more than 20,000 went in the months of May, June, and July, and of the 50,000 who The statistics of ocean travel for the entire came to this side in the second cabin nearly year of 1805 show that 63,000 persons 24,000 came in the months of August, Sep-

The month of June shows the heaviest of these went from New York. The others traffic to Europe, and the month of Septemwent from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, ber shows the heaviest traffic to this side. New Orleans, and Montreal. The first- In June more than 13,000 first-cabin pascabin traffic to this country and Canada in sengers went from here to Europe and in September more than 14,000 first-cabin persons, of whom practically 58,000 came passengers came to this side. In June to New York. The second-cabin traffic to more than 8,000 second-cabin passengers Europe amounted to more than 38,000 from went to Europe and in September nearly this side.

persons go to Europe nowadays, but when go to Europe for the sake of the ocean trip, most of them go. They cannot, of course, but these are comparatively small in numshow the grades of people who cross the ber. Steamship men say that fully three ocean. These may be divided into various fourths of the passengers on any ship have classes. In the first place there is what crossed the ocean before. In the summer, might be called the business traffic. This of course, the number of those crossing the is practically even the year around. Many ocean for the first time is larger propurchasers contrive to go abroad in the portionately than at any other time. cross at the most undesirable parts of the is increasing year by year. So far as result. They may be classified as among first class or not at all. the transient travelers. Another grade consists of those who go once and never expect in the second cabin. One is the offensive to go again, or if they do go again not for snob and the other is the vulgar rich. One eight or ten years. A final grade is the frequently sees more ill-bred persons in the short vacation tourist who takes a run of first cabin than in the second. Those who not more than a month or six weeks among do travel in the second cabin are more the cities, and thus ends for all time his likely to be the representatives of what Mr. experience in European travel.

numbers is another matter. The two chief the characteristics of this grade of ocean reasons doubtless are that it is cheaper to travel. The vessel happened to be one of cross the ocean and spend a few weeks in the new American liners. I found that the Europe than it is to spend a similar amount passengers were far more friendly in the of time in sightseeing in this country, and second cabin than in the first cabin, that also because one can see so much in a com- most of them were very well-to-do, and that paratively small territory in Europe. One the quarters were furnished with every conhas to travel enormous distances in this venience and luxury that the first-cabin country to see the real show places. Then, quarters had, including a fine library, wellaside from the sights which nature herself equipped smoking room, ladies' parlor, and affords, there are no such sights to be seen the outfit for games on board. Most of

10,000 second-cabin passengers came to reminiscence play a part in the holiday of an American in Europe such as they never These figures show not only how many could play in this country. Some persons

summer, but there are others who must The number of second-cabin passengers year in order to keep abreast of the physical comfort goes, travel in the second demands of trade. A second class of ocean cabin on the great twin-screw vessels is travelers that may be called "regulars" almost as attractive as in the first cabin. consists of what are known as "society" The second cabin is as comfortable and far people. These come from the larger cities. more attractive nowadays than was the first They go early each year, usually in May, cabin a dozen years ago. The beds are the and return early in August, so as to finish same in both grades, and the table in the the late summer and fall season in this second cabin, with its printed menus and country. Fully one half of "society" goes variety of courses, is superior to the average to Europe every summer. A third grade of hotel, except in our larger cities. Ameri-"regulars" consists of professional men cans, however, object to class distinctions and wealthy people of the smaller cities. and hence many travel in the first cabin A fourth grade consists of manufacturers who if they were Europeans would not and others who have been contemplating a hesitate to travel in the second cabin. trip to Europe for several years and who Pride keeps many Americans from going to take several months to accomplish that Europe simply because they must travel

There are two kinds of persons never met Lincoln called the "plain people." Only Why Americans go to Europe in such last summer I took especial pains to note here as abroad. Architecture and historical the travelers were of the sensible kind that

did not let pride interfere with reasonable there is always a conductor and there is a economy. Some had come from the far relief from all the petty details and cares of few weeks on the other side, and three or traveling. four were persons of wealth who preferred the second cabin because of its democratic the water is another matter. money while you were at play.

the high-grade ships. On the older and or two and then usually settle for a time in smaller vessels second-cabin traffic is not so some watering place or quiet country enjoyable. The passengers there are more retreat. Many of the "regulars," such as likely to consist of those who once came in clergymen, explore one country one year the steerage and, having prospered to some and another the next. London and Paris, extent, are going home in a little better however, are the chief places of resort. It style than that in which they came to this is astonishing after one reaches the other country. Still even there one may meet side how frequently he sees here and there many attractive companions for an ocean in either one of these two cities the faces of voyage.

small. Ten per cent probably would be Europe with him. a large estimate of this grade of European travel when the entire traffic is considered. lished of the amount of money Americans For ordinary European travel "society" travel, such as a trip up the Nile, or to with the first-cabin travelers, I am of the India, or around the world, or to Australia, opinion that \$600 is about the average or South Africa, "society" uses the agen- expenditure on the trip. It is a mistake to cies, such as Cook's, to a large extent. suppose that the wealthy traveler spends Tours to the Holy Land or the Land of the large sums on the other side. Such persons Midnight Sun are almost always taken in usually take servants along and the ordinary this way. Those who patronize Cook's in expenses are quite a heavy drain for a rich ordinary European travel are largely profes- man or woman. Once on the other side, trip, and the short vacation tourist. These usually count their pennies with the care of gain enormous advantages by going to those of less liberal means. A large sum is Europe in this way. With a large party expended every year in Europe in the

West and had spent considerable money in traveling that is delightful. In addition to railroad fares before sailing. Some were this there is such a judicious outlay of bound for long journeys after they reached money in sightseeing that it is highly the other side, such as to South Africa. economical to take advantage of the ex-Others were school teachers going for a perience of those who have made a study of comfortable and inexpensive outing for a making one's money go the farthest in

What Americans do on the other side of Those who tendencies. One man said he didn't know go for the first time and those who have how he could earn fifty dollars easier than only a limited time to spend usually spend by remaining on one side of the railing that that time in visiting two or three large cities told him he must not mingle with the first- with a run into the country, such as rural cabin passengers. It was like earning England, a trip on the Rhine, or a dash into Switzerland or Italy. The "society" All this is true of second-class travel on people go to one or two capitals for a week those he saw on shipboard. After a week Of late years there has been large travel or so he misses these faces from the 'busses arranged by tourist companies. Sometimes and parks and show places. The great an entire ship will be engaged for a single cities and the country have swallowed them party, such as one of the well-known Cook's up and not until one returns will the tours. Compared with the total ocean traveler be likely to meet more than half a traffic, travel in this way is relatively very dozen of those who crossed the ocean to

There have been many estimates pubspend on their trips abroad. Taking the never goes in this way. For extraordinary second-class travelers into consideration sional men, going for a little out-of-the-way they go to some quiet place and they for each traveler. Considerable money is enormous sum. Still, when one thinks of the army that goes sightseeing in Europe.

purchase of clothing. I think, however, to Europe every year, an expenditure of that this does not average more than \$100 \$600 for each person amounts to an For the 100,000 who spent in the purchase of souvenirs, but this crossed in 1895 this would amount to \$60,probably does not exceed twenty dollars on 000,000. That sum, in my estimation, repthe average for each traveler. Those who resents about what Americans pay each have been in Europe before spend almost year for the satisfaction of crossing the nothing for souvenirs on following trips. ocean and spending more or less time in

A ROMANCE OF THE STARS.*

BY MARY PROCTOR.

CHAPTER XVI.

HE first two evenings of the voyage had proved too misty for star-gazing, but the third evening was all that could be desired. Against the dark background of the sky the stars shone in splendor.

> "The twilight hours like birds flew by, As lightly and as free; Ten thousand stars were in the sky, Ten thousand in the sea."

The professor hastened to Marion and invited her to come and enjoy the glorious view of the heavens. When she reached the upper deck and gazed upon the starlit sky she was overwhelmed at the sight. The ruddy Arcturus, considered by some astronomers the leading brilliant of the northern heavens, shone resplendent. As Marion directed her looks toward the glorious star she said:

"What is the name of that ruddy star that glistens like a ruby? I was wondering if it were not the star you once pointed out to us as Arcturus."

"So it is," replied the professor, "and it is the very star referred to by name in that beautiful passage in the Bible where the Almighty answers Job out of the whirlwind saying: 'Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?'

"Manilius also refers to this constellation:

" 'And next Boötes comes, whose ordered beams Present a figure driving on his teams. Below his girdle, near his knee, he bears The bright Arcturus, fairest of the stars.'

"According to Grecian fable Boötes was the son of Jupiter and Calisto, and named Arcas. Ovid relates that Juno being angry with Jupiter for his partiality to Calisto changed her into a bear, and that her son Arcas, who became a famous hunter, one day roused a bear in the chase and not knowing that it was his mother was about to kill her, when Jupiter snatched them both up to heaven and placed them among the constellations."

"I wish we could see Arcturus now through a fine telescope," said Marion. "It seems to be brighter than any of the other stars in the sky."

"Only three in the northern heavens surpass Arcturus in glory," replied the professor, "and they are Sirius in the northern hemisphere and Canopus and Alpha Centauri in the southern hemisphere. Arcturus is remarkable in other respects, since it is accompanied by a distant pale lilac companion, and it is certainly a most interesting object.

"' Fifty-four stars he boasts; one guards the Bear, Thence called Arcturus, of resplendent front, The pride of the first order; eight are veiled, Invisible to the unaided eye.'

"'It has always appeared to me, by the way, that Boötes had originally nobler proportions than astronomers now assign to him. It is known that Canes Venatici now occupy the place of an upraised arm of

^{*} Copyright, 1896, by Theodore L. Flood.

Boötes, and I imagine that Corona Borealis, implied, it exhibits, better than most con- distant small companions. great again as the moon's apparent diam- you will discover." eter. One might expect that so brilliant a us. This, however, has not been found to themselves. be the case. Arcturus is, indeed, one of possible to estimate roughly.

three hundred and eighty being the utmost Cross." that our sun can generate in a body reaching its surface from infinite space.' †

called Pulcherrima by Admiral Smyth on account of its extreme beauty. The comthird and seventh magnitude, the primary orange, the secondary sea green."

near the constellation of the Swan?" asked Marion—"or, rather, looking at it after blue by contrast."

"That is Vega, in the constellation of though undoubtedly a very ancient constel- Lyra," replied the professor, "and its color lation, occupies the place of his other arm. is bluish white. If you could see it through Giving to the constellation the extent thus a telescope you would find that it has two stellations, the character assigned to it.' * As Harvard refractor Vega is seen with no less a bear driver it is usually represented by than thirty-five companions. I imagine the figure of a huntsman in a running pos- that all these stars, and others which can ture, grasping a club in his right hand and be seen in the neighboring fields, indicate holding up in his left the leash of his two the association of Vega with the neighborgreyhounds, Asterion and Chara, with which ing stream of the Milky Way. Even if you he seems to be pursuing the Great Bear look at Vega with an opera glass you will around the pole of the heavens. 'Arcturus see that the heavens around this star seem is remarkable in many respects. His proper to be covered with minute star-dust, glistenmotion is very considerable, so great in ing like diamonds, and as Serviss says in fact that since the time of Ptolemy the his 'Astronomy with an Opera Glass,' the southerly motion alone of Arcturus has longer you gaze at the region surrounding carried him over a space nearly half as Vegathe more of these diminutive twinklers

"Is there any legend connected with the star, apparently traveling at a rate so great constellation of Lyra?" asked Marion, who compared with the average proper motions was as deeply interested in the folk-lore of of the star, must be comparatively near to the stars as in the account of the stars

"It is supposed that Lyra represents the the stars whose distance it has been found celestial harp that was given to Orpheus But he is by the gods," replied the professor, "and found to be some three times as far from us upon which he played with such a masterly as the small star 61 Cygni and more than hand that even the most rapid rivers ceased seven times as far from us as Alpha Cen- to flow, the wild beasts of the forest forgot tauri, which is twenty billions of miles away." their wildness, and the mountains came to "'Its velocity, according to Dr. Elkin, listen to his song. Next to Lyra we have across the line of sight alone must reach three the beautiful constellation of the Swan, hundred and seventy-two miles a second, which is sometimes known as the Northern

"It does seem to resemble a cross," said Marion, "just as the constellation of Lyra "Just above Arcturus is the double star certainly looks like a harp. That is why I Epsilon Boötes, known also as Mirac, and can always remember these constellations. I have sometimes heard Cygnus called Orpheus, because, as I read somewhere, ponents of this beautiful double are of the Jupiter placed Orpheus after his death beside his beloved lyre in the sky, among the stars. What is that very bright star "What is that bright bluish looking star south of Arcturus, near a cup-shaped group of stars?"

"That is Spica, the leading brilliant of looking at the ruddy Arcturus it seems the constellation Virgo, a star remarkable for its pure white light. Spica, in the olden maps, is represented as a star in the ear of corn which Virgo, the virgin, holds in her left

[&]quot; "Half Hours with the Telescope," p. 58. R. A. Proctor. † "The System of the Stars," p. 315. Agnes M. Clerke.

hand, and is the most brilliant star in the I can guess which star you referred to. It may be traced out in this constellation. In somewhat of an angle with Spica and Arcwriting about it the poet has described turus. It is of a ruddy hue, and is the Virgo as follows:

"'Her lovely tresses glow with starry light; Stars ornament the bracelet on her hand; Her vest in ample folds glitters with stars; Beneath her snowy feet they shine; her eyes Lighten, all glorious with the heavenly rays, But first the star which crowns the golden sheaf."

·"The story of Virgo as related by Aratus is an interesting one. It appears that her home was once on earth, where she reigned as the goddess of justice, and men obeyed her during the golden age. In the silver age her visits to earth were less frequent, and no longer finding the spirits of former days she became so offended at the wickedness and impiety of mankind during the brazen and iron ages of the world that she returned to heaven and was placed among the constellations of the zodiac, with a pair of scales in one hand and a sword in the other:

"' Justice, loathing that race of men, Winged her flight to heaven; and fixed Her station in that region Where still by night is seen The Virgin goddess near to bright Boötes."

"There is another bright star I would like to ask you about," said Marion, "if I am not wearying you by asking so many questions."

"No, indeed!" replied the professor. "On the contrary an enthusiast with regard to the star-depths is only too glad to be questioned and never tires while talking about by Serviss, 'for at this time the autumnal their glories. In fact we are rather apt to equinox occurred at the moment when the feel surprised when we can get some one to sun was just crossing the western border of listen to us and share our own interest. It the constellation. The equality of the days is surprising how few care to look upward and nights at that season readily suggests and gaze upon God's handiwork in the firma- the idea of a balance.' ment. It is the source of the greatest com-

Several other bright stars is in the southeast, is it not?—and forms bright star Antares in the constellation Scorpio."

> "That is exactly right," said Marion laughing, "and you are quite a mind reader to have guessed so easily. I recognized the Scorpion but could not remember the name of its leading brilliant. Is not Antares a double star? All the very bright stars seem to be double stars."

> "Yes, Antares is not only one of the most beautiful of the red stars in the heavens," replied the professor, "but it is also a double star, its companion being a small green star. Antares has been termed the Sirius of red stars, a term better merited perhaps by Aldebaran, save for this, that in our latitude Antares is, like Sirius, always seen as a brilliant 'twinkler' because always low down near the horizon, whereas Aldebaran rises high above the horizon. Above and to the right of Antares is a nebula which can be seen only with a telescope, but this nebula is of especial interest because in 1860 a star suddenly blazed out so brightly in its midst that it flooded the nebula with its light, so that it could not be seen. Just above Scorpio is the constellation of Libra, the balance, in which it was supposed Virgo weighed the good and evil deeds of mankind. The invention of this constellation. however, dates back to at least three hundred years before Christ, we are told

"Above Libra are the constellations fort to me at times, when I am overwhelmed Ophiuchus and Serpens, glistening with with the cares of life, for the stars are al- stars, and they are easily remembered since ways so suggestive of peace and rest, far Ophiuchus covers so much space and is away as they are from the turmoil and strife often known as the Serpent Bearer, the constantly taking place upon our little planet serpent being represented by the constelearth. Meanwhile we have wandered far lation Serpens near by. In the old maps away from the star to which you wished to he is represented as a man with a venerable call my attention, although I rather imagine beard, having both hands clenched in the

folds of a prodigious serpent which is contains seventy-four stars, including one of the second magnitude.

"'Thee, Serpentarius, we behold distinct With seventy-four refulgent stars; and one Graces thy helmet, of the second class: The Serpent, in thy hand grasped, winds his spire Immense; fewer by ten his figure trace; One of the second rank; ten shun the sight, And seven, he who bears the monster hides.'

"Many and quaint are the legends of the stars," concluded the professor, "but they are so closely entwined with mythological and historical traditions that they form a link, as it were, connecting the present with the past."

CHAPTER XVII.

NEXT evening the passengers on the ship assembled as usual on deck, and watched the sun sinking like a ball of fire beneath the waves. The sky was resplendent with gorgeous hues, reflected in the ocean, recalling those well-known lines of the poet Thompson:

" First the flaming red sprang vivid forth, The tawny orange next, And next delicious yellow; by whose side Fell the kind beams of all-refreshing green. Then the pure blue that swells autumnal skies Ethereal played; and then, of sadder hue, Emerged the deeper indigo (as when The heavy-skirted evening droops with frost), While the last gleamings of refracted light Died in the fainting violet away."

regard to evening?" some one inquired, as the last ray of light merged into the evening grayness.

remark, turned to the lady who had spoken and said, "I can quote the lines for you if you would care to hear them. They are great favorites of mine and were in my mind at this moment."

"It is very kind of you," said the lady, who had had many pleasant conversations on the moon. lightful evening."

"With pleasure," said the professor, and writhing in his grasp. This constellation in tones of deep appreciation he repeated the following lines:

> " Now came still evening on, and twilight gray Had in her sober livery all things clad; Silence was pleased. Now glowed the firmament With living sapphires; Hesperus that led The starry host rode brightest, till the moon, Rising in clouded majesty, at length Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light, And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw."

"And so it will," continued the professor, "for there is every prospect of a glorious night for our last evening on the ship."

For some time the conversation was general, and as the moon rose higher and higher in the heavens every one had questions to ask the professor.

"I wonder what the surface of the moon really resembles," inquired a lady who was deeply interested in the study of astronomy but had had little or no opportunity to study this fascinating subject.

"If we could journey to the moon," replied the professor, "what a surprise would await us! We would find that it is but a dead world. Life is impossible on its surface, for there is neither air nor A deathly stillness must reign there, since there is no air to carry sound. We would find ourselves in a dreary desertlike place, without a sign of life or vegetation. Not a flower or tree would be seen, and the beautiful colors with which Dame Nature clothes the earth would be lacking. The song of the birds, the whispering of "What are those lines by Milton with the leaves of the trees, and the murmuring of the ocean waves would be unknown to As we made our way over the rough, uneven surface we would at one moment be Professor Douglas, who overheard the in the dazzling glare of sunlight and the next in total darkness, as we passed from sunlight to shadow. Nearly all these discomforts would arise from the want of atmosphere, and were the atmosphere which surrounds our earth suddenly withdrawn we would find it as bleak and desolate here as For want of atmosphere with the professor during the voyage. "I there would not be any blue sky overhead, wish you would repeat them now; it would and the stars would shine as brightly add so greatly to our enjoyment of this de- against a sky of inky blackness during the long lunar day as during the lunar night.

We would also find it bitterly cold on the moon, especially during the lunar night, which is equal in length to fourteen of our days. In fact a day and night on the moon would last as long as four weeks on our earth. The surface of the moon is covered with mountains, craters, plains, and regions which the old astronomers called oceans and seas. Yet it is a dead planet, and as Flammarion describes it, 'a grave-yard floating around the earth, carrying with it memories of a past existence.'"

"What a weird suggestion," said Mrs. Foster, the lady who had before spoken, as she observed the moon. "Who would think that such a bright, glorious orb as the moon is only a dead planet! What makes it shine so brightly, Professor Douglas?"

"It shines only with reflected light from the sun," replied the professor.

"I do not understand," said Mrs. Foster.
"If the moon borrows its light from the sun how is it we cannot see the sun also, or rather where is the sun just at present? It really never occurred to me before that the moon does not shine with its own light. Please tell me how it happens."

"I can give you an explanation from the best of authority," said the professor:

"' When the moon is full it is on the opposite side of the earth from the sun, and shows its illuminated disc to the sun and earth together. Moving onward in its course, it gradually passes more and more between the earth and the sun, geting in its own shadow as far as concerns us, and the portion of its surface reflecting the sunlight to us grows smaller and smaller. Thus, after being full, it rises later each night, and each night the size of its illuminated disc grows less. About a week after the full moon, but half its face is illuminated, the other half being dark; it is then in the third or last quarter. After this it presents a crescent form, until, in the space of another week, it disappears entirely; being on the same side of the earth that the sun is, it is swallowed up in the awful brightness of the sun's beams, and is completely invisible for about four days. After this it floats away from the sun and appears very low in the extreme west just after sunset. It then presents a bright crescent, very slender, and the convexity toward the sun, as is natural, since its light is borrowed from the luminary. The crescent thence grows from night to night for the space of a week, when, having receded 90° from the sun, half the moon's disc is illuminated; it is then in the first quarter. After this the disc becomes more and more

illuminated, the phase increases in size until the moon becomes full again, and so the phases succeed each other as before. Thus does the moon constantly go through the same successive phases, presenting new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter. **

"The moon itself has no more light than the earth or stones, yet when exposed to a torrent of sunbeams she enjoys a day as we do. One side of her is brilliantly lighted, and this it is which renders our satellite visible. The moon travels around the earth and the earth and moon together around the sun.

"'Sometimes it happens that the earth is directly in a line between the sun and the moon, and then an eclipse occurs. The sun is at night under our feet at the other side of the earth, and the earth throws a long shadow upward. If the moon enter into this shadow it is plain that the sunlight is wholly or partly cut off, and since the moon shines by no light of her own, but only by borrowed light from the sun, it follows that when the moon is buried in the shadow all the direct light is intercepted, and she must lose her brilliancy. Thus we obtain what is called a lunar eclipse. It is a total eclipse if the moon be entirely in shadow, and a partial eclipse if the moon be only partly in shadow. The lunar eclipse is visible to every one on the dark hemisphere of the earth if the clouds will keep out of the way, so that usually a great many more people can see a lunar eclipse than an eclipse of the sun which is only visible from a limited part of the earth. It thus happens that the lunar eclipse is the more familiar spectacle of the two.'t

"These eclipses prove that the moon shines with reflected light from the sun."

"I understand," said Mrs. Foster, "and now I wish you would tell us something about the mountains and craters on the moon. Are the mountains like the mountains on our earth?"

"The mountains on the moon doubtless resemble the mountains on our earth," replied the professor, "and it has even been possible to ascertain their heights, by measuring the length of the shadows they cast upon the surface of the moon. Galileo named these mountains after the mountains known to us here, such as the Apennines, the Caucasus, the Alps, and the Altai Mountains. Besides these mountain-masses there

^{*&}quot;Astronomy, New and Old," pp. 67-68. M. S. Brennan. † Starland, pp. 84-85. R. S. Ball.

over the surface of the moon. These are sun's rays never penetrate. These craters supposed to resemble the volcanic craters are extinct volcanoes on the moon, and when on the earth, but are very much larger. The our earth has reached the same period as largest volcanoes on earth are not more than the moon the active volcanoes at present on a few miles in extent, while on the moon its surface will then become extinct and remany of the craters are fifty or sixty miles semble the extinct volcanoes on the moon." wide and some are even more than a hundred miles in diameter. These craters are earth will be a dead planet, and resemble usually surrounded by a ring of high moun- the moon?" inquired Mrs. Foster in dismay. tains rising several thousand feet above the surface of the plain below. Sometimes in "and by that time probably Jupiter will the center of the crater there will be a group have become fitted to support life, and of mountains rearing their lofty peaks in the among the inhabitants there may be astronoair. Jules Verne in his book 'From the mers who will turn their telescopes toward Earth to the Moon' gives a fine description our earth and make the same remarks about of the crater of Tycho, which is the most it then that we are making about the moon famous of the mountain craters of the moon, now. However we need not concern ourthough not the largest. It is about fifty- selves about the fate of our earth at a period four miles in diameter and three miles deep. so remote. By the way, did you notice that In its center is a peak five or six thousand meteor that just flashed across the heavens?" feet high. Verne describes it as 'a group of Mont Blancs, placed round one common of voices. "Do tell us what a meteor, or center and crowned by radiating beams. The cliffs hanging on the interior and exterior sloping flanks rise in stories like gigantic terraces. They appear to be higher astronomer of Ireland, writes thus about a by three hundred or four hundred feet to the west than to the east. A town built at the bottom of this crater would be utterly inaccessible. Nor is the plain of the crater flat and empty. One can clearly distinguish cones and central hills. There is, as it were, a place marked out for a temple, here the ground of a forum, on this spot the plan of a palace, in another the plateau for a citadel, the whole overlooked by a central mountain one thousand five hundred feet high—a vast circle in which ancient Rome could have been held in its entirety ten times over. What a grand fortress-town might have been constructed within that ring of mountains! Around Tycho there is a dark rim some twenty-five miles wide, and beyond this there is a bright region extending ninety miles further. Out of it spring great rays, or streaks, varying from ten to twenty miles in width, and many are several hundred miles long.' The cliffs which surround the crater of Newton reach a height of twenty-one thousand feet, and this enor-E-Aug.

are great ring-plains, or craters, scattered all mous hole forms a gloomy abyss which the

"Do you mean to say that some day our

"Yes indeed," said the professor smiling,

"Yes, there it goes!" replied a chorus shooting star, really is," entreated Mrs. Foster.

"Sir Robert Stawell Ball, the great shooting star," the professor answered:

"'A small body is moving around the sun. Just as a mighty planet revolves in an ellipse, so even a small object will be guided round and round in an ellipse with the sun in the focus. There are at this moment myriads of meteors moving in this manner. They are too small, and far too distant for us to see them with a telescope, and when we do see them it is only under the most extraordinary circumstances. At the time when we noticed that shooting star just now it was moving with enormous velocity, probably rushing along at a rate exceeding twenty miles in every second of time. Such a velocity is almost impossible near the earth's surface, the resistance of the air would prevent it. Aloft, in the emptiness of space, there is no air to impede its flight. It may have been journeying round and round the sun for centuries of time without suffering any interference, but if in the course of its wanderings it comes too near the earth, the meteor perishes in a streak of splendor. To a body moving with the velocity of a meteor, a plunge into the atmosphere is usually fatal. Even though the upper layers of air are exceedingly rare, yet they suddenly check the velocity, almost as a rifle bullet would be checked when fired into water. As the meteor rushes through the atmosphere it rubs against every

is reduced to an intense heat, and is finally driven off into vapor, and we are treated to the momentary sight of a glowing shooting star.'*

"'It is supposed by some astronomers that meteors are probably fragments of some old planet which has gone one stage farther than the moon, that is, it has gone out of existence altogether, by literally breaking up into fragments. Here is an idea for a novelist in search of a new motif, that of a meteorite bringing to us the story of a lost race in some fragment of art or architecture of its lost world.' †

"Perhaps our world may go to pieces some day," continued the professor, "and a fragment of the pyramids may, after wandering through space, eventually land upon the planet Mars. Then we can imagine the poor Martianists (if there are any) worrying their poor brains over the marvelous inscriptions written thereon."

"Truth is stranger than fiction," here interrupted an elderly lady who had been listening to the discussion with the deepest interest, "and now that you have been hearing so much truth I would like to tell you a little fiction I read about shooting stars in Professor Langley's book, 'The New Astronomy.' This is what he says:

"'There is a quaint Moslem tradition to this effect: The evil genii are accustomed to fly at night up to the gates of heaven, in order that they may overhear the conversation of the angels, and the shooting stars are the fiery arrows hurled by the latter at their lurking foes, with so good an aim, we are told, that for every shooting star we may be sure there is one spirit of evil less in the world."

"The scientific view of them, however," said the professor smiling, "if not so consolatory is perhaps more instructive. also know a Lithuanian legend about the shooting star, according to which we are told that there is a silver thread connected with the shooting stars and the life of every mortal on earth, and that when a mortal dies the string snaps and the shooting star falls to the ground."

"Well, Professor Douglas," said Mrs. Foster, as she prepared to take her departure, "I think we owe you a debt of grati-

particle of air. This warms its surface, gradually it tude for all the delightful facts you have told us this evening, and all I can say is that I wish that when I was a young girl I had had the sense to take more interest in astronomy."

> Like sentiments were expressed by the rest of the party, as they said good night to the professor, and thanked him for entertaining them so delightfully.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE young folks, however, did not follow the example of their elders, but remained on deck, enjoying the glorious moonlight night. Some were promenading up and down, talking together in low, earnest tones, others were laughing merrily at some amusing joke, while a group of young friends musically inclined were enjoying themselves singing glees and madrigals to the accompaniment of a guitar. The scene was decidedly alluring, and the moon had risen higher and higher in the heavens, the light of the stars paling in its luster. For the first time that evening the professor found himself alone with Marion Cleveland, and he realized only too well the fact that this would probably be their last evening together. He looked at her now, as she stood leaning over the side of the ship, gazing far out to sea. What were her thoughts, he wondered, and moreover what would they be did she known his thoughts with regard to her? He had determined to speak to her that evening, and to confess his love for her, but it was not without a feeling of nervous anxiety that he now approached her. What would he say to her first? How could he lead the conversation to the subject uppermost in his mind? He had a difficult task before him, and should he fail, what a dreary picture confronted him! He had loved Marion faithfully all these years, and now the time had come for him to plead his cause.

At this moment Marion started to go to her stateroom, and the professor, desperate at the thought of losing this favorable opportunity of speaking to her alone, hastened to her, saying:

^{*&}quot; Story of the Heavens," p. 326. R. S. Ball.

^{† &}quot;The New Astronomy." Chapter on Meteors, Prof. S. P. Langley.

going yet. It is still quite early."

"I am anxious to finish my book," said Marion gently, "as it is not mine and I must return it to Mrs. Foster to-morrow. However, I may have time in the morning, and the evening is very delightful," she remarked as she seated herself far from reluctantly in a steamer chair the professor had placed for her.

"We might read some of it now," said the professor, secretly rejoicing at his success. "I suppose it is the book you were reading the other day, 'The Poet at the Breakfast Table."

"You are right," said Marion, "and I have very nearly finished it. I started to read it when we first came on deck this evening, but I became so interested in the conversation about the moon that I read only a very few pages."

"Then I am to blame," said the professor smiling, "for talking so much, and distracting your attention, but may I atone for this by reading to you now? The moonlight is nearly as bright as daylight, and I can read with the greatest ease."

on my account," said Marion laughing, " but if you do not mind reading I shall enjoy it ever so much. Here is the book, and I had just come to the account of the starlight night and the conversation between the Astronomer, and the Young Girl. Ah! here is the passage," she continued, as she handed the book to the professor.

As the professor took the book from her and glanced at the passage he recalled it at once, and in a moment the thought flashed into his mind that the fates had indeed favored his cause. While he read the wellknown lines slowly and deliberately he was anxiously planning his course of action. Unconsciously Marion had helped him, and she little suspected the reason of the slight tremor in his voice as he read:

"" Do you know the story of Andromeda?" asked the Astronomer.

"" Perhaps I did once," replied the Young Girl, "but suppose I don't remember it."

"'He then told her the story of the unfortunate

"Miss Cleveland, surely you are not maiden chained to a rock and waiting for a sea-beast that was coming to devour her, and how Perseus came and set her free, and won her love with his life, and then he began something about a young man chained to his rock which was a star-gazer's tower, a prey by turns to ambition and lonely selfcontempt and unwholesome scorn of the life he looked down upon after the serenity of the firmament, and endless questionings that led him nowhere,-and now he had only one more question to ask. He loved her. Would she break his chain? He held both his hands out toward her, the palms together, as if they were fettered at the wrists. She took hold of them very gently; parted them a little; then wider-wider-and found herself all at once, folded, unresisting, in her lover's arms.

"'So there was a new double star in the living firmament. The constellations seemed to kindle with new splendors as the student and the storyteller walked homeward in their light; Alioth and Algollooked down on them as on the first pair of lovers they shone over, and the autumn air seemed full of harmonies, as when the morning stars sang together."

"That is a very beautiful passage," said Marion thoughtfully.

"And would you have been as merciful as the Young Girl?" said the professor, "had I been the Astronomer, and asked you such a question?"

"But it would be entirely different," said "I would not like you to blind yourself Marion laughing, little dreaming of the professor's meaning, "for they loved each other."

> "Supposing I loved you," asked the professor, "what would your answer be then?"

"I would not unfetter your hands," said Marion gently, "because—because I do not love you."

She wondered at the pained look that came over the professor's face.

"You are surely not in earnest," she inquired nervously.

"I never was more in earnest in my life," he replied. "I love you, Marion and have loved you ever since I met you at the Grange. I did not dare to acknowledge my love for you then, for your wealth was an impassible barrier between us, but now all is changed, and I have dared to tell you a secret I have cherished for years. Can you not give me some hope?"

Marion was naturally embarrassed and surprised at the professor's avowal. It had not occurred to her to consider him save as a friend, and she had accepted his attentions And so it is with many lives, as they sail Douglas, and she had learned to watch for night,' never to meet again." him and enjoy his conversation, experiencing a feeling of disappointment when he and drew her wrap about her. was absent, but—this was not love. What could she say to him now?

I do not know how to answer you. You have taken me by surprise. I had not thought of you except as a good, kind friend. Can we not remain so? And now," continued Marion, rising and holding out her hand I must say good night, and good-by."

Cleveland," said the professor anxiously. "To-morrow it will be indeed good-byand then the chances are that we may never with you? I have loved you all these years, from its hardships and endeavor to make more how dearly he loved her, and while he your life a happy one? Can you not give whispered to her "the sweetest story ever me some hope?"

this moment, and she gazed at the ocean glistening in the moonlight. A pathway of silvery waves seemed to lead to the sky, and just then a small sailboat drifted across it, soon lost to view again in the darkness beyond. The scene was entransensitive nature. Once more the professor

moonlight out into the darkness beyond! sang together."

and kindness to her during the voyage with the broad ocean of life," continued the this understanding. Now that the truth was professor thoughtfully. "How sad a story revealed to her she was alarmed. She cer- could thousands tell of those who have tainly admired and esteemed Professor passed out of their lives, like 'ships in the

Marion shivered at the gloomy prospect,

. " Have not our lives been somewhat like this?" continued the professor. "I am so sorry," she said gently, "but we also fated 'to meet to part,' and must it be 'to part—to meet no more'?"

Marion was deeply touched by his words. and she felt that he was sincere in the avowal of his love. The thought of never seeing him again made her realize how toward the professor, "it is growing late and much she had unconsciously learned to care for him, and how she would miss his loving "Do not go yet, I entreat of you, Miss attentions. She looked earnestly at him, as he patiently awaited her reply, and an intense feeling of pity overwhelmed her. And is not pity akin to love? Perhaps meet again. May I not plead my cause after all she might learn to love him some time, and she summoned courage enough to ever since you were a schoolgirl. You are tell him this in a gentle, shy, hesitating now alone in the world, with the hard battle way. As the professor listened to the soft, of life before you, and may I not save you low tones of her voice he realized all the told" the moon rose higher and higher Marion was silent; words failed her at in the heavens, and, almost lost in its radiance,

> " Overhead the countless stars Like eyes of love were beaming: Underneath the weary earth All breathless lay a-dreaming."

"So there was a new double star in the cing, and appealed strongly to Marion's living firmament. The constellations seemed to kindle with new splendor, as the Young spoke to her, and she listened as in a Girl and the Astronomer whispered together. Alioth and Algol looked down on · "There is a ship passing in the night," them as on the first pair of lovers they he said to her, "and we may never see it shone over, and the autumn air seemed full How swiftly it passed from the of harmonies, as when the morning stars

THE INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM H. WASSELL.

SECOND LIEUTENANT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

tribes have ever attempted to keep any his- similarity in habits and aims of life. religion to bind them together, no ties of made any other. any kind except their savage natures and graceful motions of his fingers, hands, and existence among the tribes first encountered of his different-tongued listeners.

gestures that would be intelligible the world expressed themselves in acted speech. over gave rise to the complete system. And if necessity, that great mother common to America," quotes a speech made by Kiotsaso many inventions, gave birth to the per- ton, an Iroquois chief, during a peace confected sign language, truly on the paternal ference between the French and the side it may be traced back to the quickness Iroquois. The French had returned an of Indian perception inherited from many Iroquois made prisoner by the Algonquins, generations of forefathers to whom every and in return the Iroquois gave up a French fall of a leaf, every curl of the ascending prisoner. In his speech the chief referred midnight air was full of meaning.

UST when, how, and by whom the In- sign language to be understood among so dian sign language was devised is a many different linguistic tribes are, quick matter of conjecture only. Very few perception, wonderful memory, and some tory of themselves, and in these few in- North American Indians possessed these, stances the histories have been merely re- and their powers of perception and memory cords of their greatest fights. And whether were strengthened by ages of inheritance it was developed in the earliest days of the when these powers were vitally necessary race as a means of communication between for the survival of the fittest. Should you, fellow-men whose oral vocabulary was too even to-day, in talking the sign language to limited, or whether it was developed in later a Sioux, use a sign incorrectly, the Indian days to allow communication between tribes will make that sign just as you made it whose oral languages were different is some-throughout the rest of the conversation. thing too bare of even the shadow of data And although a graceful and flowery (if I for this paper to discuss. When the widely may use the expression) form of speech is different Indians met in friendly council, aimed at the Indian will make the incorrect and that was rarely, they had no common gesture as naturally as though he had never

The age of the Indian sign language is a ignorance. Yet one chief after another matter of much doubt. I have not been could stand up in the council and with able to find any record of its fully developed arms speak fluently and oratorically to all by the whites after the discovery and colonization of this continent, that is, It is safe to say that the necessity for among the kindred tribes of the Iroquois communication between tribes having dif- and Algonquins. The journals of both ferent vocal languages perfected the sign French and English explorers contain many language. The Indians of the plains were references to communication with the probably the inventors, for they were rovers Indians by signs and rude pictures, but and in their hunts, their war parties, and there is no evidence of a fully developed their peaceful migrations the different sign language. There can be no doubt, tribes came together, and the few natural however, that these Indians could have

Mr. Parkman, in "The Jesuits in North smoke, and every sound that disturbed the to the hardships encountered by the Indian prisoner whom the French had returned, The essentials for the development of a and proceeded to represent the difficulties of the journey in pantomime, "so natural," They were eye witnesses of the entire fight, the lonely traveler toiling up some rocky mouths. portage track, with a load of baggage on his head, now stopping as if half spent, and the part of the sign language is shown by now tripping against a stone. Next he was the changes in the signs incidental to new in his canoe, vainly trying to urge it against ideas learned from the whites. The old the swift current, looking around in despair sign for coffee was made with the right on the foaming rapids, then recovering hand, back of hand to right, the forearm courage, and paddling desperately for his horizontal, the thumb pressing against first life."

and Clark I find that a member of the the thumb—the Indian conception of coffee party "conversed by signs" with a Sho- being a little berry. When the coffee mill shone buck and two squaws, in the fall of became known the sign was changed to an 1804. A few months later the same minute imitation of the grinding of coffee, the left and exact recorders noticed among the hand being held horizontally in front of the same Indians a perfected gesture speech. body, back of hand down, while the right These Indians were poor and their war hand, closed as though grasping the handle parties were weak. They had no guns, and of the mill, describes a number of small it took twenty of them an entire day to kill circles above and close to the left. The an antelope. There can be no doubt that same is true of the sign for money. Silver the more powerful tribes, the Sioux, and gold were the first monies known to Cheyennes, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, the Indians, hence their conception of used the sign language at as early a period money was a small, circular piece of metal, as their puny neighbors, yet Lewis and and it was expressed by making an incom-Clark passed the preceding winter among plete circle with the thumb and first finger these tribes without noticing it. It is no of the right hand, the circle being someless faithful narrators failed either to dis- When bills became known to the Indian he cation.

not noticed earlier lies in the natural desire Indian will beg tobacco from you by holdof the Indian to give the white man as little ing his closed left hand in front of his body, information as possible. understood by all Indians, the crafty mind thumb and index finger of the left hand with might imagine the white man also master of the palm of the right. This is a sign that it—hence it was not safe to use it before he wants to fill his pipe. A younger buck him. Or if he believed the white man will twirl his thumbs and first fingers, ignorant on the subject he would be a imitating the rolling of a cigarette. It crazy Indian, an Indian whose brain was in might be said in this connection that most a whirl, who would give him the faintest Indians can be depended on to give a idea of its existence. Even friendly Indians correct sign only when they want someare averse to giving information. They thing and are unable to ask for it in vocal seem to take pride in knowing something speech. The only other way of getting a that a white man does not know. On the sign is to pay them for their work, and in Standing Rock reservation there are several this case the signs given may or may not old Sioux women who know more about the be the correct ones. Custer massacre than has ever been written.

says Father Vimont, "that no actor in but neither friendship of years' standing nor France could equal it. He counterfeited the promise of money will open their

A direct proof of at least some age on joint of extended index finger so that only In the journals of the explorers Lewis the nail of the index finger extended beyond great wonder, therefore, that earlier and what larger than a silver dollar of to-day. cover or record this mode of communi- added a second sign, first wetting the tip of his right index finger and then imitating the One reason why the sign language was counting of a roll of bills. A very old Since it was back of hand to left, and then hitting the

If the origin, age, and development of

the sign language are obscure, its general magnitude. During all the Indian troubles ing classes: imitating actions or attributes; of the present century it has proved itself a pointing to objects; representing shapes, him to spread the news of his wars, his tions; employing metaphors consistent with treaties, and his messiahs among other Indian conception, and making empirical tribes. His rage, his love, his brutal cun- signs, although if the development of signs been told by nimble hands and fingers in some one of the other classes. language that breathes and lives with the poetry of nature. Very often have these under the different classes I have tried to skillful fingers denounced the white man in give some insight into the character of the language that fired the hearts of the tribes Indian race for the twofold purpose of exhave told an eloquent tale of the "great paper of more interest to the casual reader. father's" gifts and promises.

the wonderful faculty of picking out its neither interest nor usefulness. most distinguishing characteristic at once. military post to see officers. Without know- a correspondingly peculiar sign. in small circles. characteristic or eccentricity.

The expression of words by means of the use shines forth as a luminary of the first sign language may be divided into the followmost valuable aid to the Indian in allowing sizes, uses, or habits; simulating emoning, his undaunted bravery, his savage of this last class could be traced back I am debauchery, his ignorant religion-all have sure they would resolve themselves into

In giving examples of words that come assembled as listeners; very often they plaining Indian customs and making this The sign language is a wonder of itself, but a In describing an object the Indian has mere dictionary of a few signs would possess

There is a unique form of courtship I have repeatedly seen Indians come into a among several Indian tribes that gives rise to ing the particular officer's name, and with- you visit a Sioux who has an attractive, that out being able to pronounce it intelligibly if is hard-working, daughter, during the evenit were known, I have never seen an in- ing you would probably notice numerous stance where, by a few signs, the Indian has young bucks standing near the tepee, each not been at once directed to the person carrying a woolen blanket. The keen-eyed whom he wished to see. A stout officer Indian girl would probably have some erwill be described beyond the possibility of rand that would take her near the men. As any doubt when the Indian half-circles his she approaches, one of them throws his extended hands over the region of his blanket over her head and then covers his stomach. If the officer wears glasses, the own head with the same blanket, but should Indian will took through the two circles the girl not wish his attentions it is a matter made by his thumbs and first fingers; if of honor for him to release her instantly. the officer is bald, the Indian will raise his With an accepted suitor she will stand thus own long tresses in one hand and draw the enveloped for hours and, stranger still, not forefinger of his other hand across the top a comment will be passed by any one obhis head as though he were going through serving them. In the sign language this the pleasant operation of lifting a scalp. curious courtship is expressed by extending An officer who varied the monotony of both hands to the front as though clasping frontier life by very steady and hard drink- something and then imitating the covering ing I once saw an Indian describe by point- with a blanket. The blanket is expressed ing to the head and then waving his hand by holding both hands, palms toward each There was no mistaking other, at the height of the shoulders and. that sign—the Indian wanted the officer moving the right hand to the left and the whose brain was in a whirl. And although left hand to the right until the wrists cross, utterly devoid of a sense of humor, an In- the right hand being nearest the body. This dian is always laughingly good natured in is an imitation of folding the blanket around thus pointing out any one's distinguishing the shoulders, its principal use among Indians.

practical joke to arouse an Indian's stunted until the wrists are crossed. sense of honor, one might say that the sign he covers his face with a blanket. for musquito was the result of a perusal of either the Missouri or Yellowstone Rivers the vividness of the sign is appreciated. guage, the thing that with its nose stings through a blanket.

for green, to the grass.

a slain foe as much as possible. Formerly lowing morning.

ways material. To express the verb to cry, the tear down his cheek. If he is afraid of anything, his idea is that he shrinks from it, as though falling back or cowering before shining on it, and therefore he is glad.

If it did not require a very broad and then moves the hands in front of his face

This same sign is sometimes used for the comic papers. But to any one living on mother-in-law, and its use reveals the Indian's curious custom of covering his face before his mother-in-law, of never speaking to her, To express the pest, first make signs for and, as they say, of never looking in her blanket, then touch the nose and tap the left face. I have never been able to discover palm with the right index—in Indian lan- the origin of this custom, but it is held by many tribes as a rule not to be violated. Once while hunting in Arizona I camped for The signs for the different colors are made the night with a chief who had a threeby pointing to something of the desired roomed adobe house, the only one on the color. To express red, the Indian will touch San Carlos reservation at that time. Our his cheek; for blue, he points to the sky; party slept in the middle room, but owing to this custom of the son-in-law never speaking The signs for the different tribes are good to his wife's mother sleep was impossible. illustrations of the class of words described The old chief's daughter had left her husby attributes. For the Sioux, the right hand band and gone back to her parents, but the or right index finger is drawn across the young buck presented himself at the house throat, the idea coming from the old desire and proceeded to argue the matter from six of this warlike tribe to mutilate the body of o'clock in the evening to six o'clock the fol-The chief and the son-inthe Cheyennes slashed their arms and wrists law discussed the affair in the first room; as with knives, merely to show their ability to arguments were presented, the old man stand pain; the tribal sign is made by using passed through our room into the third room the right index as a knife and drawing it and there repeated the arguments to his wife, across the left index as though slashing it. who, judging from her shrill and angry tones, Indian emotion is a rare thing, hence was not partial to her son-in-law. And so there are few occasions in his speech when it was kept up all night long, the old chief, he is required to simulate an emotion. His who seemed to occupy the neutral position conceptions of ideas, though poetic, are al- of not caring what was done, catching the reproaches and ill humor of both parties, who he merely traces with his finger the path of were prevented from letting loose on each other by the Indian custom.

It is in the signs that metaphorically exand this idea is expressed by holding his press the Indian ideas of what to us are comarms extended horizontally to the front, the mon ideas that the poetry of the savage napalms toward the face, the index fingers ture shines forth. When the dusky chief of pointing upward and to the front, the other the plains places his right hand over his fingers and the thumbs closed, and then heart and then throws out both arms in drawing the hands back and down a few graceful circles to the right and left, he inches, curving the indices at the same time, means that in his heart it is day, the sun is the object of his fear. So with the idea of night the blanket of darkness covers the shame, the Indian makes no attempt to earth, and he expresses it by holding his exexpress the emotion that is felt, but merely tended forearms to the front, backs of the makes the sign for the physical act at feeling hands up, and then moving them until the the emotion; that is, he holds the extended wrists are crossed. If he is hot, he says that hands with the palms toward his face and the sun's rays are pressing down on him,

head are then moved toward the head. left and front.

save that their possibilities may be traced holds it in position for a second, then drops to a more exact method of word painting. it several inches. To denote a saddle, the Indian raises his forearms to a vertical and parallel position graceful gestures to the machine-like movein front of his body and bends the closed ments of an automaton. hands backwards. If the wrists touched in this sign, one could see a resemblance to the cantle, seat, and pommel of a saddle, but his face, the look of pride when he points to when the forearms are separated and paral- himself, the old, unquenchable love of blood lel, it is hard to see why this sign should indicate a saddle. This act is expressed by holding the right hand at the height of the shoulder, the fingers extended, joined and pointing to the front and upwards, after which the hand is moved outwards and downwards.

The following illustrates how gesture sentences may be formed; only the bare gestures and construction of the sentence are shown; words fail to show the ease, grace, rapidity, and vividness of the acted thought.

pointing to the front, the other fingers and tale. With a cutting movethe thumb closed. ment he draws his right hand across his race, and with the gathering of its children throat. Then he makes the outline of a tribe by tribe on the government reservabadge on his left breast, and possibly out- tions, the sign language has lost its use and lines a stripe down the outside of his leg. its strength, and the world has lost its most Quickly he raises his right hand to his breast unique specimen of savage invention.

and his hands held above and in front of his and snaps his fingers to the front. Then he A raises both hands to the sides of his head, liar is as the adder's forked tongue, and the the palms of the hands turned in, the index sign is made by holding the right hand in fingers extended and pointing upwards, the front of the mouth, first two fingers extended other fingers and the thumbs closed, then and separated, the other fingers and the raises the hands a few inches, curving the thumb closed, then moving the hand to the index fingers to the front. Dropping the left arm to his side, he closes his right hand The empirical signs are of no interest and lowers it to the height of the shoulders,

> Cold, bare words change the speaker's They make his actions slow and laborious; they cannot even assume to paint the varying expressions of when he describes the shooting, and the The same is true of the wild desire, the ever-present hope when he makes the sign for the buffalo. To see an Indian go through these gestures it is almost impossible not to know that he has said, "Yesterday I saw an Indian policeman shoot Sitting Bull."

The Indian has learned many tricks besides talking with his hands. In his palmy days the Indian scout sent information of the movements of our little army back among his fellows, and it can be said without any The Indian speaker touches his breast discredit to our officers and soldiers—in fact with the tip of the right thumb. He holds it reflects great credit and honor and more his hands breast high, back of the hands glory than Congress assembled has ever seen up, fingers and thumbs extended and joined, fit to bestow when one considers that the and moves the hands toward each other un- little, ragged army conquered these wily til the wrists are crossed, the right hand up- foes—but it can be truly said that, from his permost; then keeping the left hand station- position on dusty plain or barren butte, the ary he moves the right hand in a circle, Indian scout sent his information so that it turning the palm up and bringing the hand was seen by all of his friends and none of back to the position beside and to the right his enemies. His code of signs with the of the left hand. He then touches his eyes pony, the blanket, and the mirror were not with the right hand and moves the same so complicated as the signs made with his hand to the front, back of the hand up, the hands and arms, but they were just as well first two fingers extended, separated, and devised, and just as well did they tell their

With the fall and decline of the Indian

ON CONVERSATION.

BY J. P. MAHAFFY, D.D., D.C.L., OXON.

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had discovered on that subject. It seems tidbits-mostly old and threadbare, somebold to use the word discovered, and yet it times new, but often undesirable. is, I trust, no idle boast to say that no the very first subject worth considering in earlier book had laid down any theory upon the present paper. Instead of working the subject, far less given a formal analysis from a theory, instead of starting from genof all the sorts and conditions of conversa- eral principles, capable of multiform applition. But still the book was merely a book cation, there are many who think that the of theory; as such it was necessarily dry only preparation possible for conversation and somewhat exacting to the reader's at- is to lay up a store of special things-good without trouble and who want practical that to bring these out in conversation will hints without any theory were discontent. make a man an agreeable member of society. Sundry critics even went so far as to say that no theory was possible on such a sub- nessed years ago in an old Irish divine, ject, and that if it was it was of little or no who went out to dinner with a little manuuse. These objections, based upon igno- script joke book in his pocket. When the rance of what had been proved clearly, were conversation flagged he could be seen noted and disposed of in the preface to my fumbling with this book under the table second edition. But when the editor of and looking out for some good thing to tell. THE CHAUTAUQUAN invited me to say some- Then there came suddenly an anecdote thing further on this inexhaustible subject I wholly irrelevant to the previous talk, and acceded very gladly, because further experi- the peals of laughter from those who had ence and further criticism have suggested witnessed the whole process were undersome further considerations worth record- stood by him as the complete success of his ing, and this opportunity is also the suitable device. But in truth he worked upon a one to say something more on the practical totally false principle. No ready-made colside of the matter.

hausted their store and so often repeated such that few men can overcome it.

their place in society. But, alas! the close T was my privilege some years ago to logic of theory is far removed from the publish a little book on the "Theory of spasmodic scintillations of a "Joe Miller," Conversation," which contains what I which serves up conversation in the form of The many who want to learn anecdotes, witty sayings, and the like—and

The climax of this sort of thing I witlection of good stories is ever likely to ben-It afforded not a little amusement to me efit conversation. If it be a well-known coland others that the severest critics of the lection, all the stories are already known; book were elderly persons who had once if it be not, even then the difficulty of fitting been thought agreeable but who had so ex- such things naturally into a conversation is their "good stories" that they had been even to those who may not admit the force generally voted bores and had been left out of these arguments we can quote the reof the pleasant evenings of men. To these markable fact that no success is rarer than critics it was a matter of disappointment the success of a joke book, because generthat the "Theory of Conversation" afforded ally no book is duller reading. In English no nostrum to revive their jaded intelligence, literature I can mention only one which has no elixir of life or store of good things with maintained itself in popular favor. I sent which they might appear afresh and regain a young man who had never heard of it to buy it at Glasgow railway station a few Let me add that the worthy priest foresaw ninth edition. say's "Traits and Anecdotes of Scottish the hope that he might escape such a fate. Character." But though this book is full He knew perfectly well that the few and of really good things, a single page of it at short anecdotes, the occasional repartees, a time, and very occasionally, is enough for would be culled from his conversation and an intelligent reader.

There is another book published recently by an old friend of mine, William Lefann, now gone to his rest, in which he gave his reminiscences of life, and told the stories with which he had fascinated Irish company for aside as quite second-rate in social talent. many years. But in the first place the personal flavor, the merry eye, and the rich voice are gone, and the printed page gives us but a cold and objective version of the ecdotes are much in vogue there—"the refacts; in the next, these stories are only fitted to a peculiar tone and temper in society, and would have but little point to an English (as contrasted with an Irish) audience. It is therefore unlikely that the book, pleasant as it is, will last.

When another remarkable friend of mine, Father Healy, recently died, to the inexpressible loss of Irish society, several people did me the compliment of pressing me to write his life, and record the good things which made his conversation so famous. But I had no hesitation in refusing, on the ground that to give an adequate picture of the man as a talker was perfectly impracticable. He was a wit rather than a humorist, and said his best things suddenly, in the midst of a dull or ordinary conversation, but always fitted to the subject and the company. Thus he made fashionable ladies imagine themselves witty, when they afforded him by some triviality the occasion of a brilliant repartee. But in recording his wit the biographer could not have dispensed with recording the dullness that gave occasion to it, and what more melancholy task could a ing stream; so it is with the April weather man of letters undertake?

The task which I had declined was taken up by another writer, I might call him a professional biographer, who outlived the it depth, provided that knowledge is kept publication of the book but a few weeks. I need therefore say nothing of his performance beyond the acknowledged fact that it the play of intellect with intellect, the tossdisappointed all the friends of Father Healy. ing and returning the ball; the entertain-

They gave him the twenty- the risk of being perpetuated in such a biog-This is the late Dean Ram- raphy, and often expressed to me and others reported as specimens of his social gifts, whereas no man ever agreed more cordially with me when I propounded the doctrine that a man who cannot carry on an agreeable conversation without anecdotes may be set As I am writing these words I find quoted (in the Athenaum of May 23) the reflection of a Portugese visitor to England that ansource of people inaccessible to conversation properly so called." This statement is perhaps too trenchant, but it is very near the truth. Any careful observer will notice that the real field of anecdote is either a company of stupid people or a company of old men who have ceased to think on serious subjects. It is melancholy to notice how quickly such people grow weary of a real play of intellect, and fall back upon their memory to supply them with disjointed scraps of humorous or witty parley.

Such things excite laughter, but have behind them a sense of emptiness and unreality which a good conversation never has, and yet the latter is a thing which unless taken down by shorthand cannot possibly be reproduced; and there is no better sign that talk has been really good and general than the inability of the contributors to give any adequate account of it afterward. changes which pass over an expressive countenance cannot be given by the painter, still less by the most accurate photograph: so it is with the drifts and eddies in a flowof a good conversation. Anecdote may by no means be excluded, if it fits perfectly to the argument in hand; knowledge may give perfectly in hand, and used only as a means of recreation, but these are subsidiary to ment to which each member contributes word which ladies or growing boys might according to his ability. their memory.

pampered in English society that they lose anecdotage often make the grave moral all sense of proportion regarding their own blunder of telling things unfit for the pure importance, and behave like veritable and the innocent. It was very falsely tyrants in society. Years ago there was objected to my book on conversation that one of these tyrants in the Athenæum Club, it was too worldly-I shall revert to that the late Abraham Hayward. He dined at charge in due time—but on this point no a special table, which no other member one was more peremptory than I was, that dared occupy. He invited three or four we must banish from all conversation every members to sit with him, and this was suspicion of foulness or immorality. Better thought a high privilege. Most of them never laugh again than to laugh at stories were old men of the kind already noticed, of this sort; better keep silent forever who are past the age for a genuine con-than shoot a poisoned dart at random, versation. I well remember his astonish- which may leave a festering spot in the ment when I declined to join his party, in imagination of some innocent hearer. A response to a very condescending verbal day may come when the perpetrator of this invitation. When asked by one of his fol- careless crime will have reason to shed lowers to vindicate such extraordinary con-bitter tears over the mischief it has product the reasons given were that he de-duced. Fortunately Irish society is very sired no one to contribute anything to free from this taint; more than once have the series of anecdotes which he had pre- I seen Father Healy silence the first atpared for the evening; that he resented any tempt at thus degrading a conversation, remark which might draw away the indi- and if his manifest disapproval were unvidual attention which he expected; lastly heeded he would leave the room. -and but for this the present criticism among us such a remonstrance is rarely would never have been written-many of needed, at least in educated circles. It his stories were insufferably coarse and may be said that everywhere, with the therefore disgusting. Without this last decrease of excessive drinking, a better feature his monologue might have been tone and greater purity have been adopted

his wit and wisdom. But then he never said a in conversation for another paper.

Probably the not safely hear, and in presence of men. most frequent hindrance to this result is All this was, as I said, delightful; it was the habit of depending upon one or two not conversation. We in Ireland are very persons to bring out anecdotes or repeat strict and blameless as regards the tone of good things which they have treasured in the stories we tolerate in society, but it appears to me that in England, and perhaps Such people are often so petted and in America, men who have fallen into their agreeable enough, though it was not con- in civilized society. I suppose that a generation ago the mess of a fashionable Many a delightful evening have I spent regiment tolerated conversation which we listening to the flow of talk of the late should now justly consider shocking. Now-Chief Justice Whiteside. There was no a-days a military dinner affords agreeable desire to interrupt, no wish to contribute conversation fit for the gravest theologian. when that admirable talker was pouring forth But I must reserve this topic of seriousness

THE SIXTH SENSE, OR ANOTHER WORLD.

BY J. H. ROSNY.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUOUAN" FROM THE "REVUE DE PARIS."

appeared deformed. I am told that I was the green. in face and form more graceful than one By the light of lamps, especially oil lamps, window pane or through water. men, for I see myself differently, as I see all stop my vision. objects of this world differently.

tastes, by my habits, and by my qualities. bors. People thought I was poor at dis-At six years old I lived almost entirely on tinguishing the colors and that was all. It alcohol. I rarely took a few mouthfuls of is a defect too common to attract attention. vegetables or fruit. I grew prodigiously fast. I was incredibly lean and light—I of seeing the stars during the most obscure mean light from the point of view of specific nights, of seeing through a wooden door gravity, which is exactly the contrary of what is passing in a neighboring roomlean people generally. Thus I swam with- what is all that in comparison with the perout the slightest difficulty and floated like a ception of a living world?—a world with poplar plank. My head sank in the water animated beings moving by the side of, and hardly any more than the rest of my body. about, man, without man having any con-

obstacles that no child twice my age would lation that there exists upon this earth anhave tried to cross. I could climb to the other fauna than our fauna?—a fauna witheye or, what was still more surprising, I zation or of manners or of mode of growth or house. On the other hand, the slightest which lives by the side of ours and through weight was too much for me.

showed itself especially in colors. Every- as powerful as ours. thing that is called red, orange, yellow,

CAME into the world with a unique men. I have found out since that I distinorganism. From the very first I was guish thus at least thirty colors just as an object of astonishment. Not that I different as, for example, the yellow and

In the second place transparency did not generally is at birth. But I had the most show itself to my eye under ordinary conextraordinary tint—a species of pale violet. ditions. I did not see very well through a that tint became still paler; became of a crystals called translucent were more or less strange whiteness like a lily submerged in opaque to me. On the contrary a great water. This is at least the view of other number of bodies called opaque did not

This difference of my vision from that of I became stranger and stranger by my other men was little noticed by my neigh-

The faculty of seeing through the clouds. I was nimble in proportion to my light- sciousness of it and without his being ness. I ran with the rapidity of a hare warned by any sort of immediate contact. and easily jumped over ditches and What is all that in comparison with the revetop of a poplar tree in the twinkling of an out resemblance either of form or of organicould jump onto the roof of our farm- of birth and death with ours-a fauna ours, influences the elements which surround If I saw certain things not so well as us, and is vivified and influenced by these other people did I saw a great many that elements without our suspecting its presnobody but myself saw. This difference ence—a living world as various as our own,

At about eight years of age I was pergreen, blue, and indigo appeared to me of a fectly aware that there were beings distinblackish gray, while I perceived the violet guished from the atmospheric phenomena as and the series of colors beyond it—the much as the animals of our realm are. In colors which are only darkness for ordinary the rapture that this discovery caused me I tried to express it. I never could succeed. plating these Mædigen (this is the name that and my extraordinary vision made people hood). distrust me. No one stopped to try to un-

of the reach of their childish malice and themselves into vibrating nerves. and a wizard, but they thought my witch- one another. craft only to be scorned, so my life became love of my mother.

mother to the farmyard. merable, their curves infinite.

adorable charm possesses me in contem- ever. His lines are more colored and

My speech was almost incomprehensible I spontaneously gave them during my child-

These terrestrial Madigen are not the only tangle my notions and my phrases, nor yet intangible beings. There is a population in to admit that I could see through closed the air of marvelous splendor and subtlety, doors, though I had given many proofs of it. of varied and incomparable brilliancy. By I fell into discouragement and dreaming. the side of it the most beautiful birds are I became a sort of little recluse. I caused slow and heavy. Here again it is an outill will, and felt the same, in the company of line and stripes, but the background is not other children of my age. I was not exactly grayish. It is strangely luminous. It spartheir victim, for my swiftness placed me out kles like the sun and the stripes separate gave me the means of avenging myself with centers palpitate violently. The Vuren, as ease. However many of them there might I call them, are of more irregular form than be never did an urchin succeed in striking the terrestrial Madigen and they generally me. They took me for both a simpleton move systematically, crossing and recrossing

I make my way across a recently mown meditative and was spent largely out of meadow. The combat of one Madigen with doors. Nothing kept me human but the another draws my attention. These combats are frequent. Sometimes it is a com-I will describe briefly some scenes of my bat between equals. More frequently it is tenth year. My father said one day, "He the attack of a strong one upon a weak one. will never be able to talk." My mother In the present case the weak one, after a looked at me with compassion, convinced short defense, takes to flight, swiftly purthat I was a simpleton. I followed my sued by his assailant. In spite of the The cattle came rapidity of their movements I follow them. toward her. I looked at them with interest I succeed in keeping them in sight until the and loved them, but round about me the moment when the strife begins again. They other realm was moving and was captivating rush one against the other, harshly, even rigmy soul—the mysterious, realm which I idly, seeming to be solid to each other. In alone am acquainted with. On the brown the combat the lines phosphoresce, and diearth several forms are spread out. They recting themselves toward the point of commove, they palpitate on a level with the soil. bat their centers become paler and smaller. They are of several sorts, different in out- At first the struggle is kept up with some line, in motion, and especially in the ar- equality; the weaker displays the more inrangement, the design, and colors of the tense energy and succeeds in obtaining from stripes which are upon them. These stripes his adversary a truce. He profits by this to make up on the whole the principles of their flee again, but is quickly overtaken and atbeing, and, child that I was, I perceived it tacked with force and finally seized, that is very well. While the mass of their form is to say, held fast in the fold of the outline dull and grayish, the stripes are almost always of the other. This is exactly what he had sparkling. They constitute very complicated sought to avoid. Now I see all his lines networks. They emanate from centers. tremble. His centers struggle desperately They radiate others until they are lost, be- and as the lines grow paler the centers becoming indistinct. Their colors are innu- come indistinct. After some minutes his liberty is given back and he withdraws I have seen all that very well since, al- slowly, being much weakened. His antagothough I am incapable of defining it. An nist on the contrary sparkles more than

his centers more clearly marked. This struggle moved me profoundly. I confusedly understood that the Mædigen do not kill each other, that the conqueror contents himself with taking some strength at the expense of the conquered.

I was a very poor pupil. My writing is nothing but a hasty trace, shapeless and illegible. My speech remains incomprehen-My absent-mindedness is evident. My schoolmasters were continually crying out to me, "Karel, will you stop watching the motion of the flies?"

At seventeen years of age life became to me decidedly unendurable. I was weary of dreaming. What good was it for me to be acquainted with things more marvelous than other men were aware of, since this knowledge was to die with me? Several times I dreamed of writing, but what reader would not think me insane?-and writing was difficult for me, almost similar to what it would be for an ordinary man to be obliged to engrave his thought upon marble tablets with a large pair of scissors and a wooden mal-I hoped ardently for some unknown person and for some happy, remarkable destiny.

I grew still leaner so that I became fantastic. The people in the village called me a My silhouette was as trembling as that of a young poplar tree, as light as a shadow, and withal I was reaching the stature of a giant. Slowly a project began to be born. Was I not in myself an object of write curiosity? The physical aspects of my nature were worthy of analysis. I obtained from my parents the permission to go to were unfavorable to me.

I set out one morning. The distance was sixty-six miles. I easily made it in two hospital, saying I was sick. I was directed you. approving air and put to me the usual ques- learn stenography." tion that everybody puts:

"Very well. I often see through wood and clouds."

But I had spoken too swiftly. He cast an anxious look at me. I went on, sweating great drops:

- "I see even through wood and clouds."
- "Indeed, that would be extraordinary. Well, what do you see through that door there?" He pointed toward a closed door,
- "A large bookcase with glass doors and a carved wooden table."
- "Indeed!" he replied stupefied. He remained silent a few minutes and then said,
 - "You speak with great difficulty."
- "Rather, I speak too fast. I cannot speak slowly."

"Very well, speak a little in your own way."

I related to him how I came to Amster-He listened with close attention with an air of intelligent observation that I had never met with among my equals. He did not understand a word that I said, but he showed the sagacity of an analyzer.

"I am not mistaken. You pronounce let. So I had no courage to write and yet from twenty to thirty syllables every second. That is to say, six times as many as the human ear can take in. Besides your voice is much sharper than anything I ever heard in the way of a human voice. Your gestures are of excessive rapidity and correspond to your speech. Your whole organization is probably more rapid than ours."

"I run," said I, "swifter than the hare. I

"Ah," he interrupted, "let's see your writing."

I scratched a few words on a notebook Amsterdam, free to come back if fortune that he held out to me. The first were quite legible, but the others more and more tangled up.

"Indeed," said he, "I believe I shall have hours on foot. I went into an inn along reason to congratulate myself upon meeting the magnificent canal and inquired for a you. Certainly it will be interesting to study If only we could find an easy process to the hospital and there inquired for the of communication." He walked back and doctor-Dr. van den Heuvel-and told him forth with his long eyebrows contracted. I wanted to be studied. He smiled with an Suddenly he said, "I have it! You shall

A smiling expression appeared upon his "Can you see with those eyes of yours?" face. "I have forgotten the phonograph,

It will suffice to unroll it more slowly when too contradictory for the idea that we have sterdam."

I agreed. to my parents, got me a professor of stenog- do traverse, although at times with some raphy, and secured some phonographs. As difficulty, plants, animals, and organic tishe was very rich and devoted to science sues, and we likewise traverse them. Their there is no experiment which he did not form has this strange thing about it—that propose to make. My sight, my hearing, they have hardly any thickness and their my muscles, the color of my skin, were sub- shape varies infinitely. I have known some jected to scrupulous investigations over that are 100 meters long. With some nuwhich he became more and more enthusi- trition takes place at the expense of the astic, exclaiming, "That partakes of prod- earth and all the meteors; with others at the

of my perception. He was able to satisfy death as with us, since it is sufficient for himself that the subtlety of my hearing the stronger to take strength from the weaker, corresponded with the swiftness of my and this strength may be drawn out without speech. The words of ten or fifteen peo- destroying the source of life." ple talking all at once, all of whom I perfectly understood, proved this point. The swiftness of my sight was proved as city than in the country, in the house than well. A handful of shot thrown into the in the street." air was accurately counted by me before falling. As to color, I was able to prove one of large size?" that I see the violet, and beyond the violet rest.

ing,

"The world of the fourth estate, the souls, the phantoms of spirits."

growth, and struggle."

believed me. He was certainly under a from time to time. lively emotion.

- "Are they fluids?" he asked.

listening to it than when inscribing it. You of matter. The earth is as irresistible to will stay with me during your sojourn at Am- them as to us. Likewise most of the minerals. Again, they are totally impenetrable The next day the doctor wrote in their relation one to another. But they expense of meteors and of individuals of He was first occupied with the swiftness their realm, yet without its being a cause of

"Are they numerous everywhere?"

"Yes, and hardly less numerous in the

"Will you describe one to me—a special

"I see one near that tree. Its form is a scale of shades at least double the spec- greatly elongated and rather irregular. It trum which exists from the red to the violet. is convex on the right and concave on the This astonished the doctor more than all the left with some wrinkles and folds, but its structure is not characteristic of the gens, We labored patiently the whole year with- for the structure varies extremely from one out my mentioning the Madigen. I wished ab- species to another. Its infinitesimal thinsolutely to convince my host and give him ness, however, is a quality general to all of innumerable proofs of my faculty of sight them. It can hardly surpass a tenth of a before venturing upon his confidence. At millimeter, while its length reaches five feet last when I related to him about the crea- and its greatest breadth is forty centimeters. tures I saw in the air and on the earth, he What mainly defines it and all its class are suspected occultism and could not help say- the lines which cross it in every direction, ending in networks. Every system of lines is provided with a center—a sort of spot, slightly crumpled above the mass of the "No, no. Nothing of the kind. A world body, but sometimes, on the contrary, it is of living beings like ourselves, condemned to hollow. These centers have no fixed form. a short life, to organic needs, to birth, Sometimes they are almost circular or elliptical. Sometimes they are spiral. They I do not know whether Van den Heuvel are extremely mobile and their size varies The edge of them palpitates greatly with a sort of transverse undulation. Generally the lines which "I do not know, for their pecularities are project from them are broad. They end in varying their curves."

I was silent. in silence. have overwhelmed me."

border of marvelous discoveries.

self to me and is happy over it. It is a my fate has been especially enviable. dering eyes. For me the sight of her is second edition of my own organism.

infinitely delicate traces which gradually presence, far from astonishing her, as it disappear. These lines have the faculty of does all the rest, appeared from the very changing their places in the body, and of first to please and comfort her. I was so much touched by it that I went to see her The doctor caused my again along with the doctor. He was not words to be twice repeated by our faultless slow in perceiving that I had upon her health instrument. Then he remained a long time and upon her well-being a beneficent action. At last he murmured, "You Examination proved that I influenced her magnetically. When I approached and We have now been pursuing our labors when I laid my hands upon her, I commufive years. They are far from reaching nicated a gaiety and serenity to her that had their end. The first publication of our dis- a curative effect. In return I felt happiness coveries will hardly appear yet for a long near her. Her face appeared pretty to me. time. I have made it a rule to do nothing Her paleness and her leanness were only in haste. We have no other investigator to delicacy. Her eyes, which were capable of get ahead of us and no ambition to satisfy. seeing the gleam of magnets, like the eyes We are living passionately, always on the of many hyperæsthetics, had for me none of the character of wandering that people re-I have recently had an experience which proached her with. I was resolved to marry adds profound interest to my life and which her and thanks to the good will of my friends fills me with infinite joy. You know how I easily succeeded in my purpose. Our homely I am from the human point of view union is happy. My wife's health is reand how apt to terrify young women; yet stored, although she remains extremely I have found a companion who adapts her- sensitive and frail. For the past six months hysterical, nervous young girl whom we met child is born to us and that child combines one day in a hospital in Amsterdam. They all the characteristics of my constitution say her appearance is miserable, of the pale-color, sight, hearing, and extreme rapidity ness of plaster, with hollow cheeks and wan- of motion. He promises to be an exact agreeable and her company charming. My doctor is watching his growth with delight.

SOME PRESENT ASPECTS OF ART IN AMERICA.

BY CLARENCE COOK.

7 ITHIN the last ten years the con- Michæl Angelo and Raphael, and calling us ditions of art in America have to the new cult of the Lessings, the Pilotys, undergone a notable change, the Müllers, the Schnorrs, and the Kaul-Down to the time of the Philadelphia Expo- bachs—"terrible Muses." We had not sition, in 1876, the stagnation of the post- only the professors and critics with their revolutionary period had continued, made ponderous books and magazine articles, we only more positively uninteresting by the had also sergeants detached from the artist invasion of the Düsseldorf and Munich home-army, sent over to teach us the goose schools. For a long time we slumbered step and to gather in recruits. With Gerinert and dumb under the German fog, man vigor and conviction the work was through which we heard, while half pro- thoroughly done; German pictures filled testing, half believing, the droning profes- the dealers' shops, German artists monoposors and lumbering critics proclaiming lized the market, and for several years a Cornelius and Overbeck the successors of public gallery for the exclusive exhibition

of German pictures was a favorite show- cies of that earlier time had sent many of

place in New York. The seed thus sown, our most promising youths overseas, to it is not surprising that a crop of young seek first in the Düsseldorf studios, then in artists should have sprung up whose work those of Munich, the teaching they required.

reflected the fashionable taste, and that for But the force of the movement was somea while the steady trend of our home art what sharply broken by the arrival of a should have been toward the German camp. body of French invaders led by such



THE THRONE. From a painting by Arthur B. Davies.

The want of schools and of means and generals as Meissonier and Gérôme, with a appliances for the study of art here at staff of clever captains and lieutenants, home, with the more important need of that many of them forgotten now or neglected, "atmosphere" so much ridiculed but in but who effectually drew our eyes off from reality so essential to the artist's develop- the Germans with their pretty swordplay ment—nay to his very birth—these deficien- and their livelier swagger, to say nothing of a few stray glimpses of those more lenient morals by which Paris prevents her goodness from growing to a plurisy.

Then, too, encouraged by the prospect of a rising market, the Belgians came-a stronger breed than the Frenchchief among them Leys, Alfred Stevens, Gallait, with Tissot (French born, but so much under the influence of his master, Leys, as to be virtually of his tribe), and while these men did not greatly influence the thought or method of our artists yet they aroused a wide interest in the artloving public, and, with the French, saved us from being swamped by the Germans.

Nor must the curious episode in our home art-history, the pre-Raphaelite movement of the years neighboring 1862, be forgotten. For though this shortlived experiment, originated, in part, directly by Ruskin's teaching, and more actively by the teaching of one of his disciples



PORTRAIT OF A BOY.

From a painting by Margaret W. Huntington.

Thomas Charles Farrer, left no important come of this movement was a mass of traces behind it, yet it did leave some studies of natural objects and of landscape traces, and it has a right to be remembered painstaking, accurate and faithful to the as the first genuine art-impulse we of this spirit of the thing portrayed, but even in part of the world had felt. All that had their best estate fragmentary and one-sided. gone before it, and all that was contem- No picture, rightly so called, was ever proporary with it, was, in the eyes of the men duced by this movement, but many studies of The New Path, mere professional routine. that will not lose their value with time, and Now, for the first time, there was here that will always be looked at with a certain among us a company of artists, a brother- respect not unmingled with admiration. hood of young men and women filled with

a genuine love of their work: all their powers earnestly devoted to harmonizing their art with nature, with "Truth in art" as their watchword and motto. Those who took part in this movement knew the joy of the combat, delighted in the pangs of an amateur martyrdom, and even in defeat, if defeat it were, assured themselves that the fight had been the worth waging.

Although it would be to magnify this

and pupils, a young Englishman, the late man of genius appeared. The whole out-

But it was not until the Philadelphia

Centennial Exposition of 1876 displayed its immense collection of pictures from all the countries of the world-from places known and unknown, by artists famous the round earth over and by artists never heard of before nor sincemany of them not the less interesting for their obscurity -that the American people gathered from the North. the South, the East, and the West got its first inkling of the immensity and



PORTRAIT OF A CHILD. From a painting by Cecilia Beaux. By permission of The Century Company.

making, it certainly did much to prepare engravings, photographs, and the limited the way for a healthier and more elevated displays of the dealers' shops-for there condition of the art-world than it found were no public galleries—had been our only when it was first started. It had to make means of knowing what was going on in its way by the sheer force of industry, this world. earnestness, and a high aim, aided by a small liberty of choice; we must be conmoderate talent, for what was needed to tent to take what was offered us and form fuse, concentrate, and inspire all this scat- our notions of art from the stock in trade tered effort was a man of genius, and no of those whose business it was to cater to

movement beyond reason to call it era- variety of the world of modern art. Hitherto And we had been given



MOTHER AND CHILD. From a pastel portrait by Lydia F. Emmet.

collection it was inevitable that a stimulus days, but who on hearing of the wonders of should be given to all lovers of art and the exposition made their way to Philaespecially to the young who loved art with-delphia and found there in the picture out having seen her face or really knowing gallery a new heaven and a new earth. why they loved her. If there were room in They owed their intellectual and artistic this brief paper for personal details it might awakening to that visit. art in a blind fashion in a western town, artist, for without a public to sympathize

what they supposed to be the popular taste. with scarcely more aids than were at Ben-But now with the opening of this noble jamin West's command in the ante-colonial

be interesting to cite the experience of a The awakening of the public is of almost knot of young men who had been studying equal importance with the awakening of the

willing to encourage him, if not eager to osity of the Chicago Exposition were our encourage him, the artist leads but a dull own; they were the prophecy of splendid life. The great exhibitions of Philadelphia possibilities; it is not our fault, it is and Chicago played an important part in perhaps the fault of our age, that we were preparing the public for the artists of to-day. obliged to dress our ideas in the language Chicago carried still further what Phila- of others. The time will certainly come delphia so prosperously began. At Phila- however when a people who could conceive delphia the artists were almost as much and carry out such an enterprise will have surprised as the public at what they saw. something equally interesting of their own The very character of the buildings, the to say. arrangement of the grounds, showed how little diffused was the artistic sense of the talked and written about Americanism in community, how ill fitted were the artists to art. If we could get the real thing it would take the direction of the work. Then, as certainly be very welcome, but it cannot be now there was plenty of artistic ability produced to order, it will have to come as among us, but it was all undeveloped for the slow result of national growth. want of practice; there was no demand for only is all the teaching of our art schools, it in the public service. Philadelphia's academies, leagues, and clubs conducted on exposition set the ball rolling, every art, the old established lines borrowed from every trade was stimulated, the growth in Europe, but the results of the teaching and all directions was tropical. In less than study as shown in our annual exhibitions twenty years we find artists flocking to differ only in degree, not in kind, from what Chicago fully prepared to plan and to we see in Paris and Munich. Of late years execute such a work as no city in Europe our painters have been freely admitted to had ever so much as dreamed of; a public the honors of exhibition and reward in all glad to pay for it with money and praise, the chief art centers in Europe, notably in and a generous world outside our own Paris; but it is plain that these distinctions bounds to wonder at our accomplishment.

with him, to value him, and to be at least remain so. The spontaneity, the grandi-

There is, no doubt, a deal of nonsense are conferred on account of the success with It is no derogation from the praise due which our artists have followed the accepted to this achievement to admit that we owed methods and ideas of the foreign schools. it to the teaching obtained in Europe where We are naturally pleased when we hear that all these artists, younger and older, had our Americans-Sargent, Abbey, Cecilia studied; for study and training can do Beaux, Frank Millet, Mary Cassatt, and little if the soil they cultivate be unfriendly. others have been treated by French juries There can be no question, we should think, with honor equal to that accorded to their that our Americans have a deep-lying own artists. The success of these artists capacity for art, and a genuine appreciation stimulates all their artist-countrymen to work and enjoyment of it. But at present our for a like success. There is no reward that artists are in the receptive state; they have we at home can offer them to compare with not yet advanced to the creative state. Just a place on the line at the Salon or with that as all the architecture and the architec- crowning glory, the purchase of a picture tural setting of the Chicago Exposition, by the French government to be hung in beautiful as they were, and exhilarating in the Luxembourg Gallery. From a worldly, their effect upon the multitude of visitors, from a professional point of view there can were yet entirely reminiscent and borrowed, be no doubt of the value of these honors, so all the art that is produced here is nor can it be denied that they are bestowed reminiscent and borrowed; not a painting, for substantial reasons; as painters these not a piece of sculpture, not a building that artists deserve the distinction they have does not hark back to the Old World, and gained in the chief art center of the world we must be contented to have it long and from the only judges whose opinion is



THE VIRGIN ENTHRONED.
From a painting by Abbott Thayer.

final, as to technical excellence. But proud cities are continuing the work, in some Americans but as Frenchmen.

MOTHER AND CHILD. From a painting by Mary Cassatt.

in Chicago at least it received a powerful painters has almost disappeared from our stimulus from the various successes there of homes. Perhaps if the æsthetic sense of our painters and sculptors; and the impetus our people should be one day developed thus given, virtually for the first time with under a steady course of education at the us, to the public employment of artists, is hands of artists, we might see our well-tonot likely to lose its force now that our do parlors and dining rooms made as

as we may justly be of their success, it must cases on an important scale—Philadelphia be admitted that it has been gained not as in the decoration of her new courthouse; Washington with the sculptures on the One of the most interesting of the recent Congressional Library; Boston with the movements in art here at home is the paintings of Abbey and Sargent in the Pubemployment of our painters and sculptors lic Library, and New York with those in in the decoration of buildings of all sorts, her new courthouse—but these last, we public and private. This may be said to believe, not due to the city, but to the comdate almost directly from the Chicago mission of private citizens. This is not the Exposition, and is due, not entirely, but in place to examine these public works in great measure, to what was accomplished detail; it must suffice to say that the artists,

> all men of distinction in their profession, have put into their performance the best effort they were capable of; and if we must question the choice of subject in some of the more striking of the paintings, or doubt the fitness of some of the artists to treat the subjects they have taken, these objections are only such as have often been made to works of this kind-and in the present case, supposing the public to have perceived them, it has overlooked them in its satisfaction that the work has been done at all, and so well done, as a whole. The success of the new movement is further assured by the growing employment of artists in the decoration of private houses, hotels, and clubs. If this shall once become a custom we shall have made great gains toward

there in the decoration of the exposition that unity of effect which under the combined buildings. If it did not actually originate malign influence of upholsterers and housemany.

with its want of poetry. There is clever- fervid sweetness of the whole. ness enough in portraying the everyday how seldom we meet with a poetic conception, and sentiment and fancy are almost as rare. On the other hand we have to regret a too frequent concession in the choice of subject, to a dilettante medievalism masquerading as imagination. Since, however, these higher qualities are not to be found at present anywhere in the world, and since they are as little found in literature as they are in art, while the public does not seem to miss them from either field, we ought not perhaps to complain of our own poverty. Among the few poets we have to boast of there is much to hope from Mr. Arthur B. Davies, whose work, seen hitherto in out-ofthe-way corners, where, however, it aroused the curiosity of those on the alert for true painting and gave an unwonted thrill to the jaded connoisseur, was shown for the first time last winter, in a sufficient number of examples to make a distinct impression, at Mr. William Macbeth's gallery in New York. It is perhaps unfair to offer our readers a reproduction in black and white of the work of an artist whose best and most personal charm is that of color, but there ought to remain something of the tone of the painting and something, too, of own right, and with more of Cassatt than of the lovely sentiment of the subject.

ing, but these defects, if they must be the artist's own. reckoned such and not allowed to be

pleasant to the eye and as interesting as a abridge were to mutilate a masterpiece, or Pompeian kitchen or as many and many like the obscurities, elisions, and heedless a cottage living-room in Brittany or Ger- grammar of an Elizabethan poet, that only a pedant would correct—are forgotten in Our American art is often reproached Mr. Thayer's pictures in the sentiment and

Even in the swiftest glance across the aspects of life, in realistic story telling, and field of our art the eye is arrested by the there is not a little power of humor. But women; for where little that is rightly to be called great has been done by the men, with their larger opportunities and more assured position, we find the work of not a few of our women as interesting every whit as that of the men, and showing an equal cleverness and mastery of means. Popular tradition assures us that even when the two start fair and keep along for a provoking while side by side, the man will in time scorch ahead and touch the goal while the woman will make a brilliant spurt and then So be it; only just now drop behind. women are holding their own, and we watch the race with zest. If much of their work is reminiscent, borrowed even, why, so is that of the men, and often the turn the woman gives her borrowing is no more than many a master has done in his time.

Here, for instance, is Mary Cassatt: this "Mother and Child" of hers—the picture the Luxembourg would have bought if the artist would have lowered her picture's price for the honor of reckoning a future place in the Louvre in the bargain (all good Luxembourgers go to the Louvre when they die!)—this picture is said to call up Botticelli's name, but we say it is fine in its Botticelli in it. Of all the artists who have Mr. Abbott Thayer's pictures are too well been called followers of the Japanese it known, and have made the artist too many may be said that Miss Cassatt has rather friends, that it should be necessary to praise absorbed the Japanese than been absorbed him here anew. Photography, that relent- by them. It is not difficult to imagine her less betrayer of the faults in an artist's making her well-known series of colored technique, has done its best to accuse Mr. prints without any previous knowledge of Thayer's apparently too hasty brush and the Japanese work of the same sort. These his now-and-then seemingly uncertain draw- prints have a stamp and character clearly

The name of Cecilia Beaux has already essential ingredients in making up the crossed the water, and all the six pictures artist's personality-like the pathos long- sent by her to this year's Salon were drawn-out of "Clarissa Harlowe," which to accepted and hung. The one we here

engrave was among them. It is the por- is here done, but the qualities that go to tures command the eye.

place.

Verses" could be reproduced in facsimile appeal. for the public delight.

so unaffectedly mirror a child's nature as world. Technique is crowding out ideas.

trait of one of the children of another the painting of such a portrait as this are artist, Mrs. Rosina Emmet Sherwood, who present in all this lady's work; very striklong ago earned her laurels as a portrait ingly in her portraits, but still more in her painter, and perhaps for special excellence landscapes—her favorite field of work, we as a painter of children. Cecilia Beaux's believe, and where her best success has work is distinguished by its union of been won with the public. Her landscape womanly delicacy and refinement of feeling compositions are largely and simply conwith a manly vigor in the painting. A ceived, and treated with a breadth and certain fascination is the result; her pic- decorative effect that, if we may trust tradition, are not characteristic of woman's The name of Emmet is associated in the work. But the truth is that this tradition is art-world with a family of sisters all remark- no longer to be blindly accepted; it may able for their talent. Of these ladies Mrs. once have been true, but like many a tra-Sherwood is perhaps the best known, but dition it is fading away in the light of new they all deserve a place in any notice, for conditions. The work of all the women each of them has a marked individuality who are now making themselves felt in our and has won for herself an independent art-world is strikingly marked by its avoidance of the niggling treatment and the love The picture of Miss Lydia Emmet here of petty details that were once so comreproduced represents only one side of her mented on by masculine shoulder-shrugtalent. Besides being a picturesque and gings and acid-amiable smiles. It is true vigorous portrait painter she has a most that the women have been fortunate in the pleasing gift as an illustrator, and it were direction of a company of well-trained much to be wished that a series of designs artists; but this would not have sufficed drawn by her in water color on the pages of had there not been something in the nature a copy of Stevenson's "Child's Garden of of the pupil that has responded to the This growth is not a partial development; it is one of the many cheerful The sturdy little boy who has sat for his and encouraging results of the new life and portrait to Miss Margaret W. Huntington light that in our own day are pouring their must make as many friends for himself as beneficent influence into woman's world. for the artist who has so sympathetically Just at present there is a crying need for painted him. It is not every one who can more life and light in man's half of the art-

WE GO A-BERRYING.

BY A. B. ERRYMAN.

THE reader may get a botanical idea watery juice surrounding the several seeds. sists of a skin within which is a pulp and a is not so watery as the currant or the grape,

of the nature of a berry by taking a If we seek for a larger illustration of the grape as a type. When ripe it con- berry it can be found in the tomato, which few seeds. The gooseberry has the same but when fully matured consists of the same general structure as the grape, in that there elements; namely, a multitude of seeds is the tough skin, pulp, and the seeds. imbedded in a juicy pulp and all held in Smaller than the gooseberry is its first shape and protected by a tough skin. On cousin, the current. In this the skin is the other hand the banana, botanically thinner, but fully distended by the almost speaking, is a berry but with the seeds. absent, the shape elongated, and the pulp a cherry and a raspberry. The cherry is a so firm that it can be held in the hand after simple fruit, that is, it results from the the tough skin is stripped off. The egg- maturing of a single pistil; the raspberry is plant fruit is one of the largest of all the an aggregate fruit, because there are as berries, attaining the size of a person's many pistils as little hard bodies. In short head, and in structure is quite similar to the raspberry is made up of scores of small the tomato, its close of kin, but less watery. cherries packed closely together over the It is seen that berries are not always as stem, and from these the aggregation of juicy as the grape and currant; but in all "cherrylets" comes off as a cap. The there is a pulp more or less watery contain- cherry has but one seed placed inside of a ing seeds and surrounded by a thin but hard covering, the pit, and this surrounded tough covering usually highly colored.

At this point it is essential to discuss our tude of seeds each like a little cherry. subject more generally and seek for a definition of a fruit. There is a plant structure sists of those in which a neighboring part that precedes a fruit, namely the flower, and if the parts of the flower are known to the reader the definition is clear when it is good illustration of this is the blackberry. stated that a fruit is a mature pistil, or to be more specific, that portion of the pistil tioned as an example of the aggregate the central portion of a grape, gooseberry, edible parts, as potatoes, onions, turnips, eaten.

There are four groups of fruits, namely, various berries above named. The pod of called with which all are familiar. a pea or bean plant is a simple fruit. crowded into a mass.

of one fleshy fruit or dry pod from a flower luscious pulp that goes along with them. there resulted several and these were more garden and pick a simple fruit. You select of fruits resulting from a cluster of flow-

by a pulp, while the raspberry has a multi-

The third group, accessory fruits, conof the flower together with the pistil or' pistils makes the mass called the fruit. A This fruit differs from the raspberry, menwhich contains the seed or seeds. In short fruits, in having the upper part of the stem juicy and removed along with the fruits currant, or tomato blossom afterward forms proper. In the raspberry one eats the colthe fruit. If a plant forms no flowers it lection of "little cherries" and in the blackwill not produce fruit. There may be berry in addition the stem that bore these fruits. The strawberry is a still more or cabbage, but these do not follow from striking instance of the accessory fruit, for blossoms and have no seeds in the parts in the "berry" so-called there is the large conical, luscious receptacle, or stem, upon the surface of which the fruits strictly simple, aggregate, accessory, and multiple. speaking are borne to the number of The simple fruits are single pistils, as the hundreds and are the minute "seeds" so-

The fourth group of fruits are those like Aggregate fruits consist of a cluster of the mulberry. Thus far-namely in the simple fruits formed in the same flower and cherry, the raspberry, and the blackberry each unit as found in the basket at the fruit Let us be more careful than heretofore store is the result of a single flower. The in our inspection, that we may get these cherry is a single pistil and nothing more four types of fruit clearly in mind. Some save the slender stem usually carefully flowers have but a single pistil situated in picked with the fruit; the raspberry is an the center, and after all the showy parts aggregation of minute cherries, and the fall away this one grows into a seed vessel strawberry consists of many single fruits of some sort. It may be fleshy like the set in a large conical stem, which in fact is tomato or dry like a mustard pod. Such a the edible portion of the so-called fruit fruit is a simple one. Suppose that instead we eat the true fruits simply to get the

The last type of fruit is that in which or less joined together; the result would be the cluster which is called, commercially, an aggregate fruit. You go into the fruit a single fruit is made up of a cluster

type, the one most nearly matching the toward their being disseminated by the cherry, raspberry, and strawberry being the streams, small and great. mulberry. To put it in another form the mulberry fruit is the matured pistils of vided with feathery plumes for floating in a whole group of flowers. Other instances the breezes. Such as the thistle and dandeof multiple fruits are the pineapple and the lion in autumn may be seen filling the upper fig. Space will not permit of a full expla- air, and their migrations know no boundary nation of the structure of a single fig, but it lines of state or country. If one walks must suffice to say that the fig is hollow through fields in midsummer and autumn it and over the surface of the cavity flowers is unusual for him to come out with clothare produced, each one of which afterward ing free from various sorts of burrs. If matures a fruit, the so-called "seeds" of these "stick tights," "beggar's ticks," and the fig.

have left out of view the great majority of other devices for catching hold of passing fruits that fall into other classes of fruits. animals are but so many methods of solving These latter deserve mention as we take the problem of plant distribution through up the province of the berry in the economy the migration of the seeds upon the coverof the plant. Our illustrations have been ings of animals. from the more familiar sorts that frequently find their way to the table as articles of clinging to passing animals we have thus far food. Should we seek wild ones they seen three leading methods which plants would be at hand in every field and hedge- have developed for the dispersion of their row. Some are white, as snow berries, offspring. The berries are not exempt from some red, as ink berries, others black, as the important item of transportation. The elderberries.

structure common to the berries let us take commission or tariff being the edible part up some of the other kinds of fruit, and surrounding the stony-coated seeds. return to our fleshy fruits later on. Many flowers are showy to attract the eyes of inseeds or fruits are dry and small as particles sects, so fruits are bright-colored to be seen of dust. These find a ready means of by birds and other animals. For example, distribution through the agency of the a bird swallows a cherry and the undigested constructed that the seeds are cast out the parent cherry tree. In the same way violently and are thus given a start in the the smaller seeds of strawberry and raspprovided with wings, so that they thereby and wide. There is one side of plant life command the winds. The provision for that is quite lost sight of by many, namely, catching the breezes is nicely shown in the motherly instinct, or that inherent tendvarious peculiar twists, so that the seed ency to provide for the offspring in its early cannot lie flat upon the earth; some portion struggle for independent life. will be projecting upward and only a small wind is needed to toss it about. The pine type of seed distribution, for there is an offer seeds are so arranged with a twist in the of wages for service. It is constructed upon wing, and the Ailanthus has its fruits likewise the broad, generous plan of reciprocityconstructed. The maples, ashes, elms, and "live and let live," literally. a host of other trees have their fruits light hooks and catch upon the legs and tails of and broad-winged for the navigation of the cattle seems mean, and to build upon the air. All these structures for wind disper- winds and waves savors of insecurity; but

There are many illustrations of this sion also serve to float the seeds and assist

Still many other seeds or fruits are pro-"clingers" are examined they will be found Thus far we have been a-berrying and to bear seeds, and all of these hooks and

By winds, by waves, and involuntarily by seeds which these small, fleshy fruits bear In seeking for an explanation for the are transported voluntarily by animals, the Sometimes the seed vessels are so pit is voided possibly a hundred miles from work of colonization. Other seeds are berry, currant and grape are scattered far

The berry seems to illustrate the highest

modern horticulturist.

has been made prominent and its service ing, light-hearted, blissful days. enforced by bringing it alongside of these fruits that provide wings or plumes and bal- comes to but comparatively few. In the loons for high aërial flights, or hooks and lowlands of New England, New Jersey, barbs for clinging to passing animals. and some parts of Michigan and Wisconsin sults than all these is the berry blushing camp, or are otherwise quartered, for weeks

wood lot where grew another kind of straw- highly-colored and flavored sauce. or big dark-stained dumpling, came steam- gone a-berrying in vain.

to construct a high-flavored wild grape, a ing upon the table. Further on into the spicy partridge berry, or a luscious straw- summer came the greater sports, for then berry, the like of which the writer gathers the blueberries and huckleberries and whorwild upon the hillside, is an earnest of good tleberries and the whole train of closely rewill with the thought of self so covered up lated balls of juice hung heavily upon the with nectar that one only smiles thankfully bushes high and low on the dry hillside and for the lesson the berries teach as well as also in the swamps. These times of berrythe possibilities they throw at the feet of the ing are on a large scale, and the whole landscape is dotted with sunbonnets and broad-We have been a-berrying in that the na- brimmed hats, and the air rings with the ture of the fruit we call a berry has been merry laughter of the light-hearted children. considered from the standpoint of its struc- To live out of the reach of these berries of ture. That we might the better assign it its the heath and the royal fun that flows from proper place among the fruits the four lead- the huckleberry hillside when the blue buling types have been dwelt upon. The rela-lets are ready for the hunt, is to miss a whole tion of the berry to the plant producing it chapter in the book of childhood's rollick-

There is another berrying scene that Higher in design and more pleasing in re-hundreds and thousands of pickers go and with rich juices in the summer sun, for it re- in early autumn. Day by day a windrow of wards with delicious morsels all those crea-pickers of both sexes and all sizes advances tures that will do an unconscious service over the smooth, dry surface of the bog that of importance in the economy of the plant. is as level as a lake—for many months Let us suppose that these facts have been flooded and a lake in fact—and from the brought to light as, pails in hand, we, reader prostrate vines beautiful pink and white oval and writer, have gone through the meadow, berries are secured. These are the days of gathering, in the places where the grass the ingathering of the cranberries that supwas not heavy, the first juicy globes of scar- ply the whole country with a fruit that let hue, or along the fence row near the graces the Thanksgiving Day table with its berry, the pointed sort we called the "sheep's days may be busy ones, but the evenings noses." It may have been later in the sea- around the camp are alive with the merryson and we brought back our pails over- making of the hundreds of berry pickers. It flowing with raspberries, which blackened is hoped that the reader has not been one the milk as we crushed them in the bowl. of the unfortunate who never went out to The blackberries came on later in the suc- hunt berries in the open. To any such the cession of the season's fruits and made some writer trusts the day is coming, and if this amends for torn clothes when the roly-poly, article hastens that time we will not have

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

BY HORACE TOWNSEND.

included the very unwritten constitution of their capital though the percentage has been the country itself, than the history of the reduced is still received by the bank. Bank of England. To nine people out of ten, English as well as American, the Bank which provided that the management and and entirely a private banking business and, Kingdom.

straits for money to carry on the war in which summoned at all times upon the requisition they were then engaged, searched about of nine qualified proprietors. for some temporary expedient whereby of electors present at general courts were money could be immediately raised. They to have the power of making by-laws for the accordingly passed a measure by which a government of the corporation. new duty was imposed upon tonnage, the ter also provided that the subscribers should proceeds of which duty should be for the be permitted to carry on the business of benefit of such persons as might advance banking; that is, to receive money on demoney to the state. was taken by a shrewd Scotchman named then solely in the hands of private individ-William Patterson, who by his own endeavors uals, as a rule the goldsmiths of Lombard collected together a number of merchants Street, while another curious feature of the and others in the city of London in conjunc- charter was a clause inserted to the effect tion with whom he formed a scheme which that the bank should not be able to advance was the seed, as it were, from which the money to the crown without the sanction of stately tree of the Bank of England has Parliament, this being inserted by reason grown. Having received the sanction and of the fear that the sovereign might use the support of the government to their plan, money and influence of the bank to subserve within ten days the sum of £1,200,000 was the liberties of the people. raised from the subscribers. This sum in its entirety was lent to the government on bank, amounting to £1,200,000, was lent to the security of the new tonnage duty from the government, who not only paid eight per

OTHING quite so well illustrates the which it was understood the lenders were to apparently casual nature of English receive a yearly dividend of eight per cent institutions, in which indeed may be upon their capital, and this dividend upon

A charter was received on July 27, 1694, of England is as integral a part of the Eng-government of the corporation be committed lish government as the army, the navy, or to a governor, deputy governor, and twentyeven the Church of England itself. As a four directors, that thirteen or more of matter of fact the bank is in its nature wholly the governors or directors (of whom the governor or deputy governor should always save in the matter of certain chartered priv- be one) should constitute a court of directors ileges for each one of which it has given for the management of affairs of the comvalue, stands very much on the same footing pany, and that no dividend should at any as one of the many private or joint-stock time be made by the said governor and combanks. It will, therefore, I think, be of some pany save only out of the interest, profit, or little interest if I endeavor to briefly sketch its produce arising out of the said capital stock history and to show as clearly as may be its or fund or by such dealing as should be alexact relation at present not only to the state lowed by act of Parliament. Four general but also to the financial world of the United courts were to be held in every year in the months of April, July, September, and De-In 1694 the government, being in great cember, and special general courts to be Advantage of this posit and lend it at interest, a business

As I have said, the original capital of the

lowance of £4,000 a year for the manage- tinued in force until 1826, when it was parment of this loan. The charter, which was tially repealed, so as to admit of the formafor the term of eleven years, further pro- tion at any distance exceeding sixty-five vided that at the expiration of this period miles from London of banking establishthe loan should be redeemable by Parlia- ments with more than six partners, for the ment after a year's notice to that effect, issue of notes; but these establishments But the loan still remains unpaid together were restrained from having any branches with various additions subsequently added in London, and it was expressly declared to it which amount at the present day to the that the partners, jointly and severally, sum of £11,015,100. It is significant that should be held liable for all the debts of the various charters conveying exclusive the bank with which they might be conprivileges to the bank have been conceded nected. either as equivalents for these loans or for was advanced at three per cent.

the payment of its notes, which were then dom. at a discount of twenty per cent, was empowered to increase its capital to the extent bank I may mention here that until the of over a million, and its charter was further year 1759 no notes of a less value than £20 extended until 1710, while it was provided had been put into circulation. In that year that no other corporation, fellowship, or in- the bank began to issue notes for £10, but established by act of Parliament in the king- first issued. Four years later, owing to dom. Still further advantages accrued to the great demand for specie to carry on the the bank in 1708, when the monopoly of the war which followed the French Revolution, bank was still further established. By a the amount of bullion held by the bank was special act it was provided that it should not reduced to but little more that £1,000,000. be lawful for any body politic or corporate and the crisis was considered so grave that exceeding the number of six persons to bor- the king was requested to come from Windrow, owe, or take up any sum or sums of sor on a Sunday and assist at a Privy Council money on their own bills or notes payable held at St. James' Palace. months from the borrowing thereof.

England, as it gave to it the sole power of and in order to accommodate their clients

cent interest therefor but paid a further al- banking and creating paper money. It con-

It was not until 1833 that it occurred to their deferred liquidation. In 1708, for in- some clear-headed people that it was after stance, £400,000 was advanced without in- all possible that these restrictions applied terest and over £1,700,000 worth of bills merely to banks of issue, and the law offiwere canceled, while in 1722 £4,000,000 cers of the crown having been called upon were advanced to pay off the South Sea for their opinion gave it decidedly in favor stockholders. In 1728 £250,000 was ad- of this contention, for it appeared that vanced on the security of a lottery, while banks might at any time have been estabthe last loan was made in 1816, at the con- lished in any part of the kingdom provided clusion of the great war, when £3,000,000 they did not issue their own notes payable to bearer. However, to remove all doubt The privileges accruing to the bank for upon the subject, a special clause was introthese and other loans were of such a nature as duced into the Act of 1833, when the bank tended to increase the monopolistic position charter was again renewed, which clause of the bank in financial affairs. Thus, in 1697 authorized the establishment of banks which the bank, having become involved in diffi- did not issue notes, having any number of culties and indeed having had to suspend partners, in any place in the United King-

Regarding the note-issuing powers of the stitution in the nature of a bank should be it was not until 1793 that £5 notes were An order in upon demand or in any less time than six council was immediately issued stating that it was the unanimous opinion of the council This somewhat extraordinary act was of that the directors of the Bank of England course entirely in the favor of the Bank of should forbear to make any cash payments,

the directors began the issue of one and the bank or the public. But it took some two-pound notes, the order in council hav- twelve years of constant agitation to place ing been supplemented by a special act.

with the notices mentioned.

the payment of their notes in specie. At was prohibited. this time, too, the issue of notes of a smaller to bearer.

things upon a more satisfactory footing. In 1817, having accumulated nearly The Bank of England Charter Act, 1844, to twelve millions of coin and bullion, the which I have referred, absolutely remodeled bank gave notice in the month of April the bank, especially so far as regarded its that all notes of one and two pounds' value division into departments of issue and dated prior to 1816 might be received in banking, a separate department for the gold. In the September following a further issue of notes being established which was notice was given that gold would be paid quite independent of the banking departfor notes of every description dated prior to ment, while it was provided that the bank's 1817. The effect of these measures was returns should be officially published every to drain the bank of a large portion of its week in the Gazette. The object of this bullion, so that in August, 1819, not much was to take the control of the circulation more than three and a half million sterling out of the hands of the directors, and it was remained in its coffers and an act was further provided that the issues of notes by hurried through Parliament to restrain the country banks should also be fixed and that bank from acting any further in conformity as they lapsed the Bank of England should be authorized to increase its note circula-In the same year what is known as Peel's tion to the amount of two thirds of the Bill was passed, which provided for the country circulation thus wiped out of existgradual return of cash payments, and on ence, while the creation of any new banks May 1, 1821, the bank resumed absolutely of issue in any part of the United Kingdom

The most important feature, however, in denomination than five pounds practically this new charter, which though originally ceased, while by a special act passed in intended to be in force for only ten years 1829 it was by law provided that from the has been continued until the present time, 5th of April in that year five pounds should was the limitation of the issue of notes by be the lowest sum for which any bank in the bank itself. It was provided that the England might send forth its notes payable bank should have the power of issuing notes only to the extent of a fixed amount The charter under which the bank at of securities held by them, which securipresent directs its operations received the ties amounted in value to £14,000,000, royal assent on the 9th of April, 1844. and that the note issue beyond this sum Until the passage of this the directors of was to be based on the amount of bullion the bank had not only declared but had in the bank's possession. That is to say acted upon the theory that secrecy in regard that if the issue department held ten milto the bank's condition was absolutely lions of bullion and specie the bank could necessary to its prosperity. To such an issue £24,000,000 of notes. If only five extent was this feeling carried that large millions of bullion were in their vaults then and increasing dividends were declared and £19,000,000 only of bank notes could be paid to the proprietors without the exhibi- put into circulation. As a matter of fact, tion of a single figure by which such a however, although the highest circulation of course might be justified. It was not until notes since the passage of this act has the report of a special commission pub- amounted to something short of £35,000,lished in 1832 that the true condition of ooo it would on the other hand be virtually the corporation had been revealed to any impossible to contract under any circumone outside its governor and directors. It stances the circulation below £20,000,000. was evident that such a state of things was Thus the difference between the authorized not conducive to the best interests either of circulation and the amount of notes actually

in the hands of the public is officially designated "the reserve on notes" and however, that in comparatively recent years on three occasions since 1844 (namely in there has been a disposition among certain the years 1847, 1857, and 1866) owing to critics of the bank who are inclined to questhe severe drains of gold there has been tion the methods of the bank as applied to little or none of this so-called "reserve." modern conditions to consider that the great The consequence has been that the govern- disparities which often exist between the soment has each time been compelled to called "outside" rate of discount, or those suspend the act so far as it related to the charged by ordinary bill brokers, and the limitation of the bank-note issue. I may rates fixed by the bank directors during their mention that the authorized issue of notes weekly conclave point to the waning influagainst securities other than coin and bul- ence of the Bank of England as a preponlion has been raised since 1844 from £14,- derating influence, and it is being more conto the lapsing of country note issues.

England has from its first institution made bound up with the financial fortunes of the much of its revenue by the discounting of government. That this latter should be mercantile bills. It is nowadays perhaps the common belief is doubtless due to anthis function which brings it most closely other function which has for centuries deinto touch with the mercantile community. volved upon the Bank of England. It acts The bank rate, which means the rate of and has acted for long as the agent of the discount charged by the bank, is, as it were, government in the management of the nathe great pendulum which, swinging now tional debt. It receives and registers the this way and now that, preserves the regu- transfers of government stock, commonly larity of action in that marvelously intricate known as consols, from one public creditor arrangement of commercial springs and to another and it is from the bank that the cogwheels which we call "finance." At numberless creditors receive the quarterly first the bank's rate of discount fluctuated payments of the dividends accruing to them. between four and a half and six per cent, Until the passing of the Act of 1833 these and in its early days the bank was wont to services were recompensed by an annual make a distinction in this respect in favor payment of £248,000. This was at the of persons who deposited money with them, date referred to reduced by the sum of discounting for these customers inland £120,000 per annum in consideration of the bills at four and a half and foreign at privileges of exclusive banking, and by the three per cent, while to all outsiders the Act of 1844 a further £60,000 was deducted rate was six per cent upon both classes of from the reduced total. bills. But it was not long before a general rate was adopted for all classes. It fluctu- ness is also done by the bank, many balated between four and five per cent until ances of money belonging to the state being the third quarter of the 18th century was lodged with it as with an ordinary private reached, when five per cent was fixed upon banking institution. Roughly speaking then as the normal rate of discount upon all de- the profits of the bank are derived from its scriptions of paper. For fifty years this discount on commercial bills, from the inwas subject to no alteration but in 1822 it terest on exchequer bills, of which a varying was lowered to four per cent. Twenty-five amount is held, from the interest on the years later it was raised to seven per cent capital stock in the hands of the governand has since then been gradually decreas- ment, from its allowance for managing the ing in general average until during the week public debt, from its profits on the purchase in which I am writing it stands at the ab- on bullion, and from the interest on loans, normally low figure of two per cent.

It is only right that I should point out, 000,000 to over £16,000,000. This is due stantly remembered than it formerly was that in its essence the bank is but a private As I have pointed out, the Bank of institution and is in no manner inextricably

Much of the government's financial busion mortgages, and so forth.

the Grocers' Hall in the Poultry and con- the bank as it is to-day was completed. tinued there until 1734, when new prem-Stocks,—five taverns, and upwards of twenty are yet to be seen.

The bank commenced actual business in houses were required before the building of

The outward appearance of the gray old ises were built upon the sight of the house pile is due to the architectural skill of Sir and garden of Sir John Houblon. On this John Soane, the founder of the famous muspot it has remained until the present seum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where his day, although a church-St. Christopher-le- working drawings and designs for the bank

JEAN PAUL FREDERICK RICHTER.

BY JOSEPH FORSTER.

dition a supreme sense of humor. The permanent charm in all literature has Joditz: its source in a great heart. The finest humor has as much love as wit in it.

Jean Paul was born at Wunsiedel, in Bavaria, in the year 1763. He himself said, in reference to the remark that he and the spring were born together: "This epigrammatic fact, that I, the professor, and the spring came into the world together, I have, indeed, brought out a hundred times in conversation before now; but I fire it off here purposely, like a cannon salute, for the hundred-and-first time, that so by printing I may henceforth be unable to offer it again as a bon mot bonbon, when through the 'printer's devil ' it has already been presented to all the world."

Richter's Christian name, Jean Paul, was derived from his paternal grandfather, to whose dying bedside he was taken, when a clergyman present said: "Now let the old Jacob lay his hand on the child and bless him." "I was held into the bed of death," says Richter, "and he laid his hand on my head. Thou good old grandfather! Often have I thought of thy hand, blessing as it respected by his neighbors, high and low. grew cold, when fate led me out of dark hours into clearer, and already I can be- tender, simple beauty:

ICHTER possessed all the exalted lieve in thy blessing, in this material world, enthusiasm of Schiller, and in ad- whose life, foundation, and essence is spirit."

Richter's father occupied the humble posi-No man except the unapproachable Shakes- tion of tertius (under-schoolmaster) and orpeare ever lived who combined more intense ganist at Wunsiedel. He was soon afterpathos and earnestness with the richest wit ward appointed clergyman in the hamlet of and humor. Nothing, not even semi-starva- Joditz, and later on was transferred to tion, could dry up the ever-gushing fountain Schwarzenbach on the Saale. This is what of fun in Richter's large and loving heart. Jean Paul wrote of his life when a boy at

> "In autumn evenings, and though the weather was bad, the father used to go in his dressing gown with Paul and Adam into a potato field lying over the Saale. The one younker carried a mattock, the other a hand basket. Arrived on the ground, the father set to digging new potatoes, so many as were wanted for supper, Paul gathering them from the bed into the basket, whilst Adam, clambering into the hazel thicket, looked out for the best nuts. After a time, Adam had to come down from the boughs into the bed, and Paul in his turn ascended. And thus, with potatoes and nuts, they returned contentedly home; and the pleasure of having been abroad, some miles in space, some hours in time, and then of celebrating the harvest home by candle light when they came back-let every one paint to himself as brilliantly as the receiver thereof."

> Richter's father was evidently a manly, honest man, with a love of music, in which he distinguished himself. The exquisitely elevating and ennobling love of harmony entered the open heart and brain of the boy and at once raised him above the mean and the vulgar. Although the father dug his own potatoes, he was universally loved and

> The following picture is, I think, full of

"The afternoon, again, was still more important, and richer in joys. Winter shortened and sweetened our lessons. In the long dusk our father walked to and fro, and the children, according to ability, trotted under his dressing gown, holding by his hands. At sound of the vesper bell we placed ourselves in a circle, and in concert devotionally chanted the hymn 'The Gloomy Night is Gathering Round.' Only in villages, not in towns, where probably there is more night than day labor, have the evening chimes a meaning and beauty, and are the swansong of the day; the evening bell is, as it were, the muffle of the overladen heart, and, like a rance de vaches of the plains, calls men from their running and toiling, into the land of silence and dreams. After a pleasant watching about the kitchen door for the moonrise of candle light, we saw our wide room at once illuminated and barricaded; to-wit, the window shutters were closed and bolted, and behind the window bastions and breastworks the child felt himself snugly nestled, and well secured against Knecht Ruprecht, who on the outside could not get in, but only in vain keep growling and humming.

"About this period, too, it was that we children might undress, and in long-train skirts skip up and down. Idyllic joys of various sorts alternated; our father either had his quarto Bible-interleaved with blank folio sheets-before him, and was marking at each verse the book wherein he had read anything concerning it; or, more commonly, he had his ruled music paper, and, undisturbed by this racketing of children, was composing whole concerts of church music, with all their divisions, constructing his internal melody without any help of external tones, or, rather, in spite of all external mistones. In both cases—in the last with the more pleasure— I looked on as he wrote, and rejoiced especially when by pauses of various instruments whole pages were at once filled up. The children all sat sporting on that long writing and eating table, or even under it.

"Then at length how did the winter evening, once a week, mount in worth, when the old errand-woman, coated in snow, with her fruit, flesh, and general ware basket, entered the kitchen from Hof; and we all in that case had the distant town in miniature before our eyes, nay, before our noses, for there were pasty cakes in it."

I dwell with delight on this beautiful picture of home and its simple, innocent joys. What a sweet, good home the boy Jean Paul had! The father was like the Vicar of Wakefield, and music gave the beautiful bloom of art to the homely simplicity of the future poet's life. The world often thinks, it appears to me, that a man of genius dwells apart from ordinary humanity and its joys and sorrows like a radiant and distant star.

That idea is altogether wrong. A man of genius is a man of genius because of his intense, passionate humanity. He is ten times a man: more loving, more sympathetic, more open to every impression and passing influence. But behind this acute power of feeling and suffering and enjoying is a capacity of judgment and analysis, so that, like the needle in the compass, which, though always vibrating, ever points to the north, a man of genius is always level-headed.

One more touch of the master hand. His father would shed tears over any sign of quickness or talent in little Fritz. They were all true and united by real affection; rich in soul if poor in pocket. "Ever and anon," wrote Jean Paul, "I was hearing some narrative from my father, how he and other clergymen had taken parts of their dress and given them to the poor: he related these things with joy, not as an admonition, but merely as a necessary occurrence. Oh God, I thank thee for my father!"

"A good man, in the direst grasp of ill, The consciousness of right retaineth still."

If ever the above grand, soul-inspiring words were true they were so in the case of Jean Paul Richter. The good, kind, noblehearted father died, and the all-sacrificing mother struggled heroically to find means for sending Jean Paul to Leipsic University. He did not obtain great help there, although he diligently attended the lectures, principally of the dry-as-dust kind. He read prodigiously, making extracts from the books perused, and thought and felt deeply. How he lived at all is wonderful. He not only faced poverty; the wolf of famine nearly devoured him. During this bitter time, when he could feed the mind and not the body, Richter wrote the following Spartan passages in a little book of practical philosophy entitled "Andachtsbuch" (Book of Devotion):

"Every unpleasant feeling is a sign that I have become untrue to my resolutions. Epictetus was not unhappy.

"Not chance, but I, am to blame for my sufferings.

"It were an impossible miracle if none befell me; look for their coming, therefore; each day make thyself sure of many.

should bear them better. Think of the host of worlds and of the plagues on this world-mote. Death puts an end to the whole. For virtue's sake I am here; but if a man, for his task, forgets, and sacrifices all, why shouldst not thou?

" Expect injuries, for men are weak, and thou thyself doest such too often. Mollify they heart by pointing out the sufferings of thy enemy; think of him as of one spiritually sick, who deserves sympathy.

"Most men judge so badly; why wouldst thou be praised by a child? No one would respect thee in a beggar's coat; what is a respect that is paid to woolen cloth, not to thee?"

The blows and cruel stabs of fortune did not sour the noble heart of Richter, but from its deep wounds wisdom and beauty flowed. But like a hero full of divine fire and unquenchable spirit he struggled, sending articles to magazines, of which nine out of ten were rejected.

The following story told by Jean Paul, as he alone could tell it, shows how some students endeavored to avoid total extinction by famine.

"The Quintus related, perhaps with a too pleasurable enjoyment of the recollection, how one of this famishing coro invented means of appropriating the professor's hens as just tribute, or subsidies. He said (he was a jurist) they must once for all borrow a legal fiction from the feudal code, and look on the professor as the socage tenant, to whom the usufruct of the henyard and henhouse belonged, but on themselves as the feudal superiors of the same, to whom accordingly the vassal was bound to pay his feudal dues. And now, that the fiction might follow nature, continued he-fictio sequitur naturam -it behooved them to lay hold of said Yule hens, by direct personal distraint. But unto the courtyard there was no getting. The feudalist, therefore, prepared a fishing line, stuck a bread pill on the hook, and lowered his fishing tackle, anglerwise, down into the court. In a few seconds the barb stuck in the hen's throat, and the hen now communicating with his feudal superior could silently, like ships by Archimedes, be heaved aloft to the hungry air-fishing society, where, according to circumstances, the proper feudal name and title of possession failed not to be awaiting her: for the up-drawn fowls were now denominated Christmas fowls, now forest hens, bailiff hens, Pentecost, and summer hens. The professor, like any other prince, observed with

sorrow the decreasing population of his henyard, for his subjects, like the Hebrews, were dying by enumeration. At last he had the happiness, while

"Say not, were my sorrows other than these, I reading his lecture, to descry, through the window of his auditorium, a quit-rent hen suspended, like Ignatius Loyola in prayer, or Juno in her punishment, in middle air; he followed the incomprehensible direct ascension of the aëronautic animal, and at last descried at the upper window the attracting artist and animal-magnetizer, who had drawn his lot for dinner from the henyard below."

> Richter's two most extraordinary, and, to the ordinary reader, the most bewildering novels ever written, "Hesperus" and "Titan "-books which rank with "Julie" and "Wilhelm Meister"-are filled to overflowing with the most soul-piercing pathos and the wildest humor. Jean Paul ransacks every literature and language; lays hands on the terminology of all human learning; soars to the sublimest heights or dives to the deepest depths to find illustrations worthy of his original and daring ideas and situations. There are enough ideas in these two books alone to stock a thousand ordinary novels. Were it not for the two typical books already named, to call such works novels would be absurd. "Hesperus" and "Titan" show a profound knowledge of the depths, the very deepest depths, of the human soul and heart; they fathom the profoundest possibilities of human passion, and they overflow with a Christlike sympathy and love.

> Richter had the daring of genius. even dared to dress as he pleased and to wear his hair cut short. He added to this temerity by going about Hof without a shirt. collar, bare-necked, and minus a pigtail at the back of his head. Next to the bold, the reckless Richter lived at his time a very dignified, not to say pompous magister, who was naturally shocked and deeply offended at this careless, unconventional dress of the poet. He wrote to Richter's landlord the most pathetically complaining letters. Jean Paul promised to do all he could to avoid annoying the great man, whose name posterity has not preserved. He agreed to walk out only in the evenings and mornings, and thereby not run so much risk of exhibiting the apparel "which convenience, health, and poverty had prescribed to him." The clothes critic was not satisfied, and

complained that Jean Paul had broken his promise; then Richter claimed his right to walk in his own garden in what dress he pleased, with or without a queue to his hair. "To me, Herr Korner is not dreadful," he said, and for the magister himself he put down these remarkable words:

"You despise my mean name; nevertheless, take note of it, for you will not have done the latter long till the former will not be in your power to do. I speak ambiguously that I may not speak arrogantly."

This unconventional conduct of Jean Paul caused him to be excommunicated by the "gigocracy" of Hof.

Richter continued his noble fight with fortune for ten years, and then he won; won nobly too, on his own terms, without the surrender of a principle or an idea. The relation of a stupid man to genius is precisely that of an owl to the sun. And can we wonder? A man has been living contentedly in a darkness visible of confused feelings and ideas, and a Godinspired genius pours the solar rays of truth on his weak eyes. Of course the man is dazzled and angry.

In 1797 Richter lost his good, loving mother, whose heart was always a safe resting place for her much-tried son. death broke up the Hof household. 1708 he visited Weimar and there met Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Weiland. speaking of Goethe, Richter said:

"Goethe told us he had not read a syllable of his 'Werter' until ten years after it was written. So also said Herder of his works. What can be said of the self-idolatry of the small literary men of the day, when such men are so humble? I was ashamed not to be so before them, but I said that my things immediately after they were printed pleased me extremely, and that I knew no better reading-but when I had forgotten my own ideal I knew no worse."

During this visit to Weimar Madam von Kalb used every persuasion possible to induce Jean Paul to marry her. He was whom he wrote:

"I told Emilie that I felt no passion for her, and that it would be impossible for us to live happily together. I passed two inconceivably wretched all things that I have till now failed to find, even in

days; but now her wounded heart closes again gently, and bleeds less. I am free, free, free, and blest! In Hof you will hear of it most extensively, but my justification will precede the censure. It depended on myself, after my confessions, to form with her a social and friendly bond. At the end of May we shall go together to Dresden, Seifersdorf, and on the Elbe. . . . I should be much happier in marriage than you imagine. If there were only the spring of love, I would ask little from the summer of marriage. Do not believe that mine is like your self-sacrificing heart."

Jean Paul escaped from the subtle snares of Circe and Calypso, and at last met in Berlin Caroline Meyer, daughter of Dr. Andrew Meyer. Caroline thus writes of Richter to her father, who had forbidden her even to mention his name:

"It is a great pity that we cannot receive the noblest and best among men with interest and warmth. I feel, indeed, dear father, that I have lost your esteem. It pains me much, but the consciousness alone that I am free from all enthusiasm and all extravagance in esteeming and admiring such excellence raises me in a certain degree above all mortification. Your dissatisfaction with me arises from the suspicion that something different from reverence has taken possession of my heart. Did you know how pure, how inexpressibly pure, my interest in Jean Paul is, a man like you could not on that account esteem me less. With Leonora in Tasso I can say: 'I love in him only what is most excellent and most exalted.' Ask your own judgment whether this is extravagance. Truly, a more exalted man we can never meet."

Richter boldly asks Dr. Meyer for his daughter in the following terms:

"In this moment of my great request all other things appear too little to be touched upon by either of us. I approach the man, for whom my esteem and love, even without the relation I desire, would be almost filial, as his feminine tenderness and manly philosophy have together nourished the root of this beautiful flower of the sun, and made it so firm yet so tender. To this good father of this good daughter I present my short but weighty prayer: Let her be mine! She will be happy, as I shall be!"

The father gave his assent—who could resist the tongue and magnetic personality also beloved by Emilie von Berlespsh, of of Jean Paul?—and the lovers were be-Richter thus describes his future trothed. wife:

"Caroline has exactly that inexpressible love for

those who in everything else possess the splendor and purity of the diamond. She preserves in the full harmony of her love to me the middle and lower tones of sympathy for every joy and sorrow of others. She has the beauty, rare among the Germans, of a dark, soft eye, and a Madonna-like brow; . . . self-sacrificing love without equal; modesty, openness; and in the midst of the purest love for me her heart trembles at every sound of sorrow. She has the warmest friends among women and young girls, and the innumerable visits of congratulation that she received at the news of our betrothal show how much she is beloved by the Berliners."

On May 27, 1801, Richter married his beloved Caroline and left the dust and noise of Berlin for the sweet peace of the country. A week after the marriage Caroline wrote to her father:

" Marriage made me love him more romantically, deeper, infinitely more than before."

Jean Paul had a noble head, and his countenance was instinct with genius. He pure love of the noble-hearted Caroline.

wrote a eulogy of Charlotte Corday, full of said, "That is death!" and all was still.

daring thought and deep feeling. readers will know his delightful work "Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces"; Carlyle translated his "Life of Quintus Fixlien," from which I have quoted.

The following passages paint the moral and intellectual elevation of Jean Paul:

"I hold my duty not to lie in enjoying or acquiring, but in writing, whatever time it may cost, whatever money may be forborne - nay, whatever pleasure; for example, that of seeing Switzerland, which nothing but the sacrifice of time forbids. I deny myself my evening meal in my eagerness to work; but the interruptions by my children I cannot deny myself."

And further on:

"A poet who presumes to give poetic delight should contemn and willingly forbear all enjoyments the sacrifice of which effects not his creative powers, that so he may delight a century and a whole people."

On November 14, 1825, twenty-four years commanded friendship and love wherever after his marriage, at six o'clock in the he went; in fact, he inspired love to an evening the physician entered Richter's inconvenient degree: the maidens wished room. He appeared asleep; his features to marry him and the married ladies, like became every moment more childlike; all Madam von Kalb, wanted to divorce them- the marks of carking care appeared selves in order to espouse the all-conquer- smoothed away; his brow was white as ing Jean Paul, who in spite of these marble; a light from heaven seemed to bewildering temptations preferred the sweet shine on the countenance, and his wife's hot tears fell upon his cold face; he re-As throwing light on the character of mained unconscious. A slight convulsion Richter it will be well to mention that he passed over the recumbent form; the doctor

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

BY A. MOSSO.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

science had their origins here. From here of resisting climatic influences, the race that went out the new light which was to disperse stands first in lung and muscular developthe shadows of the Middle Ages. The ment, is the very method which flourished evolution which gymnastics are now under- in Italy at the time of the Renaissance. A going has revived historical investigation in recent German writer, Krampe, has abunthe field of physical education. All are dantly demonstrated this fact in a book on agreed that the English method of educating the Italian Humanists and their efforts

HERE was a time when Italy was the the youth, the method which has made the master of the other nations in phys- Anglo-Saxon race the strongest race of all, ical education. Modern culture and the one endowed with the greatest powers purely ascetic. Between this and the new and copies literally to-day the German syseducation of the Renaissance was a long tem of gymnastics. This system is itself of period of preparation. This preparation somewhat slow development, reaching back went on chiefly in Italy. At the beginning already more than a hundred years. of the year 1400 a professor of philosophy

and medicine in the university of Padua, pastor of St. Andrew's Church at Erfurt, Vergerio by name, wrote a Latin treatise came under the influence of Rousseau's and on the "Habits and Liberal Studies of the Basedow's ideas of education, and in 1784. Youth." The part of this book which has the founded in Schnepfenthal an educational ingreatest importance for us is where Vergerio stitute that still exists. In the mind of this shows we should not learn too many things, first practical advocate of gymnastics the but rather learn a few things well. Non youth should get vigor and strength by remulta sed multum is his maxim. Every day viving the Hellenic sports. should have certain hours set aside for the believe this in the light of the present equipexercises of the body and certain others for ment of a gymnasium I will give the docuthe training of the mind, for study. Among ments on which the statement rests. corporeal exercises he particularly recommends running, jumping, wrestling, and tics for the Sons of the Fatherland," pubthrowing stones and javelins, but above all lished in 1817, wrote these words: ball-playing and walking, because you weary of these less quickly.

Vergerio's book was written in classical style, as was the custom of the Humanists, and its Latin caused it to be adopted in the schools as a standard text-book for more than a century. In our modern schools this good old tradition of the Humanists has ceased. Latin is now studied from grammars and notes made by Germans, and gymnastics have gone the same way. They too come from Germany. But the fundamental idea of Vergerio's treatise still holds, so far as gymnastics are concerned. It is that physical education loses its pedagogical value when it is separated from the other matters which constitute education, but that it should not be esteemed than the other to the formation elements which conof the youth.

Half a century after Vergerio, Pope Pius

toward the revival of gymnastic pedagogics. men have long been forgotten. Italy has The education of the Middle Ages was abjured the teachings of her Renaissance,

A German theologian, Christian Salzmann,

Guts-Muths, in a book entitled "Gymnas-

"The pentathlon of ancient Greece shows ushow few exercises are sufficient to develop strength. In spite of the light thus thrown upon it by antiquity, education in Germany was wholly directed toward the training of the mind. Not a single educational institution thought of physical education. In 1785 I arrived at Schnepfenthal, near Gotha, as a pupil. Salzmann led me to a fine spot and said 'Here is our athletic field.' There on the oak border of the Thuringian forest slowly developed German gymnastics. Here every day we delighted in the five first kinds of exercise. I do not know whether it was Basedow's idea, or some one's else, but the intention was this, to put again into practice the physical education of the Greeks. Later on the exercises multiplied, and took new forms and new tendencies without its being often easy to submit them to rules. So, after seven years, the first edition of my book on gymnastics was born, which was like the first manipulation of a much decried subject, of which the traces are to be found in history alone."

But what were these five exercises of the II. contributed toward the same views of Greeks to which Guts-Muths refers? They educational culture by a treatise he wrote were running, jumping, wrestling, throwing on hunting and another on horseback-rid- the discus, and throwing the javelin. In ing. His observations on these themes are their beginnings walking was the base of so wise and pertinent that they could well gymnastics. Salzmann, in founding gymbe reprinted at the present day, after nearly nastics, had tried to give a great impetus .nd fifty years of progress, as to walking. Guts-Muths enthusiastically ...oduction to some book on gymnastics. describes the walks which Salzmann made But all these counsels of our fellow-country- his pupils take in 1786, as far as the Rhine.

Walks through foreign countries were then on this walk pointed out to me the windows Sicily.

the trees, and adds, "But gymnastics can will furnish the rest."

in the canton of Bern. Its castle crowns they grow older. the summit of a hill. One day I visited

in vogue and Seume published a most of a room in the castle where Spiess' first attractive description of his nine months' school had been. In that room boys and tour of France, Switzerland, Austria, and girls had first gone through those exercises which are now part of the training in all Jahn, or as the Germans called him public schools. All there is just as it was Father Jahn, was another founder of gym- in 1833, when Spiess came from Germany, nastics. Those who now are blindly follow- full of hope, happy in being called there as ing the exaggerations of German gymnastics Pestalozzi's successor. Pestalozzi had writshould read Jahn's little book on the sub- ten in that very castle his book "How Gerject, especially the third chapter, in which trude Teaches Her Children," as well as he speaks of the way of establishing and the "Mothers' Book," no less celebrated in organizing a gymnasium. It would be the history of popular pedagogy. Spiess worth while to have it republished in tells us how the gymnastic exercises were Italian, although it is already eighty years carried on in the castle only in winter and since the first edition appeared, for it says when it rained, but at other times how he "The gymnastic field should have trees, in would lead his boys out into the open air to the shade of which the pupils would learn exercise in the playground which is down to climb." Then it describes certain primi- in the valley, a grassy meadow protected tive apparatus which should stand under from the sun on the south by a high cliff.

Spiess' best years were passed in that be performed with less. All you actually meadow. The four volumes of this work need is to lead the young men into a field on gymnastics were thought out and put for their exercises, where there is a big oak into practice on that playground. An old or linden. Their strong branches are the horizontal beam on two rusty supports, best apparatus. Here is an exercise ground which is still there, is probably the oldest without expense. Have some good ladders piece of gymnastic apparatus in Europe. by which to climb into the trees. Nature A perpendicular beam served for javelin throwing, and a movable block fixed at the By unanimous consent Adolph Spiess top of the beam represented a human head. was the inventor of the method and exercise Both beam and block testify by their many on which all the programs of gymnastics are indentations to the vigor and skill of the based to-day. Few schoolmasters have left youths that practiced on them. Remember such deep traces in education; few perhaps all is in the open air; a shed was the only have done so much work as Spiess. He refuge in case of rain. The ground is taught, in the public school at Burgdorf, grassy, without hedges or walls around it. history, geography, singing, drawing, and Lindens and beeches give it a joyful cornice gymnastics—all at the same session. Poor of green. Near by is the brook, which in as he was he would take a three hours' walk its widest part served for swimming lessons. every week to the Münchenbuchsee gym- How different the surroundings from the nasium and after two hours of hard exercise shut-up gymnasiums of to-day! But we he would return, always on foot, tired but all know that things are beautiful and good not discontented. Burgdorf is a little town in their youth, and go on deteriorating as

Spiess made gymnastics a new subject of the town, went up to the castle, and passing instruction. And this was a pity, for it inthrough it to a terrace sat down under an creased the task of the brain, and has not old linden, to admire the landscape and helped physical education as much as it gaze on the snow-capped Alps whitening in should. Spiess invented free movements the distance. An instructor in the high and exercises by squads for boys and girls .school of Burgdorf who had gone with me who were not yet large enough for work on

the apparatus. He it was who put gym- perilous exercises were given up long ago, nastics into the narrow bounds of school pro- but there are others left which, if not equally grams and made of them a matter of study perilous, are equally useless. which constantly became more and more complex and difficult. Before his day there of gymnastics. The characteristic tendency was a contrast and an opposition between of Spiess is to never distinguish essentials the exercise ground and the school; after from accessories, even in female gymnastics, him all is shut up in the gloomy atmosphere and this tendency is still kept up in recent of the class room. But it was his writings, books on the subject. They fail to show and not his example and practice, that made the reason for the movements, their mechangymnastics degenerate.

The four volumes of Spiess' "Gymnastics" resemble the work of a literary man who, have given an undue development to the standing before a manikin, as do painters in arms, and to have shut itself up almost extheir studios, describes all its innumerable clusively in gymnasiums. Even to-day the movements one after another, without bother- Central Gymnastic Institute at Berlin, where ing about their utility or their mechanism. almost all the teachers of gymnastics in This comparison will not seem exaggerated Prussia are trained, has no court nor yard if you reflect that for suspensory exercises for any kind of open-air exercise. Besides, alone he wrote a volume of 231 pages, and the last official manual of Prussian gymnasanother of 271 pages for the exercises of the tics, published in 1895, enjoins on girls the torso. German gymnastics do not grant the same movements as on boys. youth any free and easy movement, pure air, or sunlight, which he must have in order to gymnastics by means of apparatus was Progrow up strong and healthy. The arrange- fessor Otto Jaeger, of Zürich. ments of the schools to-day seem calculated the philosophical faculty at Tübingen gave for the only purpose of making life a burden for a subject of a prize essay the influence to the pupil who studies there.

Spiess had admitted that his system of gym- ilization. Jaeger wrote on this and won the nastics was irksome. This is all the more prize. In 1857 he became professor of pracimportant because many claim nowadays tical philosophy and pedagogy at Zürich, that it is the most delightful thing in the and in 1864 printed his "New School of world. Here are his own words: "I hear Gymnastics," filled with the spirit of the it repeated very often that gymnastic exer- Greek system. cises are not attractive. This is probable." And in the introduction to another book he was claimed, he gave too strong a military adds: "A great number of exercises seem tendency to his gymnastics, and because the superfluous to many teachers of gymnastics complexity of movements demanded by his and they say they are wearisome, but this exercises and the constant strain on the ought to have no weight with him who mind injured the one who was attempting to teaches gymnastics." If these were the con-perform them. But, notwithstanding, Jaeger's victions of the founder of modern gymnastics, iron club, which was to represent the gun of the creator of gymnastic exercises for and the javelin in the hands of the youth, women, we can understand how they have has become popular even among us in Italy. not turned out particularly pleasing to others. Like every good thing it has degenerated, Unfortunately Spiess' tradition has been however, and is often replaced in the schools preserved in the exercise books of our by a stick of light wood, in exercises that are schools. True we no longer hang by our so easy as to be without utility. But the teeth, as Spiess did, nor hold ourselves up spirit of his system is clear. Running, by our chins nor stand on our heads. These jumping, and walking are the essentials in it.

Here is the origin of the present system ism, and their practical utility. The most serious defect of German gymnastics is to

One of the most strenuous opponents of of Greek gymnastics on the peoples of an-But we must be fair and recognize that tiquity, and their adaptability to modern civ-

Jaeger's position was assailed because, it

meter in length. He advocates also large to give her anæmia. grounds surrounded by pines, lindens, chesthigh jumps.

exercises to the differences of sex and the ing, running, and games.

The blood of a women has a more impor- gogic, civil, and social standpoint.

And what will always make his work worthy tant function than a man's and a different of admiration is the impetus it gave to the one, and for this reason a close room is long, rapid step, the pace that covers a more harmful to a woman and more liable

That a reform in these matters is coming nuts, and poplars, in which those wearied is clear. The scholastic conference sumwith the exercise may take refuge. He di-moned in 1890 by Emperor William of vides the hour of gymnastics into parts, of Germany had an important bearing, in its which the first, fifteen minutes in length, results, on physical education. To the shall be given to exercises of the joints, run- question of what improvements might be ning or walking; then fifteen minutes on made in that direction the commission games, such as jumping-long, broad, and answered, "We should introduce games into the schools, and exercise a better It was a great misfortune that our states- supervision over gymnastic movements." men and instructors were persuaded that In 1894, by a conference held in Berlin for physical education can be reduced to a co- the development of sports among the people, ordinate system of bodily movements that forty-four cities sent representatives, and goes on slowly developing in the schools two cabinet ministers were present at the from class to class, and that they believed sessions. Under the auspices of a central that our youth can be made robust and strong committee formed with that object in view by some piece of apparatus or other kept in games have been taught to several hundred a closed room or corridor. I am convinced instructors in girls' schools. And one of that in the coming century, when education the most important recent events in this will be more natural and practical, it will be field in Italy is the last circular of the hard to understand how we could have so minister Bachelli. He desired to begin the neglected the physical education of youth year 1896 by recommending to the school and especially of women. The judgment authorities to "keep in mind that the prohistory will pronounce upon us will be not gram comprises easy but important exerless severe than that we now pronounce on cises, like walking, running, and marching, the last century, when all in education was which, after all, are most efficacious in givdry and artificial. We will then adapt our ing breathing power and vigor to the youth."

Private individuals can help on this peculiarities of the individual, and especial movement by forming associations for the attention will be paid to the movements that advancement of popular sports. By so are helpful to women, such as walking, jump- doing the poorer classes who live hived up in cities will have a means of retrieving Apparatus that develops the muscles of their health and soundness. They will the arms and shoulders can have some signi- acquire a taste for gymnastic exercises and fication and utility for men. But for woman, return to the games of antiquity, if the her career as a mother is not to be aided by directing classes set them the example. the strength of the arms, but by the sound- We will show, as has been done in Germany ness of the loins, where the more important and England, that one of the first tasks in muscles that are used in walking, running, the education of a people is to draw it away and playing come together. For women life from the influence of the causes detrimental in a gymnasium is more harmful than it is to health which exist in populous centers. to men, because the development of the fe- Games and sports are not only useful for male organism is different in itself and more the physiological development of the body, precocious than the development of the male. they are also of great worth from a peda-

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE PIANO.

BY J. TORREY CONNOR.

monochord, yet such was its origin. A long was invented. box of thin wood, bridged at either end, the sixth century B. C., and was used by the ancient Greeks. From the monochord to the clavicymbalum was a decided ad-As early as the fourteenth vancement. century this instrument was in use, and was One can in fancy see the stately halls of subsequently, in an improved form, called the clavichord.

ing four octaves, but lacking the notes D and G sharp. In a clavichord of the sixteenth century, with its chromatic keyboard, soundingboard (a flat surface of wood extending partly over the instrument), and curved bridge, we have the piano Strings of brass wire in embryo. were secured to the sounding-board by tuning-pins, and stretched over the board to the opposite end of the case, to which they were attached by hitch-pins. On striking the keys, small brass hammers an inch in height called tangents-each key having its own tangent - rose to the strings, producing delicate, vibrating notes.

It was upon the clavichord that Mozart composed many of his masterpieces. Beethoven preferred it to the piano, averring that "of all keyed instruments, the clavichord

THE piano of to-day bears scarce a was that on which one could best control resemblance to the primitive, one- tone and expressive interpretation." stringed instrument known as the this respect it had no equal until the piano

The spinet, an instrument shaped like with a central, movable bridge over which the clavichord and with the same keyboard, was stretched a cat-gut string; this was the also came into vogue in the sixteenth cenmonochord. It was invented, if so simple tury, and was used as late as the eighteenth a contrivance can be called an invention, in century. Whittier makes mention of the spinet in these lines:

> "Sometimes her narrow kitchen walls Stretched away into stately halls: The weary wheel to a spinet turned."

Maud Muller's imagining, peopled with quaintly costumed belles and no less Nothing is known of the history of the quaintly garbed courtiers; one can almost clavichord, prior to the fifteenth century; an hear the tinkling of the spinet as its sweet, instrument of that era is described as hav- tremulous tones, called forth by lovely



THE HARPSICHORD

fingers, sounded the measures of the minuet. keyed instruments used in Bach's time dif-

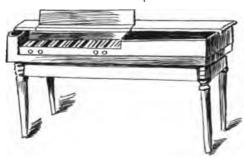
increase and decrease, therefore could not modern pianoforte. marked the difference between the clavichord and the spinet. In the latter instrustrings were points of leather or quill, set keys caused the points to rise.

The

"slender harpsichord With the tapping, tinkling quills,"

was, as its name denotes, a harp-shaped instrument and was played in the same manner as the spinet. The Ruckers, of Antwerp, were the most skilled of harpsichord makers in their day-1614. Their method was introduced into England and was improved, the powers of the instrument being developed to the highest limit. The psaltery was the prototype of the harpsichord. It also was shaped like a harp, and the strings were struck with an ivory plectrum, held to the hand by rings. The strings of the psaltery were in groups of three, each group forming one note.

An enthusiastic admirer of Bach's compositions whose collection of musical instru-



THE SPINET.

pieces can be rightly interpreted.

The tone of the spinet was incapable of fered materially in construction from the The strings of the respond to the gradations of the player's clavichord, in particular, being more directly touch. The manner in which the strings of controlled by the player, were made to vithe instrument were caused to vibrate brate as do the strings of the violin when swept by the violinist's bow. In the Vienna Conservatory of Music the Bach school in ment instead of tangents pressing upon the its primitive form is studied and compared with the present method of playing on the wooden uprights called jacks, that piano, thus obtaining a better understandplucked the strings as the pressure of the ing of the subject of the compositions. Among the most valued of the instruments comprised in the above-mentioned collection is a grand piano once belonging to Haydn. Many of these old-style instruments have been on exhibition in the United States and Europe, notably the clavichord used by Mozart, formerly in the Mozarteum at Salzburg, and a harpsichord played by fair Nellie Custis, whose

> " Fingers shamed the ivory keys They danced so light along,"

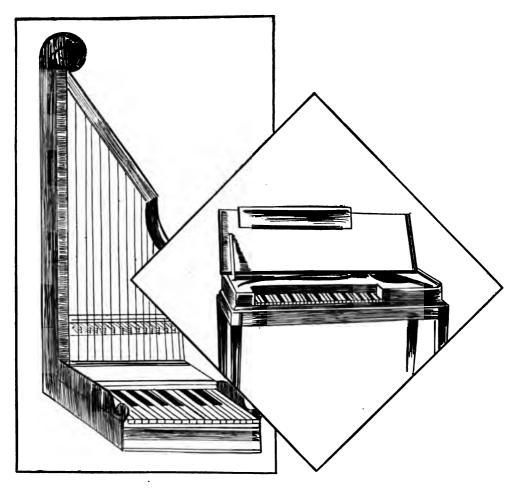
which was exhibited at the World's Fair.

The virginal (now wholly obsolete), of the same family as the spinet and harpsichord, was so named from its general use by young It had one wire to each note.

The dulcimer is described as a "trapezeshaped instrument, of not more than three feet in greatest width, composed of a wooden frame inclosing a wrest plank for the tuning-pins, around which the strings are wound at one end, and a sounding-board ornamented with two or more sound holes and carrying two bridges between which are the lengths of wire, and a hitch-pin block for the attachment of the other end of the strings." The dulcimer was laid upon the table, and the performer, holding a small, leather-headed hammer in either hand, struck the wires, producing the forte or piano effect by simply using the soft or hard side of the hammer head.

In the year 1697 a double dulcimer was invented, having two sounding-boards, each ments of ye olden time, numbering seventy- with its scale of strings. Some twenty years five, surpasses that of Rothschild, declares after its invention, a musical writer in Matthat it is only upon the instruments for theson's "Critica Musica" proclaimed the which they were written that these master- great superiority of the improved dulcimer The over the clavichord and harpsichord. This

TENNYSON'S WOMEN.



THE VIRGINAL AND THE CLAVICHORD

piano and forte, and the result was a keyed forte.

led to the study of the instrument which instrument known since its invention by above all others possessed the properties of Cristofori, in the year 1711, as the piano-

TENNYSON'S WOMEN.

BY EUGENE PARSONS.

babyhood to extreme old age, but for the herself and to others, daughter, sister, classes, of widely different stations in life: the greater number are high-born dames the beggar and the queen, the peasant girl and damsels of gentle blood. Whether

ENNYSON'S female characters form and "the daughter of a hundred earls," a splendid portrait gallery. They the pious nun and the worldly belle, the include many types, ranging from worthy housewife and the woman untrue to most part he chose to depict those in the sweetheart, bride, wife, mother, and grandfresh bloom of girlhood or the full flush of mother. Some of them are of the lower womanhood. They are drawn from many and middle classes, yet it is noticeable that and the dramas.

Either he lacked Shakespeare's marvelously There she may have an unlimited field for wide acquaintance with the people of usefulness and exert a far-reaching influence foreign lands, or he could not enter into for good, if she but realize her opportunities sympathetic intimacy with them. female characters are peculiarly and in- woman finds her proper sphere and worktensely national. With few exceptions, like Helen and Cleopatra, who are delineated only in the merest outline with the traits well known to every student of ancient literature, they are such girls and women as the main the characteristics of an English- anguish—this is woman's mission. woman, recalling the heroic Boädicea.

country.

through his pronounced aristocratic prefer- lesque of "woman's rights" in "The ences or his greater familiarity with their Princess" has not hurt the cause of the lives, ladies of rank and social prestige are weaker sex. He understood the right reusually brought to the front. This is true lations of the man and the woman, and his at least in most of his longer poems—"The utterances in the closing passages of this Princess," "Maud," "Idylls of the King," poem go to the heart of the problem. It is still true that woman's chief place and Tennyson's women are nearly all English. crowning glory is to be queen of the home. His and improve them. In the household

> "Her office there to rear, to teach, Becoming as is meet and fit A link among the days, to knit The generations each with each."

No other poet has done more to glorify the he found living in England and on the Isle maternal sentiment, or to make the family of Wight. The lovely nymph Œnone relation sacred. Woman's work, as he conbelongs to classic legend. The story of the ceived it, is not only training the plastic handsome Italian woman who became the minds of the young, but spurring the man bandit's bride is borrowed from Walter to more resolute endeavor and grander The Lady Giovanna in "The achievement. Yielding to her subtler forces Falcon," while nominally Italian as in Boc- and gentler agencies, he aspires to a higher caccio's tale, is English at heart. Mariana plane of being. While "accomplishing his in the South has the dreamy, voluptuous manhood" by repressing the baser and nature of a southern woman, and the hot- cultivating the finer side of him, she at the blooded Fatima would certainly feel more same time works out her own salvation, at home in Spain than in Britain. But the humanly speaking, in the truest sense. In beautiful Rosamund in "Becket" is more a word, it is by loving and being loved that English than French. In one of the later she reaches the fullest development and poems, "To-morrow," there is a charming renders the world the best service. Conportraiture of a sweet Irish lass drawn to serving and fostering goodness and greatthe life. But the imperial Camma, though ness, ministering to the wants of the lowly, the wife of a Galatian tetrarch, exhibits in scattering gloom and softening the sting of

Tennyson was not opposed to the higher Tennyson gave the world pictures of education of woman, but to over-education. some of the fairest feminine creations in He held that intellectual training is essential poetry - winsome maidens, demure and for woman's development, but he would trustful; womanly women, loyal and com- probably consider some of the subjects panionable; devoted wives, gentle and faith- taught at Bryn Mawr as unnecessary for ful; noble matrons, loving and self-sacrifi- fitting a girl for life. He no doubt felt the cing, serving the best interests of home and fullest admiration for the Princess Ida, with her culture and strength of character, who Tennyson's conception of woman and her certainly deserved the name of "the new sphere may be regarded as rather old- woman." Lady Flora, in "The Dayfashioned. He was evidently not in full Dream," is also one of his favorites; sympathy with some of the advanced earnest and sensitive, she combines pernotions of the modern women. His bur- sonal attractiveness with intellectuality.

The statuesque Maud, with all her wealth amples of women who meet the requirements of physical charms, lacks depth and con- of their destiny. Prominent among them victions of her own. Something is lacking, too, in the proud, idle coquette Clara Vere de Vere, indulging in the splendid but cruel pastime of breaking hearts. Edith, in the second "Locksley Hall," combines "all the charm of woman" with "all the breadth of man." Dora Steer, the heroine of "The Promise of May," seems to be in some respects a woman after the poet's own heart, yet she had been away from home to school and had some modern ideas in her head: she was thus better fitted to meet the trying conditions of a responsible position. The poem written in honor of Kapiolani shows his keen appreciation of the worth of this brave chieftainess of the Sandwich Islands, who accomplished a religious revolution in Hawaii, freeing her people from superstitious terror. It is evident that the great poet laureate recognized the pressing need of enlarging woman's sphere in Victorian England, and by his writings contributed no little toward her emancipation from the old-time thral-

Roughly speaking, Tennyson's women can be divided into two classes: (1) those who fulfill their mission; (2) those whose lives are failures. He has portrayed them in varying degrees successful and unsuccessful, happy and unhappy, fortunate and Environment must be adunfortunate. mitted as a factor, sometimes an overruling factor, in leading to felicity or misery. Some are enabled to reach the poet's ideal of womanhood through favoring circumstances—their lot having been shaped for them by others. On the other hand, there are those who fail in life because of adverse circumstances, defective training, imperfect cares and burdens of domestic life. development, vicious disposition. is helped upward, and the other seems to be inevitably dragged downward, as if by The one is a conservative force in and suffering to others.

In Tennyson's poems are given many ex- "honor unto which she was not born," but

is that of the poet's much-loved mother, whose praises are sung in "Isabel"—not a woman of slavish servility but having

"A courage to endure and to obey; A hate of gossip parlance, and of sway. " In a notable passage of "The Princess" he characterizes her as a woman of high ideals and blessed influence:

"Not learned, save in gracious household ways, Not perfect, nay, but full of tender wants, No angel, but a dearer being, all dipt In angel instincts."

There are not many (he thought) of this type-"the household honey-making bee, man's help"-but there are others in their way more or less successful in the domestic circle, who are genuine helpmates, such as the kind-hearted, pious wife of "a city clerk" (in "Sea Dreams"); Annie Lee, the good wife in turn of Enoch Arden and Philip Ray; Sally, the modest sweetheart and helpful spouse of the northern cobbler; the abandoned Mary Romney, who kindly receives and nurses her sick husband come back home to die; the leper's bride, with a beautiful devotion resolving to share her husband's solitary hut with him, thus lightening his terrible affliction; and Edith (another name perhaps for Lady Tennyson), who is so generously praised in "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After." Even the mettlesome Ida, though a very different kind of woman, may be grouped with these models of wifely excellence; for, when rid of her high-flown notions, she no doubt made a capital wife. At last brought to see her mistake of resisting nature by cultivating the intellect at the expense of the heart, she gracefully yields to her manifest destiny, submitting to the

The poet gives us a few instances of women marrying men of higher station than their own, who admirably adapt themselves to their changed positions in life. society, diffusing joy and sunshine; the are the miller's daughter, winning the son of other becomes a power for ill, disintegrating a squire and proving to be a jewel of a wife; and destroying, bringing harm to herself and the shy, gentle village girl, wedded to the Lord of Burleigh, wearing gracefully the finally drooping beneath the burden; also, of themselves, are those who commit the perhaps, the beggar maid to whose incom- grave mistake of marrying men beneath parable charms King Cophetua fell a willing them. In "Locksley Hall" the jilted lover prev. True, Sir Edward Head (in "Walk- pays his respects to the "shallow-hearted" ing to the Mail") marries a cottager's daugh- Amy, who throws herself away (as he thinks) ter who quickly fades and turns sour "out on one unworthy of her; without sufficient of her sphere," but likely the fault was regard for herself, she yields to her parents' partly his own.

master. An admirable housekeeper, she yet lish fathers and mothers. moriam":

" She knows but matters of the house, And he, he knows a thousand things."

called in the full sense of the term the wedded partner of a man who is by far her suthe most of life.

Tennyson's ideal wife is she who gains "mental breadth, nor fails in childward care." Of some of the wives who figure in his poems ciety; "proputty" weighs more than love the most that can be said to their credit is with the hard-headed northern farmer. that their husbands can get along smoothly Between the lines of "The Foresters" it is with them. Miriam Erne, in "The Ring," easy to discern the author's undisguised adis sweet-tempered, but withal rather insipid; miration for Maid Marian, who has a will of not very insistent upon her rights, she makes her own and resists the pleadings of her her husband happy. A woman of more father when in sore straits to save his land. spirit and individuality might have added She remains a loyal sweetheart and at the zest and color to his life, and made him same time a dutiful daughter. In the end more useful in the world. The vivacious all turns out well. Lilia, whose portrait is sketched con amore in the prologue of "The Princess," is a in her composition a spark of independence, maid of decided originality, mingled with a but the high-strung Lynette is independent touch of piquancy that is delightful and to a fault, having too much self-assertion. stimulating. Meek Enid, like humble Dora, Overestimating her own worth, she petuwith all her fine qualities, is too patient and lantly scorns the attentions of the manly obedient. The woman always content and Gareth, who is far too good for her. Glorious avoiding friction is not the woman who does creature that she is to look upon, Lynette great things. The pale-blooded Isolt of has a hard, selfish disposition, which makes Brittany, "of the white hands," sweetly her too haughty and exacting. For this, serving and enduring, cannot inspire such according to the old romancer, her sister deep passion in Tristram as does her name- won the prize that might have been hers. sake of Ireland with her intenser nature.

solicitations to wed a man of wealth but in-Of those who fall somewhat short of at-tellectually and morally her inferior. Taktaining the poet's ideal is the unambitious ing this ill-fated woman as a text, he breaks wife, not sharing the pursuits of her lord and into fierce invective at the social sins of Eng-In "Locksley imperfectly performs her duties as a com- Hall Sixty Years After" the old man takes panion. Such is the simple-minded woman a soberer view of things than he did in his described in Canto XCVII. of "In Me- inexperienced youth; he incidentally impresses the lesson that marriage, even without the romantic accompaniments of deathless vows and tender sentiments, need not However good at heart, she cannot be always be a failure, if honor and self-respect are not sacrificed.

In "Edwin Morris," "Aylmer's Field," perior in intellect and knowledge. Such a "The Flight," and other poems, Tennyson woman, though serviceable, does not make bitterly arraigns the ill-judged course of people who break up love matches for mercenary alliances. Nor is this objectionable practice to be found only in fashionable so-

Marian is none the less lovable for having

Happily, not very many of Tennyson's Among the women who only partially suc- women are failures. Of those who defeat ceed in life, if they do not make total wrecks the ends of their being or fall short of accomplishing their destiny not all are to be classed as hopeless cases, for some, if not the list are those who sin against chastity. conception of life.

ture. Along with traces of the coarse and voluptuous, but because she had not the the higher nature. Excepting one or two this grave lack hers is a soiled name in to lustful indulgence. They have been led nament." astray and left to their fate. None of them wake, involving others in their ruin.

The completest failure at King Arthur's because she is portrayed as court, so far as lapse from virtue is concerned, is Vivien, wily, lissom, lying Vivien,

woman to appreciate an honorable attachment. She deceives and mistreats her loverknight, the trusting Pelleas, who finally discovers her to his cost to be not only disdainful and sharp-tongued, but even shamelessly sensual. Finding herself misled by "lightof-love" Gawain,

"her ever-veering fancy turn'd To Pelleas, as the one true knight on earth, And only lover; and thro' her love her life Wasted and pined, desiring him in vain."

A fate to make one shudder—and laugh! The Isolt of Tennyson, while a queenly all of them, are redeemable. Foremost in woman of fascinating personality, is pretty nearly a total failure. For a brilliant There are those, too, who err by loving too woman, possessed of exquisite beauty, when much, even if they do not fall through sen- frail becomes doubly dangerous as a wrongsual passion—who fail by not having a right doer. The more idealized picture of Isolt given by Matthew Arnold and Wagner The fallen girls and women depicted in glosses over her faults. Granting that there Tennyson's pages are not the worst of their were mitigating circumstances, her conduct class. For the most part they cannot be still remains objectionable and her course called outcasts or creatures of grossest na- inexcusable—not because she was fiery and animalistic they still exhibit evidences of character of a true wife and friend. For like Vivien they are not the open tempters the old romances and in "The Last Tour-

The fatal net which enmeshed the guilty find the paths of sin smooth or easy to love of Tristram and Isolt is slight as comtravel. They are all represented by the pared with that which involved the love of poet as coming to grief sooner or later, Lancelot and Guinevere. It is a melancholy some having a tragic end. All are made to spectacle of the queen, in whom so many suffer the penalty of illicit love. Trouble high hopes were centered, betraying the and sorrow are their portion. Punishment trust placed in her. The height from which is the inevitable result of their misdoing, she fell makes her failure the more terrible. and a train of disasters follows in their The desolation that she wrought in blighting Arthur's fair designs is the more appalling

> " the stateliest and the best And loveliest of all women upon earth."

wanton destroyer of purity, slanderer of Her superiority in beauty and ability gives the brave and the innocent, treacherously her a kind of supremacy among Tennysonian compassing the destruction of Merlin, sow- women. The poet has succeeded in throwing the seeds of vice and disruption, thus ing around her a witchery and glamour that undoing the good work of the king. A more make her irresistibly captivating. Gifted repulsive being is hard to be found in poetry. with judgment and the "power of ministra-Another sad failure is Ettarre, though "a tion," gracious in manner and speech, it is great lady" of superb presence. A fickle a pity to see this magnificent woman, yearn-"Queen of Beauty," gracious for a purpose, ing for "warmth and color," overcome by she is too far lost to the finer sensibilities of impure passion. But Guinevere shows herself to be not wholly corrupt, in that she struggles to break the bonds of unholy pleasure. She is repentant, hence savable. After learning the awful consequences of her sinful career, she partially retrieves herself, realizing values at last as they are.

> Dora Steer in "The Promise of May," like many another pretty country girl, falls through excess of susceptibility. The simple plea of the trustful schoolgirl of fifteen, deceived by an unprincipled "gentleman,"

in itself half disarms our condemnation: "Oh, you see,

I was just out of school, I had no mother-My sister far away—and you, a gentleman, Told me to trust you: yes, in everything-That was the only true love; and I trusted."

Not naturally dissolute, she tries to redeem herself, instead of falling lower as does many another girl of weaker character and more vicious instincts. But the past is irreparable and one false step in early youth leads to many grave consequences, culminating in her death at twenty.

Whenever Tennyson has taken betrayed or unfaithful women as themes for poems it has been done for the purpose of conveying a warning-not to make lust seem attractive. The lesson taught in the pathetic verses entitled "Forlorn" is the folly of adding deception to deception, the wrong of the deserted Catherine in trying to hide her shame by marriage with another instead of choosing an open, straightforward course. His object in writing "The Wreck" and "Charity" was to set forth that imperfect social conditions as they now exist are partly responsible for the downfall of wives and maidens. It is not always the sin of "animal vileness," but the want of the right kind of companionship that leads to disgraceful elopements. Ill-treatment on the part of man and severity on the part of woman for her fallen sister are continually sweeping fresh victims into the stream of licentiousness, when a helping hand and a kind word at the critical moment might bring about reformation.

The reading of such poems as "Mariana," "The Lady of Shalott," and "Idylls of the King" takes one into the atmosphere of the vanished age of chivalry. It shows how far we have traveled from the old-time conception of woman and her possibilities. not altogether to blame for her deficiencies. she was not born a noble damsel in some

The "lily maid of Astolat" may be de- feudal castle of Arthur-land.

scribed as an apparent victim of fate. Deprived of a mother's guidance and humored by a fond father, she becomes self-willed and unpractical. The over-sensitive Elaine is broken-hearted because her one hope fails—her romantic attachment for Lancelot being her doom. It is pitiful to see a life thus broken, wasted, for lack of discipline and common sense. Her counterpart, "The Lady of Shalott," leads a cramped existence apart from the world, unnatural and unhealthful—her monotonous life ending tragically, as might be expected of a woman passing her days in dreamland with an almost total absence of exhibitantion.

Of a similar type are the Marianas and Fatimas, fanciful, unbalanced creatures whose curse is misplaced or ungratified affection. The plight of the morbid, love-lorn Mariana does not arouse in us much sympathy-she seeming indisposed to rise superior to her lot and not realizing that there are many ways of breaking up loneliness and ennui. As Byron's Donna Julia writes,

> "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart: 'Tis woman's whole existence,"

so Tennyson's Fatima declares,

" I will possess him or will die."

With her, as with Elaine, the heart dominates the head and love becomes a matter of life and death.

Poor Œnone feels very miserable without Paris and longs to die. But in our enlightened day a single woman may be fairly happy, at least useful. Disappointment in love does not necessarily mean the wrecking of life's purposes. Success may come to a fair one who does not have

> "What every woman counts her due, Love, children, happiness."

There are opportunities for usefulness out-The emotional class of women, to whom side of the domestic sphere, and ladies are love is everything, is becoming more and no longer confined, like the dainty Lyonors more antiquated. This does not mean that in Castle Perilous, waiting to be delivered there is less of the eternal feminine in the from enforced captivity and ready to bestow matter-of-fact world of to-day than there herself as a reward to some knightly rescuer. was in the days of romance. The medieval The maiden living in the last decade of the woman was a product of her times, and was nineteenth century may thank her stars that

HOW PORCELAIN GROWS.

BY MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT.

Royal Porcelain Factory, and one sympa- by a huge knife; when the desired shape thizes with Frederick the Great's love of is produced a workman very deftly frees the beautiful, for it was he who bought it the outer edge while the revolutions release for the state from its founder and owner, a the rest of the dish from its mold, which is merchant named Gotzkowski. After a sometimes plain and sometimes covered charming walk through Berlin's largest and with a design, the reverse of what the raised most attractive park, the Thiergarten, one pattern will be on the finished plate. If finds herself at the entrance to her Mecca, lace work is the effect sought, the border where she is most politely and kindly must be carefully and skillfully cut out by received by the attendants, who seem per- hand while the mixture is still wet. fectly willing to hear her prayers "to see all," and she is immediately introduced into herself in the midst of what seems to be a a room where feldspar from Norway and battlefield of the pigmies, for on all sides kaolin and clay from Halle are uttering are baskets of tiny arms and legs, miniature forth their loud protests at being ground hands, headless torsos, and bodiless heads; together by huge stone wheels.

soon find themselves being reduced to still which are the essence of daintiness. Here closer relationship in immense drums. But the skillful workmen unite by hand the to become friends, so a sticky clay called pressed separately, wet brushes and knives Herbindungs-Mittel is added, thus causing being used for these surgical operations. all raw material is the same, the time in which look like huge darning needles. heating making the difference in the quality.

gold.

plates are being made, a most interesting fingers. proceeding. From a piece of this grayish many workman. After the general outline white as the moisture evaporates.

THERE is no more fascinating place has been given it the plate is put onto a in the imperial city of Germany to mold which revolves very rapidly, the under the lover of dainty china than the rim being formed and the edges being cut

Upon entering the next room one finds but she soon discovers her mistake, for it is But their cries are unheeded, and they the hospital of those Lilliputian figures with almost human perverseness they refuse different parts of the body, all of which are the rival materials to adhere, after which All ornaments and trappings are put on by they are mixed in water and pressed into hand after the parts of the figure are joined flat, fluted squares, out of which all the together, and even the tiniest folds of the porcelain, fine and common, is made, for drapery are patiently modeled with tools

Wandering still further, one enters the Care is the keynote of china-making, for porcelain flower garden, where artists are it must be exercised throughout the entire found fashioning those beautiful pieces process, from the beginning, when the which appear to have dainty flowers frozen doughy mass must be kept constantly wet over their polished surfaces. What wonder-(as it becomes too brittle for use if allowed ful dexterity these men use in forming the to dry), to the last careful polishing of the tiny blossoms! For each little petal and smallest leaf is fitted into its place sep-It is a relief after the noise of the grind- arately, while the gentle curves and graceful ing room to be led into an apartment where stems are patiently shaped by skillful

As the dishes and figures wait to be clay one sees an embryo plate being fired, a metamorphosis takes place, the fashioned, free-hand style, by one of the articles turning from light gray to pure

We are now introduced to the ovens, ists in this branch of the work, for there replacing of the doors at every firing.

sand degrees, as a ball of feldspar melts kind attendant gives one the key. after six hours while a ball of glacier does bellows.

thodical style. artist humors his mood. There are special- graduation in the polishing department.

which are heated with impure gas. Great are men who paint nothing but flowers, elephantine affairs they look, as they open while others give themselves wholly to their huge jaws to receive the porcelain, faces or scenes; but there is no machine which is put into plaster of Paris cases to work, each man drawing and painting his be burned. The mouths of the ovens are own design as the spirit moves him. After then filled with plaster, which has to be the last firing, which sets the color, the gold broken after each heating, thus causing the work is finished, being polished by an agate-tipped instrument or a bloodstone. Now comes the test which decides which is considered the best thing for the between fine and coarse porcelain, for the purpose. The most precise system of wavy appearance in china is wholly due to marking is used, so that the amount of improper firing. Having endured the first work done in the factory and by whom it is heating, which averages six or seven done can be easily traced. Each turner hundred degrees, the porcelain is next has his own mark which he always uses. made acquainted with the glacier, a mixture. Some letter or number signifies a certain of the materials out of which it was set of plates; another number designates originally made and Maenesit and Marmor how many plates in the set, this plan being —the dipping being done quickly by hand carried out on every article. If the piece while the glacier, in huge tubs, is occasion- is painted, the painter's mark in red is also ally stirred with a perforated paddle or added, while the mark of the factory, a blue shovel. This treatment not only gives the scepter taken from the royal coat-of-arms, article a glossy, polished appearance but is never omitted. Thus what appears to be renders it capable of enduring a second hieroglyphics at first sight unravel themheating of eighteen hundred or two thou- selves into very readable matter when the

From the beginning this factory has not dissolve for sixteen hours, the tempera- possessed a secret, and no other place ture being the same in both cases. If has ever been able to produce the peculiar certain parts of an article are left unglazed, iron-red color for which it is famous. Once and yet it is desired to have them polished, seen it is recognized from all other reds, the work is done by hand, a certain kind of and has remained the same from the beginbuilding stone which never becomes dull ning of the eighteenth century until the being used, while the dust is blown off by present day, as one can prove by carefully comparing some of the older specimens The ware is now ready to be painted, now on exhibition in the Industrial Museum and the men who do this are artists, not in Berlin with recent products of the factory, artisans. Flowers, faces, and scenes seem much of which is so truly artistic that there to grow under their magical touch, and yet seldom is a pilgrim at the shrine of beauty every thing is done in a thoroughly me- who does not carry away with her a dainty A plate, for instance, is souvenir of her morning in the Royal Porcedivided into quarters before a brush is put lain Works, where she watched china grow to it, but having thus taken his bearings the from its birth in the grinding room to its

DIAMONDS.

BY SARAH BRENTWORTH.

be wondered at, for what in the long list of sudden blow. ter's icy down sparkling at the gentle touch takes place, leaving little residuum. of the cold morning sun?

with other gems, particularly the ruby and owing to their adamantine quality, the nature of which the Greeks three centuries bethe diamond "the unsubduable stone."

A few years later Pliny, who gives an account of the diamond, says, "It exceeds in value all human things. . . . The only way it can be subdued and broken down is by dipping it in fresh, warm goat's blood." As late as the sixteenth century, Benvenuto Cellini, in giving a list of valuable stones, placed the ruby first, the sapphire and diamond second and third respectively, the being to cut and engrave other stones.

But these ancient ideas concerning the diamond were completely revolutionized about the middle of the fifteenth century by Ludwig von Berguen, who discovered a method of cutting and polishing the adagems rare and costly.

THIS may indeed be called the golden posed almost entirely of pure carbon, crysage of diamonds, for these jewels have tallized usually in the form of an octahedron, never been distributed so generally the lines of cleavage being parallel with the throughout the world and particularly in the faces of the crystal. Though much harder United States, where their use is so common than any other known mineral, it is very as to be almost universal. And this is not to brittle and readily breaks under a hard, Experimenters have also precious stones more delights the eye of a found that acids and alkalies do not affect lover of jewels than a pure, sparkling gem it and that in a vacuum it may be heated of the first water, rivaling in splendor and to whiteness without visible injury; but brilliancy the morning dewdrops which tip when exposed to intense heat in the presthe tiny blades of grass or the glory of win- ence of pure oxygen or air, combustion

Contrary to the common supposition, it Centuries ago diamonds were known by varies in color from black, which is extremely the people of the Orient and they were used rare, through many tints and hues to a peras ornaments by the Romans, but compared fectly transparent, colorless, flawless crystal, a gem of the first water, which is most sapphire, they were considered of little value highly prized, though the rose-red, green, and blue tints are also much esteemed.

Geologists have been at a loss to know fore Christ fully described when they called in what geological formation the diamond originated. Certain are they, however, that it is found in recent alluvial deposits, sometimes on the surface but more frequently at a depth varying from one foot to several thousand feet, in a bed consisting of clay and stones cemented together, to reach which the miner must dig through a layer of sand, gravel, and loam, and a deposit of black clay or mud.

Until a century and a half ago, India was principal use of the diamond at that time the source of the world's diamond supply, where, according to an ancient fable, the stones existed in enormous quantities at the bottom of a deep valley entirely surrounded by unscalable cliffs. To obtain the gems, diamond seekers threw pieces of meat over the cliffs to the ravenous vultures which, mantine stone, a discovery which was the swooping down into the valley below and means of giving it the highest place among seizing the meat, flew back to the rocks above to enjoy their feast. But the enjoy-For many years chemists worked faith- ment was of short duration, for the hunters, fully trying to discover the exact nature of knowing what would be brought up with the the stone. They now tell us that it is com- meat, drove the birds away and collected the gems with which the meat was filled. this part of the Orient for its gems, when washing-machine is then brought into play.

tically abandoned.

dren playing with what they supposed were with the water over the edge of the tub a diamond worth \$3,000. Even at that diamonds, sinks to the bottom. early day the news of the discovery was not residue, carefully collected and sifted not many years passed before so many ness until all detritus is removed, is quickly to keep them separate and the result was who earn from \$10 to \$12 per week. one vast mining district some 15,000 square miles in area, controlled and worked by vari-vent the native workmen from stealing the these there is a large number of individual the compound, making it impossible to diggers.

pense of the corporation.

Here they earn about sixty cents a day.

The blue soil, quarried out in large, hard robberies to a minimum. lumps, is spread out on a plot of ground be pebbles, iron-stone, and carbon.

By throwing this conglomerate against a For about a century mankind looked to coarse sieve it is freed of large stones. A the Brazilian fields startled the world with It consists of a shallow iron tub about their riches which have been excelled only twelve feet in diameter furnished with a by the mines of South Africa discovered half dozen or more revolving rakes, the nearly thirty years ago, since which time long teeth of which are set about six inches those of South America have been prac- apart. By the action of the rakes combined with that of water, which enters the tub The first diamonds discovered in Africa with the soil, the entire mass is completely were found by a trader who saw some chil- disintegrated, the lighter portions flowing pebbles, one of which, at least, proved to be while the heavier part, including the long in spreading to different countries, and through sieves of various degrees of fineclaims were taken up that it was impossible culled of all diamonds by expert Kaffirs

Every possible precaution is taken to preous corporations and syndicates. Besides gems. A wire netting covers the top of throw a stone over the walls to be picked up The mining in the African fields is done by a confederate or an illicit diamond by thousands of wild-eyed, black-skinned, buyer. Every night at five o'clock as the natives. These Kaffirs are large, powerful miners leave their work each is searched men, cleanly in their habits, and during the with great rigidity by the company's agent. time for which their labor is contracted, So expert have the natives become in their usually a month, they are deprived of all robberies that every portion of the body is Communication with any one carefully examined with a "sounding hamoutside the limits of the mine is forbidden. mer," and by the light of a candle the sole They are compelled to live within the walled of each foot is examined for the telltale inclosure or compound owned by the com- refraction of light which reveals a diamond pany. While in their employ the Kaffirs pushed under the thick skin of the foot are clothed and fed by the company, and if through an incision so deftly covered that sick or injured they are cared for at the ex- it is easily overlooked. But the searcher has become as great an adept in his work In companies of from twenty to thirty as the robber in his robberies, until it is persons under the supervision of one man, almost impossible for the thief to successthe miners enter the mine at seven in the fully secrete a stone, and the prospect of morning through an underground passage severe punishment or of several years' imwhich connects it with the compound, prisonment in a South African dungeon has no doubt had its influence in reducing the

Before the diamond is ready for the some distance from the mine, where, after jeweler it must be operated upon by the several days' exposure to the atmosphere, cutter, in whose hands it passes through it can easily be broken up and separated several processes—combinations of cutting into its component elements, which seem to and grinding. Two diamonds in the rough, each cemented into the end of a handle, are rubbed together until the rough points are for nine months, at the end of which time she was unable to walk under its weight. only one square centimeter of surface had been destroyed by the latter process.

termed the brilliant.

common in the United States, diamond resist all enemies. cutters have come into this country from world.

the best diamond market in the world and a price out of all proportion to their size, though fifteen New York ladies own col- for only to a limited extent are they used lections representing an aggregate of in the practical arts. Is it not rather a \$1,275,000, the largest and most valuable desire to own what others own—a desire to individual gems are owned by Europeans, follow closely in the wake of the world of but they are seldom worn. Of these the fashion? Gems, particularly diamonds, are best known are probably the Koh-i-noor, or beautiful objects, and their value, which was "Mountain of Light," owned by Queen fixed by fashion many years ago, has been Victoria, and the Pitt diamond, the care of perpetuated by the same strong power, which caused its owner so much anxiety aided by the influence of the mystic charms that he never spent two consecutive nights and peculiar attributes with which the at the same house for fear of robbers.

Since the earliest days of which we have worn off. The dust thus produced is mixed any record gems of all kinds have been with oil and placed on the steel disk against used for ornaments and for the decoration which, rapidly revolving, the stone is held of wearing apparel. During the thirteenth, to be polished by friction with its own dust. fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries there Even by this process, much less tedious seemed to be a jewel craze. The crowns than by the use of sand, as once was the of Europe and the wealthy nobility vied custom, several months are sometimes with each other in the display of valuable required to finish the polishing. It is said jewelry and robes embellished with magthat one piece of Brazilian bort was kept on nificent jewels. It is said that when Jeanne a hard-iron wheel one foot in diameter and de Navarre was married to the Duke de revolving at the rate of 2,500 times per Vendôme she was attired in a robe of cloth minute seven and one half hours each day of gold so heavily laden with jewels that

The love of display and a desire to outdo been polished. Another stone, the Regent, others account, in a great measure, for this was polished only after two years of labor. passion, but doubtless it was also partly The cutting is done by means of a wire due to the supposed curative and protective armed with the diamond dust or by a chisel properties ascribed to gems during earlier and hammer, many valuable stones having centuries. That the diamond worn so that it would touch the skin of the left arm The favorite style of cutting and the one would prevent all nocturnal fears was a which best exhibits the refractive power common belief among the early Romans. and the brilliancy of the gem is what is Pliny was of the opinion that it would "baffle poison" and ward off insanity, while For many years Holland was the center others as firmly believed that it was a deadly of the diamond-cutting industry. Its few poison. Among other peculiar notions of expert workmen—less than a dozen in Sir John Mandeville concerning the diamond number - carefully guarded their secret, is the idea that when wearing it no accident only bequeathing it as a rich legacy to their will happen to the body and the wearer will sons. But since the gems have become so have sufficient strength and firmness to

This craze has by no means continued Amsterdam and so many Americans have until the present day, but there is still a learned the art that, according to recent tendency to a lavish display of jewelry and statistics, more diamonds are cut in New jewels even among those who have only a York than in any other large city in the moderate degree of wealth. It can scarcely be the practical utility which causes such a Though the United States is said to be fascination for the small stones which bring superstitious age surrounded them.

THE WOMEN OF NORMANDY.

BY EMILY F. WHEELER.

roofs in the little villages, the same air of life—at marriage and burial—but for the careful and thorough cultivation everywhere, most part content with scanty and coarse touched to the finer issues of beauty by the fare and unlimited cider. They are matooning the fronts of the cottages and the ing out in quarrelsome tempers and love of neat railway stations, the purple foxglove lawsuits. The popular songs of Normandy and golden broom lighting up the hillsides, are all drinking songs, and the proportion and the poppies running like lines of fire of crime to population is said to be the through the wheat. pastures where fat, mottled cattle graze, or you have seen the province and people you slopes set thick with apple orchards to re- understand the brutal coarseness of some of mind one of the fame of Normandy cider; Guy de Maupassant's tales. Norman himeverywhere splendid roads, white and smooth self, it is the Norman peasant whom he takes as a lady's hand, along which heavy two- as his type; and often he seems indeed a wheeled carts are jogging, the horses har- human beast. nessed tandem—three, six, even eight great them that they may not eat too much of his stilizer. For thrift is the first and strongest characteristic of the Norman.

NE'S first impression of Normandy sunshine can be wasted. The whole land is that it is like England. The has a look of rude and untamed vigor. And same hedgerows dividing the nar- the people are like their land, sturdy, hardrow fields, the same clustering thatched working, saving, feasting a few times in a wealth of flowers, the marvelous roses fes- terialists, the old hereditary savagery com-Everywhere deep green largest of any province in France. When

Normandy is a rich land. We saw no Percherons who step with the slow dignity beggars, none who seemed desperately poor. of conscious blue blood. Mile after mile The towns with their narrow, cobble-paved the landscape unfolds, always the same dark streets between lines of tall and toppling woods at the horizon, the hedgerows where houses are clean, quiet, and a little sad. rosy thorn and creamy elderflower light But there are not many of them. It is a up the green, the fields between starred with farming and grazing country, with, along daisies and cornflowers, and avenues of the shore, the treasures of the sea to draw elms overarching the sunken lanes that lead on. And every acre is used. Where the to farmhouses set far back from the road. land will bear no crop cattle may find sub-There are few birds, you notice, in these sistence, and the barren shore impregnated lanes and fields. The thrifty farmer eats by the salt of the sea can be used as a fer-

The peasant still wears his long blue blouse; he carries his money in a little But as you look longer you see the differ- linen bag the housewife has made for him. ence from England. It is a wilder land- Seeing him at stations and in third-class scape, less entirely subdued by man to do- cars you find him fairly clean, but often not mestic uses. It keeps a touch of savagery unlike, as to features, a well-groomed pig. still, and the stone houses with their low He has bristles, his humor is coarse, and walls and narrow windows have, even in the as to religion you feel sure that he leaves all villages, the air of fortresses. The surface that to his women-folks. This world is good is more broken and picturesque, and the enough for him and he thinks more of his lines of trees, all carefully trimmed to their stomach than of his soul. He is like his tops so that they may not shade the ground own Percherons, strong to work but with a beneath, tell you that this is a land where no heavy intelligence, and, unlike the Breton,

And if that is the Norman peasant, what the forms were vigorous, the carriage often innocent of big sleeves, and the cap. field labor is light, and housework to them means chiefly scrubbing. No baking is done in the house except in remote districts, and the basis of the meals is the soup-kettle which takes care of itself on the low fire.

And their Woman's Club is the washing place. All along the streams, in village and country alike, you see lines of women, from a half dozen to a half hundred, kneeling in little boxes on the bank, beat- orless, in a narrow and colorless world. ing their clothes on the stones with a wooden paddle, and talking, talking! All the gossip first communion and her marriage. of the town is dished up there, tasted by each in turn, each adding if she can a spice of her own in some fresh bit of news. In the June sunshine, with the singing stream, washing becomes a pastoral and poetic af-One recalls Nausicaä and her maidens and contrasts it with the hot kitchen and steaming tubs at home. One contrasts too the flushed, frowzy maid at home with these neat figures, each with a beruffled and stiffly skirts and wooden shoes are neat if primi-children. caps is done is not so evident, but it can- wits which come therefrom.

with no spiritual sense to be discerned. not be half as entertaining as the washing.

Women are postmistresses of the little of his women-folks? Sturdy and hard-work- villages, and more than once we saw them ing of course, used to field labor and to bringing the big post bars; they sell the mussel fishing off the coast, able at need to tickets and preside at the news stands; they tow a fishing boat out of harbor with their bring their eggs and butter to the weekly strong arms, to rake the hay, and to glean market—another delightful place of gossip in the harvest fields as Millet's pictures show and they knit endless blue and gray stockthem to us. Such strong, keen faces as many ings in the intervals of trade. They have of these women have !--old before their largely abandoned their peasant costume, time, for out-door labor bronzes the skin and but not to follow the vagaries of Paris, sunshine brings premature wrinkles. But Everywhere the plain black skirt and bodice, stately and sculpturesque, and that with a saw a peasant funeral, all the friends followbasket of fish or a bundle of wet clothes on ing the bier on foot; and here a veil of the head. They do not drag the cart or the black tissue covered the caps. We saw a plough in a land famous for its horses; their peasant wedding—the same plain gown and cap, but with the regulation wreath of orange blossoms a-top. And we saw a religious festival in Coutances and noted that, though there were Paris dresses and bonnets in the great cathedral, the black gowns and white caps were the majority which gave the dominant note in the long nave and aisles. They seemed to us a symbol of the Norman woman's life-monotonous, col-

Twice in her life comes a gala day: her fourteen, robed and veiled in white, she walks in procession to the church as a "little bride of heaven." The eyes of father and mother follow her proudly, fondly, for this is a family festival as much as a religious form. Her marriage comes a few years later, duly arranged as to dowry by the parents. There is little romance about it: but then she is brought up to take business She and her "man" are views of life. starched white cap on her head, the strings partners in the farm, the shop, the fishing; tied up to keep them from soil. The co- and if all goes well they will begin at once the quetry ends with the cap; but the short saving which in turn will establish their So from generation to generation tive. The clothes washed, they are tied in the life goes on, in the same village or farma sheet, poised on the head, and taken home house; for, as the census tells us, more than to be hung on the hedges or spread on the half of the population live in the same disgrass to dry. We saw twice a bit of clothes- trict all their lives, often in the same house. line, but that was in a town. Where or how Their roots go down deep in the soil; they the crimping and fluting of those wonderful are a home-keeping race and have the homely

ANECDOTES OF ARTISTS.

BY LINA BEARD.

to Paris to try to dispose of three Go to, you financier!" drawings for his friend Millet. The next night he returned to the humble peasant- from poverty. for sixty francs. thing, there being not even a crust in the our ambition." house to eat, the benevolent friend stopped a desolate appearance.

Diaz, stamping his wooden leg on the hard ground to let the family know of his approach and to bring hope to the discouraged for a light, at the same time drawing out from his pocket a tallow candle, which is soon lighted and placed in an old tin candlestick; then Diaz with an encouraging laugh brings forth a large loaf of bread and placing it on the table calls the children to supper.

The poor mother cannot thank her friend Millet silently grasps his glance tells it all. comrade's hand. The hungry children's eyes shine with delight, and all join in preparing the meal. From the pocket of his velveteen trousers Diaz brings forth Millet's remaining silver pieces. though cheered remains thoughtful, because the small sum will not last long and again starvation will stare them in the face. Diaz sees it all and encouragingly assures his friend that he brings an order for companion sketches to the drawings just sold, the price to be twenty-five francs instead of works he valued highest remain unnoticed twenty, "to which Millet replies resignedly, while the stream of visitors gladly admired 'If I could only sell two drawings a week one eternal style. Irritated beyond bounds at that price all would go right,' and Diaz, the artist exclaimed when asked again and

IAZ could do a great kindness in an ing rings to amuse the children, says, 'Are off-hand fashion. One day he went you not ashamed? Fifty francs a week!

Most of the Barbizon school suffered Rousseau one day when like home at Barbizon having sold the work talking on the subject said, "We were al-Knowing the family to be ways without a sou, but we never spoke of in dire distress and standing in need of every-money, for money counted for nothing in

All true artists value their art far beyond on the way and changed one of the silver money. Jules Dupré is one among others pieces for the needful. With his pockets who could not be induced by the offer of a filled he arrived that autumn evening to reward in money to alter the character of find the house in utter darkness, presenting art, as he understood it, to suit the opinions of one who though rich in worldly goods was poor indeed in true perception of art. Dupré was forty thousand francs in debt when he went to housekeeping and a wealthy household, finds the door suddenly opened merchant offered to wipe out the obligations by Millet. Immediately he calls cheerily if the artist would make some concessions in his work to suit others. Dupré was sorely tempted, but hesitated, and his wife understanding him said, "Refuse; we will pay our debts slowly in time." And they did; success came to the faithful household and a feeling of peace supplanted that of anxiety.

Meissonier is another artist whose art is in words, her heart being too full, but her valued above all price. Many times he has slashed into bits a picture which would have brought an immense price if offered for sale, but which he condemned as unworthy of representing his interpretation of the idea.

The public is ever trying to force art-The poor artist ists to paint in a style differing from the one natural to the painter and characteristic of him and his translation of nature. Daubigny, unwillingly conforming to the custom of throwing open his studio once a week to visitors, suffered tortures during those hours which compelled him to see the blowing the smoke from his pipe and mak- again for the same thing, "Let me alone!

would purchase works of art as they would or Titian-but we, in our innocent Yankee dry goods. Poor ignorant souls, they know not the grievous mistakes they fall into constantly. Not long since a young painter fresh from Paris and its all-enveloping atmosphere of artistic appreciation had an ticular, but a fantasy, an original concepinteresting experience with a pair of parvenu picture buyers. As the artist labored entirely probable, for it resembled nothing with a complicated scheme of color there that we had ever seen or heard of either in came an uproarious knock on the door; a fat man with a blotchy red face thrust a crumpled card into the artist's hand and himself into a big easy chair and asked to see "all the nice things" in the studio. After a thoughtful glance at his array of old western friend may have been painted somepistols, swords, and muskets ranged upon the wall, and a swift calculation of the large amount of gore which his aggressive guest contained within his ample person, the young painter resignedly set about humoring his visitor's whims. After exposing his ignorance fifteen times a minute for two hours, the would-be connoisseur went away, having selected a large and expensive painting to

dazed and stare fixedly at the skylight. Even though artists may not travel, their giving us a variety and wealth of art pro-But notwithstanding that the art have not yet grasped the beauties of the tread? Orientals' peculiar productions. One writes:

be bought upon his wife's approval. Then

"two sweet for anything" and—refused to

pay for it. Why? Because it didn't match

came the woman on the following day. saw the picture and admired it, said it was

the other day to look at the treasures of one critics. He replied, "It is certain that I of the most highly educated men in Japan, have or have not talent. In the first case brought out first a painting which he said second case no amount of praise will en-

The best pictures are the unsalable ones." was by one of the most famous artists Japan Again there are some picture buyers who has produced—worthy to rank with Raphael way of looking at things, could not find head or tail to the picture, and asked him what it represented. He replied that it was not a representation of anything in partion of the artist. We thought that this was the heavens above or the earth beneath, although the lines were distinguished by a vigor and a dash that any one could appreciate."

Possibly the picture referred to by our what in the same manner as were those by the Japanese artist Watanaba Seitei. is said: "His manner of painting is somewhat peculiar. Folding his legs beneath him this Oriental sketches with lightninglike rapidity the bare outlines of his subject. This done he places his colors in square, octagonal, and circular patches all over the picture. At this stage the painting strongly suggests a crazy quilt. Having made a variegated chessboard of his canvas, Seitei blends his colors with delightful deftness, all the while chanting a song to his pet deity in supplication for success. Many the lovely new furniture that John had sent times this remarkable Japanese has exehome the week before last. The painter had cuted his clever brush-conceits upon an nothing to say to this; he could only look inverted canvas, drawing and painting the entire picture upside down."

If one does not understand Oriental art works go forth from country to country, one should not condemn it. Why is it that any one, even the most ignorant on such subjects, often dares to venture a criticism of Japan has greatly influenced our modern on a work of art? Is it for the same reason art-world, there remain some minds which that fools rush in where angels fear to

One day the great artist Gérôme was told "A Chicago man says he had a chance that he did not pay enough attention to the who has spent years in travel, was educated they can criticise or decry my pictures as in Europe, speaks English, French, and long as they please and it will not affect German fluently, and writes on all sorts of them; they will speak for themselves and topics for the foreign periodicals. He the public will sit in judgment. In the

hance the value of my pictures. I am very strict in dealing with myself and am my select, though by Lerolle, is not as good as own severest critic, for I never delude myself concerning my work. The approbation and the sarcasms of the self-styled critics find me equally indifferent, for I have ever can. had the most profound scorn for the be able to boast it is a Lerolle." ignorant vermin calling themselves critics who make their living off from artists."

Some people have queer ideas regarding pictures were merely made by printing, just the same as in a letter-press. I didn't know you had to go through all that work."

A similar incident occurred when one of our well-known New York artists was off on the coast of Maine making water-color studies. One day when the painter was comfortably seated and hard at work out of doors there sauntered up a critic in the person of a native, who, after intently watching the artist work, called out to a companion lounging in a boat on the water, "Oh, John! come over here and see this man; he is different tone. taking pictures without any machine."

It is sometimes amusing to note the saw your picture." reasons given by certain collectors for purchasing one artist's work in preference to another's. A case of the kind happened when a distinguished French artist was staying in New York. An American asked his advice in regard to selecting a painting from the many on exhibition in a dealer's gallery. He was advised by the Frenchman painted by an American.

could I hang on my walls a picture by that dance then and there. The messenger's artist? See! there is another one opposite good news was exactly the medicine nearly the same size; why not buy that? needed, for the artist was well from that It is by a foreign artist, too."

"But," replied his adviser, "the one you the American work and the price is five times greater."

"It does not matter," replied the Ameri-"I can show this to my friends and

So he purchased the foreign picture against the Frenchman's intelligent advice.

At an American exhibition not many years artists' work; others seem to take the fact ago a certain picture by one of our celefor granted that pictures exist, but how or brated New York artists was hung with why they know not; they probably think they many other valuable pictures. At the time "just growed" like Topsy. One spring of the exhibition the painter's funds were at morning a lady called for the first time in a very low ebb, he not having disposed of her life at an artist's studio; it was the any work for some time, and to add to the workroom of one of our best-known illus- trouble the artist himself was ill and contrators, "Why!" she exclaimed, "do you fined to his bed. A friend and brother draw pictures with pen and ink from Academician called to see the invalid just models? Why, I thought black and white after the opening of the Academy of Design and began the conversation by saying,

> "Well, there are not many pictures selling these days."

"No," said the sick man dolefully, "it seems not."

"And those that are sold do not begin to bring their prices."

"Of course not," came from the bed in a feeble voice.

"Well I've been to the opening of the Academy," announced the visitor.

"Have you?" said the exhibitor in an in-

"Yes," spoke on his tormenter, "and I

"Where was it?" inquired the artist.

"Oh, on the line in the best gallery."

At this the poor man's eyes brightened.

"And sold," continued his friend smiling.

"Sold!" reiterated the painter, sitting up.

"Yes, and for its full catalogue price," came the answer.

With one bound the invalid leaped from to take the three hundred dollar picture the bed to the middle of the floor, and catching his staid and dignified companion "Oh, no!" said the collector. "How around the waist executed a wild fantastic hour.

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

ELEMENTAL PLEASURES.

tastes and habits. From John the Baptist, tellectual attitude and our physical appetites. who stands for the typical reformer, down to Abraham Lincoln, there is scarcely a truly are. spirit, if not in fact, with the deepest significial, social, and religious freedom. locusts and wild honey.

are thousands of men wholly worthless to the world who dress meanly and are content with very coarse food. Simplicity may be the result of ignorance and ill-breeding, of poverty, isolation, or native mental indolence. But a nature which cannot be sophisticated with artificial elements, and which at the same time grows to the best stature of its age, is simple in the largest sense of the word. This sort of simplicity gathers into itself the ever-immanent residuum of primal human nature and preserves the absolute traits of mankind, the worst and the best.

Napoleon, Peter the Great, Lincoln, and Sir Walter Scott represent in widely different ways and degrees what these residual cance would lie open to us. traits are worth in the stress of abnormal excellent intellectual efforts. Greatness rarely whittles; it is not given to carving cherry seeds; but it loves a smack of simples fresh from the sweet growth of the earth. people call "savage pleasures" we see orasue of social commentary. And still more to human happiness!

significant of decadence is the power which It has been said that large, strong natures money and money-getting asserts over find comfort in simple and elemental pleas- every political, social, religious, and artistic ures, and that weak natures turn for delecta- movement and aspiration. Pleasure soon tion to artificial sources. A glance at his- becomes a mere name for what a large intory, which is, indeed, but composite biogra- come can command; nothing is interesting phy, will show that truly virile men have al- that is not expensive. We are constantly ways been more or less primitive in their made aware of this insincerity in both our in-

But are we not great? We boast that we We point to our achievements in great name which does not connect itself in science, invention, financial progress, politcance of camel's hair raiment and a diet of what is life without happiness? And can we say that we are living happily in the best We are not justified, however, in conclud- meaning of the word? We are daily reing that it is the crude taste that constitutes minded, each in his own heart, that a return the greatness or in any way aids it; for there to a simpler standard of taste is the one thing needful. Nor does this mean a reversion to camel's hair robes and dishes of locusts; but it does indicate a sensible return to nature in her best and sweetest simplicity.

> We need not cast aside wealth and science and high ideals; the call is for a better use of wealth, a loftier comprehension of science, and a more direct application of ideals. we could but forget mere selfish show, mere greed for distinction, and mere ambition to live in the whirl of artificialities, we could turn upon true life with something of the primitive taste for unsophisticated pleasure. Nature would not then mean to us a coarse mixture of brutalities; its deepest signifi-

The trouble for most minds coming to human exigencies or in the making of super- consider this subject is in separating the true from the false simplicity of taste. them the simple man is the bumpkin, the simple woman is the unlettered rustic wife. They fail to grasp the possibility of combin-As we let go our taste for what over-cultured ing culture with nature. They measure always with the artificial standard. Culture tory decline into mere talk; poetry sinks away is one thing, taste another. If we could but to mere analytical jingle; romance changes train the intellect without sophisticating the throughout its structure and becomes a tis- best sources of natural taste, what a saving

THE CLEAN TREATMENT OF UNCLEAN communications corrupt good manners." SUBJECTS.

with subjects not considered fit for discus- fiction.

failed to realize the need of reform in the they have suggested, and with what tact they tone of a great deal of current fiction. What have made those pictures appeal to a morbid is known as the French cast of novel-fic- taste for forbidden things, while at the same tion depending for its chief fascination upon time they have pretended to show at the end some phase of illicit love—has recently taken the inevitable catastrophe! a deep hold in England, and the English novelists have largely supplanted our own in shall have due representation, and especially America. This brings the question squarely in fiction; but we may take either horn of before us for serious consideration. How far the dilemma, that art is for teaching or for shall this thing go? How far ought we to rational delectation, and we shall see that if permit it to go? The answer must be based it is for teaching, evil must not be made inupon no trivial or evasive discussion.

from it. The pure-minded critic is never hoodwinked by the poet or novelist who expresses by graceful innuendo what, if said in open terms, would be suppressed as obscene. Nor is the average reader so dull of comprethe law is evaded.

nothing by overestimating the evil or the this sound view. And there can be no surer good in anything set before us for judgment; way to the public heart than through the but certain moral truths stand out as clearly press, the pulpit, and the schools. Taste as mathematical axioms. is expressed in the familiar saying: "Evil be done in educating it.

Moreover, they also corrupt good morals. In literature, as in life, it may be at times But what is an evil communication? Doubtnecessary to handle unclean things, although less it is the expression in an unclean way there can rarely arise any great need for of what is unclean. The words may be such frankness as has lately characterized delicately chosen and cunningly set into su-English fiction. Many writers claim for perficially clean phrasing; yet if the evil is their productions the shield of a high moral made delectable by this trick of style the purpose whenever the spear of adverse criti- smirch upon morals is all the darker on cism is leveled against them on account of account of the art. Here is the burning what seems to be very objectionable dealing shame of a great deal of our best-written By consummate artfulness the sion in the open family circle. Nor is it writers place themselves in an attitude of easy to controvert arguments in favor of such great concern for the morals of society. They writings without becoming offensively frank. hold up their hands; see how clean they are! Scarcely one of us, however, can have But what subtle pictures of social pruriency

Doubtless it is necessary to art that evil teresting; if it is for delectation, evil must No thought of mere commercial interests, not be made delightful. There is a wide notwithstanding the moral demands of a space between handling dirty subjects in a pure civilization, ought to enter into the set- clean way and handling them with mere delitlement of such a problem. The effect upon cate evasion of responsibility. It was said society, life, and breeding, should be ex- of a certain great diplomat that he could clusively considered. The old saying: "To curse so gracefully and musically that his the clean mind everything is clean, to the profanity was scarcely noticeable. Some of unclean mind everything is filthy" will not our novelists attempt to reach the same perbear close scrutiny. A clean mind is ever fection in rendering salacity invisible on the quickest to discover impurity and to recoil surface of their works while all within is moral rottenness. This sort of literature, meant for the delectation of young people, has taken up too large a part of our bookstalls, and the time has come for reform.

The best censorship in such a case is hension that he will not feel how cleverly an awakened public attention. The public may be trusted to take a sound view when Extremes are never safe, and we gain once it is forced to look. What we need is One of these may be an inherited quality, but much can

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.



WILLIAM MCKINLRY.
The Republican Candidate for President.

THE national convention of the Republican party which met in St. Louis, Mo., from June 16-18 nominated Hon. William McKinley of Ohio for president and Hon. Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey for vice president. Both nominees were chosen on the first of their respective ballots and both nominations were made unanimous. The details of the presidential ballot were as follows: William McKinley, 661 1/2; Thomas B. Reed of Maine, 841/2; M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, 611/2; Levi P. Morton of New York, 58; William B. Allison of Iowa, 351/2; J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania, 1; with four votes reported blank and scattering. The ballot for vice president gave 5331/2 votes to Hobart and 2771/2 to H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, while the remaining votes were divided among nine other candidates. The platform adopted by the convention favors a protective tariff, the maintenance of the "existing gold standard" of currency, and reciprocity with other nations. It declares for a vigorous foreign policy and maintains that the United States should control the Hawaiian Islands, build, own, and operate the Nicarauguan Canal, and purchase the Danish Islands. It reasserts the

Monroe Doctrine, declaring that European powers must not "on any pretext" extend their possessions on this continent. It asserts that the United States should exercise its influence to end the Armenian atrocities and to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. It favors strengthening the navy and coast and harbor defenses, extending the immigration laws to exclude from the United States foreigners who can neither read nor write, enforcing and extending civil service reform, and creating a national board of arbitration to adjust differences between employers and employed engaged in inter-state commerce. The gold-standard plank was vigorously opposed by a number of delegates representing silver states and its adoption was followed by a dramatic scene, when twenty-three delegates from the states of

Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Montana, and South Dakota left the convention. The prominent bolters were United States Senators Teller of Colorado, Cannon of Utah, Dubois of Idaho, and Pettigrew of South Dakota. The following is the text of the protection and currency planks adopted:

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and prices; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual The Republican Candidate for Vice President. is just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and



favoritism. We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come

^{*} This department, together with the book "The Growth of the American Nation," constitutes a special C. L S C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given.

into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other



Manager of the McKinley Forces at St. Louis.

lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest."

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at

the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

On June 29 the official notification committee proceeded to Canton, Ohio, and notified Governor McKinley of his nomination. In an address to the committee Governor McKinley discussed the platform and asserted that it met with his unqualified approval.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

William McKinley was born in Niles, Trumbull County, on January 29, 1843. When the war broke out, he enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment. [After various promotions] he was brevetted major March 13, 1865, and mustered out of the service July 26, 1865, after more than four years of continuous active campaigning. . . . Returning to Ohio, he was admitted in 1867 to the bar, and then began active practice in the town of Canton, where he has made his home

ever since. From 1876 to 1890 he was a member of Congress and from 1891 to 1895 was governor of

Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, is 52 years old. He is a native Jerseyman and a graduate of Rutgers College. He was speaker of the house of assembly and twice president of the state senate, and in 1884 was the Republican caucus nominee for United States senator. That same year he was chosen a member of the Republican National Committee, and he still represents New Jersey in that body.

REPUBLICAN COMMENT.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The Republican national platform is magnificent. It has the surpassing merit of stating the beliefs and purposes of the party on the main issues with absolute clearness and with convincing power.

Baltimore American. (Md.)

Major McKinley represents both sound money and protection. Both are necessary to the prosperity of the country.

Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

Ohio gives William McKinley to the nation, convinced that whatever is best for the people will be typified in his benignant rule. He has never yet platform makes it invincible. betrayed a trust nor proven false to any man. He has been faithful over a few things. He will be made ruler over many.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

The Republicans of this state are not any the less Republicans because they refuse to follow the lead of Wall Street. They remain where they stood that now obstruct the progress of the nation.

twenty years ago, but the party, through the action of the St. Louis convention, has drifted away from its old moorings and has given its indorsement to a principle heretofore unknown among its articles of faith.

The Tribune. (Detroit, Mich.)

The candidate is all right, but the platform on the only important issue before the country is unpatriotic and unrepublican. The situation is a most embarrassing one for every conscientious voter.

The Indiana State Journal. (Indianapolis.)

The ticket is a strong one personally, and the

The Kansas Capital. (Topeka.)

The success of McKinley and Hobart, on a platform declaring for sound money, protection, and reciprocity, will mean the triumph of all measures that can foster and promote the interests of the people and the welfare of the country over those

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

The tariff is naturally the subject of first attention. It is the leading issue. Upon this issue the Democratic party is to be held to strict account for the devastation and ruin which befell the country after Cleveland's inauguration.

The Republican Standard. (Bridgeport, Conn.)

Already there are signs that the indicated position of the party on the money question has relieved the business situation and a better state of feeling resulting in improved business conditions is likely to follow soon.

DEMOCRATIC COMMENT.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

The withdrawal of Teller and a few other free crease tariffrates without the support of the Populists silverites will tend to help rather than to defeat the and silver senators, but as they cannot get this with-Republican party. It is stronger without them. out voting for free silver, the tariff will have to re-The evidences are that the gold standard is gaining main as it is. strength even at the West.

The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

McKinley is the fittest candidate of all whose personal interests lie in the taxing of the many for the benefit of the few.

The Atlanta Constitution. (Ga.)

The whole country may now behold the spectacle of a candidate who secured his nomination because he was supposed to be friendly to silver, standing on a straight-out gold platform. The immediate result of this has been the defection of the western delegations; the remote result will be the defection of every Republican voter in the country who is opposed to the gold standard.

The Kansas City Times. (Mo.)

Looked at from the standpoints both of right and of expediency the silver Republicans should support the Democratic nominee.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Even if McKinley should be elected to the presidency, there will be no change in the tariff. The Republicans will probably out-number the Democrats

The Banner. (Nashville, Tenn.)

in the next Senate, but they will not be able to in-

This financial plank is in its substance what the Democratic party should adopt at Chicago. represents the sound, conservative view of the issue and is the policy which this country must maintain or invite disaster.

Detroit Free Press. (Mich.)

There is the same old phraseology about protecting the American producer and the home market and maintaining the wages of labor; but there is the utmost solicitude not to hint that the McKinley tariff or any measure of that sort will be put on the statute book. It is very clear that they are afraid of it, just as some of the leading men of the party have openly declared they are.

The Chicago Post. (Ill.)

The people of the United States will elect Mc-Kinley because they know that, while checking a senseless and dangerous jingoism, he will uphold the doctrine of America for the Americans-in trade, government, dominion, and every other feature of national life.

INDEPENDENT COMMENT.

Rhode Island Country Journal. (Providence.) Everybody acquainted with the trend of public sentiment west of the Alleghanies knows that there are thousands and thousands of hitherto Republican voters who are not going to accept willingly the gold platform which the party has adopted.

The Commercial. (Louisville, Ky.)

The Republican party has nominated a good ticket and adopted a good platform and will control * the destinies of the country after next March.

The Argonaut. (San Francisco, Cal.)

When McKinley becomes president of the United States he will enter upon that lofty office more untrammeled than any man who ever occupied the presidential chair.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

The silver forces cannot hope for success except through fusion on a single ticket, and fusion would its effects from 1865 to 1893.

be likely to cause a bolt of gold-standard Democrats from the Democratic party of greater dimensions than the bolt of free-silver Republicans at St. Louis.

The Times-Democrat. (New Orleans, La.)

The bolt, headed by a life-long and highly respected Republican like Senator Teller of Colorado, will be an object lesson in adherence to honest principle in spite of party affiliations, which will not be lost either on the Republicans or on the Democrats.

The Journal. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

The Republican party goes forth to the battle this year with a ticket and platform which mean aggressive loyalty to a high and unstained public credit, and to the great policy of protection, whose meaning for our country's welfare can be studied in

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

THE first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned June 11, having been one of the shortest sessions in the history of the country. Less than 250 bills and resolutions passed both houses and received the president's signature, though 9,500 bills were introduced in the House and 3,250 in the Senate, which exceeds the number introduced during the Fifty-third Congress. Of the bills that became law, many were appropriation measures; those of more general interest were the Venezuela Boundary Commission Bill, bills to stop prize fighting in the territories, to amend the lax divorce laws of the territories, to repeal the free-alcohol clause of the tariff law, bills pertaining to pensions, the Filled Cheese Bill, and the Confederate Disability Bill.

(Rep.) The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)
On the whole the work has been well done. It is
to be regretted that more was not done, but the lack
of a Republican majority in the Senate made this
impossible.

(Ind.) The New York Post. (N. Y.)

At no time within the lifetime of the present generation has the public opinion of the national legislature been so contemptuous, and so deservedly contemptous. Never since 1860 have the tendencies in Congress been so unhealthy and even alarming.

(Dem.) The Kansas City Times. (Mo.)

Even if the Republican legislators as a whole had forgotten to smother legislation there was Tom Reed, with the presidential fever, ready to kill any bill which meant anything.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.) try of its incapable and mischiev
The House has in the main met its great responsibility creditably, and if its measures for the relief tration of President McKinley.

of the government and for the benefit of the business interests of the nation had met with proper cooperation in the Senate there would be nothing but praise for the present Congress.

(Dem.) Baltimore Sun. (Md.)

In the matter of embroiling the country in a foreign war this Congress has done what it could. It meddled with every conceivable matter which does not concern us. In the Senate the jingo and the Populist ran riot until America became a byword in every capital in Europe. It is but simple justice to admit that the Republican House was not so bad as the Populist Senate.

(Rep.) The Pioneer Press. (St. Paul, Minn.)

The country will welcome the day when the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress shall relieve the country of its incapable and mischievous Senate and make way for a legislature in harmony with the administration of President McKinley.

THE LIBERAL VICTORY IN CANADA.



WILFRED LAURIER.
The New Canadian Premier.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

The decisive Liberal victory ought to simplify some internal questions, but it may not make much difference to the United States, since the friendliness of the successful party will be hampered both in other ways and by its tariff views, which are in

THE general election held in Canada June 23 resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the Conservative party, which has been in power since 1878. The returns showed a majority of about fifty-five against the government and a straight Liberal majority of about thirty-five. Four members of the Conservative ministry were defeated. One of the surprises of the election was that Quebec, the stronghold of the Catholics, showed large Liberal gains, notwithstanding the fact that the Conservative government had favored remedial legislation on the Manitoba school question, and the Roman Catholic bishops of Quebec issued a joint mandament calling upon Catholic electors to vote only for candidates who favored separate schools in Manitoba. Quebec's action is perhaps partially explained in that the Liberal victory will bring to the premiership Mr. Wilfred Laurier, a French Canadian and Roman Catholic. The Liberal party is said to favor an amicable settlement of the vexed school question, a reduction of the present high tariff, and reciprocity with the United States. The House meets about the middle of July.

> striking opposition to those recently affirmed by one great party here, which expects to be in possession of the government a few months hence.

> > Boston Journal. (Mass.)

ness of the successful party will be hampered both Perhaps the most striking feature of the result is in other ways and by its tariff views, which are in the plain evidence which it affords that, with the

secret ballot in his hands, the French Canadian have bound them in the past and have gone to the Catholic voter is capable of listening in silence to the political demands of his church and then going to the polls and disregarding them.

(Lib.) The Free Press. (Ottawa, Canada.) Our future is now bright. We have a political Bayard at the head of affairs. He will choose his lieutenants of similar stamp, and the name of Laurier is a guaranty that purity and honesty in the administration of public affairs is assured.

(Cons.) The Chronicle. (Quebec, Canada.) Upon him [Mr. Laurier] will devolve the task of settling the Manitoba school question. He says he knows how to do it. He will now have the opportunity of putting his boast to the test. There is no use crying over spilt milk. The government has been fairly beaten and the Liberals are coming in. (Patrons.) Canada Farmers' Sun. (Toronto.)

As never before the people of Canada have appreciated the responsibility resting upon them and they have burst the shackles of partisanship that doomed to disappointment.

polls as freemen, realizing their power to increase the opportunities to earn a livelihood and to create a condition that will insure a higher degree of brotherhood and unity of action throughout the nation.

St. James Gazette. (London, England.)

The rock upon which the Conservatives came to grief was state rights. The real moral of the result is that even if Canada had home rule the system does not work smoothly.

The Globe. (London, England.)

There is good ground to hope that neither the Dominion nor its relations with the mother country will suffer by the transfer of power. Laurier is a professed free-trader, but only as President Cleveland is a free-trader. . . . The French Canadians are, if possible, more averse to annexation than the British, and if any Americans look to Laurier to betray his country they are most certainly

JULES SIMON.

France has lost another eminent statesman in the person of ex-Premier Jules Simon, who died at Paris on June 8, after a long illness. Born on December 31, 1814, at Lorient, Jules François Simon Suisse was educated in his native town and in Vannes for the profession of teaching. In 1839 he succeeded Victor Cousin as lecturer on philosophy at the Sorbonne. About this time he dropped his last name. For twelve years following he was noted throughout France in his specialty, and in 1845 was made a knight of the Legion of Honor. In 1848 he was elected to the constituent assembly, but on account of his unrelenting opposition to Louis Napoleon was obliged to retire from office and after that emperor's coup d' état in 1851 his lectures at the Sorbonne were stopped on his refusal to vow allegiance to the empire. He then applied himself to literature and political science until 1863, when he was returned to the corps legislatif by a Paris district. In this capacity he acted till the empire's downfall, being the acknowledged chief of



JULES SIMON.

the Republican party and an advocate of free trade. After the surrender of Sedan in the Franco-German War he became minister of public instruction and fine arts in the government of national defense, and on the restoration of peace was elected to Thiers' cabinet as minister of public instruction. On December 16, 1875, he was elected senator for life. Two years later President MacMahon made him premier but in five months forced him out of the cabinet. M. Simon was elected to membership in the French Academy in 1875 and in 1880 the Academy made him a member of the new supreme educational council. In 1882 he was elected permanent secretary of moral and political science. His active political career closed in 1891, when he vainly championed free trade. M. Simon was a prolific writer on politico-economical and historical subjects, and aside from his contributions to the principal reviews he was the author of a long list of books.

The Pioneer Press. (St. Paul, Minn.)

governments and held his office briefly, accomplish- the honor of his country. His services in literature

ing but little. But as a senator he, more than any The impress he leaves on the period in which he one else, helped to clear French schools of the did his severest fighting is an admirable one. As surveillance of the church and his fierce fight in premier he met the fate of many makers of French this cause is perhaps his greatest contribution to

are of permanent value and among the honors he bore in life the membership of the Academy was especially significant. History will record him, however, as a man fighting for principle in the thick of political life, and it is in this guise that he is most admirable from the American point of view. unquestioned?

The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.)

What greater tribute could be accorded a dead statesman than the acknowledgement of his bitterest opponents that the lofty integrity of his nature and the unflinching firmness of his principles were

THE NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.

AT last the United States has effected a treaty with Mexico for the abolishment of Indian depredations along the Mexican border. The treaty was drawn by Secretary Olney representing the United States and Minister Romero representing Mexico, its formal ratification taking place June 7. It enables either United States or Mexican troops to cross the mutual boundary of the two countries for the pursuit and capture of renegade Indians escaping across the border.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

been represented, enable Mexican troops to follow political refugees into the United States. It merely it will soon be subdued or exterminated if the permits each country to send an armed force into troops sent in pursuit of it are not compelled to the territory of the other in pursuit of renegade stop at the Rio Grande while the outlaws escape to Indians, who have been in the habit of committing the other side. depredations in either country indifferently, and, when pursued, escaping to a refuge on the other side of the Rio Grande. It is specifically aimed at difficulty which has sometimes assumed dangerous "Apache Kid" and his followers, a band of Indian

outlaws that has made life and property on both The new treaty with Mexico does not, as has sides of the border insecure for several years. The band is not thought to number more than fifty, and

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

The new treaty with Mexico will relieve a proportions.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.*



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

On July 1 at Hartford, Conn., occurred the death of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the immediate cause being congestion of the brain. Born on June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Conn., Harriet Elizabeth Beecher was the sixth child of Lyman Beecher and sister of the late Henry Ward Beecher. When four years old she was bereaved of her mother and was then cared for by her grandmother at Guilford, Conn. Here she learned to enjoy the "Arabian Nights," the poems of Sir Walter Scott, of Robert Burns, and of Byron. Later she returned to Litchfield and attended the academy there. From 1824-32 she went to her sister's school at Hartford. In 1832 the family moved to Cincinnati. Here Harriet compiled a school geography while engaged in teaching with her sister and in 1836 she married Mr. Stowe. Her residence in Cincinnati with her frequent visits to the slave states acquainted her with southern life in all its phases. She frequently sheltered fugitive slaves in her home and assisted them to escape to Canada. In 1849 Mrs. Stowe published a collection of her contributions to the press under the name "The Mayflower, or Short Sketches

of the Descendants of the Pilgrims." In 1850 the Stowes moved to Brunswick, Me., Dr. Stowe having received a professorship in Bowdoin College. It was here, at the height of the furore caused by the Fugitive Slave Law, that Mrs. Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It first appeared as a serial in the National Era, at Washington, D. C., but in 1851 came out in book form. In 1852 Mrs. Stowe sailed to Europe for her health. She went abroad again in 1866. Since 1864 the Stowes have made their home at Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Stowe was a prolific writer until her health failed. Many critics have pronounced "The Minister's Wooing" to be her ablest work from a literary standpoint.

^{*} See "A Group of Eminent American Women," in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for July.

Commercial Appeal. (Memphis, Tenn.)

Nothing that Mrs. Stowe has written, except "Uncle Tom's Cabin," can lay any claim to literary merit, and we seriously doubt whether that book will last, save as a queer contribution to the passions of a passionate time. It fails both in art and in fidelity to facts and nature.

Pittsburg Christian Advocate. (Pa.)

She was a woman born to do work for which training and natural predilection alike prepared her. lived such a blameles She had elements of power which made her mighty claim to immortality.

in the world of morality and yet never took one gem from the crown of her true womanliness. No other woman in America was ever at the same time so tenderly loved and so fiercely hated. Had Mrs. Stowe never written her masterpiece, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she would yet have been one of the successful American novelists, but that once before the world her other work sank into commonplace repute. To have written such a book, and to have lived such a blameless life as did she, give sufficient claim to immortality.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

ENGLAND no longer pretends to conceal the object of her expedition up the Nile. The brave mettle of the Egyptian troops was proved in a fierce battle at Firket, resulting in the capture of that fort with eight hundred dervishes slain and four hundred and fifty taken prisoners. News of this success was received from Akasheh on June 8 and on June 12 in the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury committed his country to the recapture for Egypt of the regions lost in 1882 and 1884. He emphasized the fact that for the present Dongola was the farthest objective point of the campaign. According to advices of June 27, France had placed before Lord Salisbury a plan which provides that the British evacuate Egypt within two years after the neutralization of that country and that no one power shall exercise an armed protectorate over that territory without the consent of the other powers. In her diplomatic movement against England France is upheld by Russia.

The Inter Ocean. (Chicago, Ill.)

The significance of the avowal lies in the fact that England is ready to make it, or that she has made such terms with the European powers as warrant her in entering openly on a great campaign to reclaim the Soudan, and that she is prepared to carry out a definite program come what may of long campaigns and stubborn resistance.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

France is extending her territories eastward across the African continent from the north and west. England probably fears that unless she interferes the French territories will extend from ocean to ocean. A system of railroads under French control would soon follow, and that would mean a quicker route to India than the route around the cape. It is natural that England should wish to shut this off by extending her territory southward, for as she now occupies Egypt, Eyptian territory is virtually British territory.

The New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Not many years ago they [the Egyptian troops] were just about the poorest soldiers in the world. Before a determined charge of a single Arab regiment a whole army of them would be scattered like frightened sheep. But they have learned something in the last dozen years, and under the lead of British officers they are well able to cope with their Arab foes. This in itself is a vindication of British rule, and an argument for its continuance, at least until the Soudan is resubjugated and the "Turkish question" finally disposed of.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

The expedition will go no farther than Dongola, though Lord Salisbury says that he recognizes the necessity of recovering Khartoom in order to restore Egypt to the position it occupied when the English took possession. There may not be much difficulty in pushing the advance to Dongola, and possibly Lord Salisbury's remarks had partly for their object an assurance to the dervishes that they need not fear. an attempt at the present time to attack Khartoom.

It may be surmised that the success which the Egyptian troops have lately had against the dervishes has encouraged the bold avowal that Khartoom will be sooner or later attacked. Yet this broader campaign in prospect means unquestionably a strengthening of England's interest in Egypt and of her hold in the country, and that will create a fresh grievance against her on the part of Russia and France.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

France will have to try something more weighty than paper protests and court decisions before she shakes the hold which England has upon the delta of the Nile or prevents the extension of the territory virtually under British rule farther and farther up the river.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

As things look now, both Turkey and Egypt may soon be under Russian control, and the quarreling nations may not be permitted to have much voice in their affairs.

GENERAL BENJAMIN HELM BRISTOW.



GENERAL BENJAMIN HELM BRISTOW.

On June 22 the earthly career of Gen. Benjamin Helm Bristow, ex-secretary of the United States treasury, was ended, his death resulting from peritonitis. Mr. Bristow was born in June, 1832, at Elkton, Todd County, Ky., of English parentage. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. in 1851, and turning to law was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1853. Soon afterward he married Miss Abbie Briscoe and settled down to practice his profession in Hopkinsville. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Bristow entered the Union Army as lieutenant colonel of volunteers. Fighting under Grant he was wounded at Shiloh. Just after the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 Mr. Bristow, having been elected state senator, returned home to exert his influence against the secession of Kentucky. At the close of the war he resigned the senatorship and for five years served as United States attorney for the district of Louisville. In 1867 he began his famous warfare on whisky distillers. In 1870 he was appointed solicitor-general of the United States, which

office he resigned two years later to become attorney for the Texas Pacific Railroad. He soon returned to Louisville and in June, 1874, was appointed secretary of the treasury by General Grant. He now gained prominence in public life and his administration was characterized by his opposition to the whisky ring. At the Republican National Convention in 1876 he was a promising candidate for the presidential nomination, but finally was defeated by Mr. Hayes. Two years later he left Louisville for New York and as head of the law firm of Bristow, Peet, and Opdyke acquired a wide practice. A wife, one daughter, and one son survive him.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

Vermont and New Hampshire.

Boston Journal. (Mass.)

the shock occasioned by these scandals was fol- affairs, and great fearlessness.

lowed by Mr. Bristow's apparently enforced retire-Benjamin H. Bristow was one of that sturdy race ment from the cabinet because of his fidelity in purof Kentuckians who combine strength of mind and suing the plunderers, public indignation over the body as do the natives of no other states except frauds made the suggestion of Mr. Bristow as a presidential candidate a natural way of expressing detestation of the methods that prevailed. Mr. As secretary of the treasury Mr. Bristow hunted Bristow would have made a good president had he down with untiring zeal every one implicated in the been nominated and elected to that office. He had nefarious transactions of the whisky ring. When excellent executive ability, a knowledge of public

THE BOND INQUIRY.

The storm of caustic discussion on the currency question that lately has been sweeping over the country originated in the Senate early in May, when active steps were taken by the Finance Committee to investigate the bond-sales of the present administration. A sub-committee to conduct the investigation was appointed on May 12, consisting of three Democrats, one Populist, and one Republican. On May 22 Senator Butler, of North Carolina, introduced into the Senate an anti-bond bill and on June 2 the bill passed that body by a vote of 32 to 25, being favored by 17 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 5 Populists and opposed by 16 Republicans and 9 Democrats. Enacting "that the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited," the bill practically repeals the Resumption Act of 1875, which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue and sell bonds in order to maintain the gold reserve. The bill was not passed by the House.

(Rep.) The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.) have been protected during the perilous times of the crank-ridden Senate before our gold reserve could silver clause attached?

What would have become of our national credit past year? Does any one suppose that a bond had it been necessary to get the consent of this same measure could have gone through without a free(Rep.) Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

It is a bill which is most mischievous in its tendencies. It forbids the president to issue bonds under any circumstances. Its intention is to force the government to pay silver in place of gold. It means rank repudiation and absolute financial dishonesty.

(Dem.) Cincinnati Enquirer. (Ohio.)

Is it possible that more than thirty years after the war, in a time of peace, when there is no emergency, some one man must be constantly clothed with the bond-issuing power? . . . Talk about repudiation, bankruptcy, and dishonesty as a result of the president not having the bond-issuing power is a travesty on American statesmanship.

(Dem.) The Chicago Evening Post. (Ill.)

The effect of the proposition upon foreign invest-

the honest-money congressmen of both houses will make clear to the world and the country the fact that the whole thing is a cheap and nasty trick of a disreputable cabal.

(Rep.) The Denver Republican. (Col.)

It is passing strange that no senator took occassion during the heated debate on Senator Butler's bill to make the point that the present revenues of the government would be ample for all its necessities if the salaries of federal officers, from the president down, and other expenses should be reduced to correspond with the increased purchasing power of money under the single gold standard. It is a wellestablished fact that the purchasing power of money in this country has increased about 40 per cent in the last twenty years, whereas no reduction whators cannot be favorable. But it is to be hoped that ever has been made in the salaries of public officers.

TURKISH TROUBLES IN CRETE.

PUBLIC attention is diverted from the Turkish outrages still going on in Armenia to those in Crete, for the uprising of the Cretans against Turkish rule, necessitating foreign intervention, has reopened the whole eastern question. The Cretan trouble brewed in early spring, when the Porte replaced the Christian governor of the island by a Mussulman. Peasants when robbed and abused by the soldiery got no redress from the police corps, mostly Mussulmans, and early in May they broke into open revolt. Desperate fighting occurred at many places, in which the Turks were worsted until Turkish reinforcements reached the island. On June 12 the German ambassador in Constantinople warned the sultan that a continuance of atrocities in Crete would lose for Turkey the good will of the powers. This warning was emphasized later by the German ambassador. On June 15 a fresh outbreak of Cretans in the Rhetuna district occurred with great fatality on both sides. The British consul affirmed on June 18 that Turkish soldiers sacked Bonita. Turks have seized other Christian towns. Still the Cretans are strong and are determined to obtain either unity with Greece or autonomy under the guarantee of the powers. According to advices of June 25 the representatives of the powers at Constantinople joined in urging the Porte to keep order in Crete. Three days later a governor of the Greek faith was appointed for the island with a view to ending the contentions between the Turks and the Christians.

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

Just what sort of refinement of cruelty will follow this fresh act of presumption on the part of the representatives of the great and mighty governments remains to be seen, but the Turkish government risks little in refusing to pay heed to the warning. The Porte well knows that the powers are practically powerless to do more than protest, on account of mutual jealousy.

The Argus. (New York, N. Y.)

It may be that the indignation of Christendom at Turkish atrocities in Armenia is making an impression, though a tardy one, at Constantinople. The appointment of an Albanian Christian, Georgi Berovitch, as governor of Crete certainly appears to be a conciliatory move, and is in marked contrast with the previous action of the sultan.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Geographically and racially Crete should belong to Greece. The island lies just south of the Greek peninsula, and is much nearer to it than to the Turkish mainland. The islands near it also belong to Greece. As the kingdom of Greece is too small to excite jealousy-having a population of only about two and a quarter million, and an area of about 25,000 square miles—the powers of Europe might interfere and annex Crete to Greece if it were not for the fact that such a course would again precipitate the dispute over Turkish territory. If the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire is again begun, it would be difficult to limit it to this island.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The sorest problem in Europe to-day is how to give good government to countries of mixed Christian and Mahometan population. The example of Armenia shows the urgent need of change. But that of Crete shows, with equal plainness, that not yet is it wise to make the change to unrestricted self-government.

Vossiche Zeitung. (Berlin, Germany.)

This is no time for long diplomatic correspondences. An end must be made of the over-great tenderness with which the Porte has been handled of late.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.



JUDGE LYMAN TRUMBULL.

On June 25 at Chicago, Ill., death removed one of the chief leaders of the old Union and Anti-slavery party, Lyman Trumbull. Mr. Trumbull was born in Colchester, New London County, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813. At Bacon Academy in his native town he laid the foundation for that fine education which he afterward acquired, and though he never graduated at any college both McKendree College of Illinois and Yale conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. On leaving the Bacon Academy he taught a village school. He went to Georgia about four years later and while teaching in the academy at Greenville studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1837 and began his law practice at Belleville, Ill. In 1840 Belleville district elected him to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket. In 1843 occurred Mr. Trumbull's marriage with Miss Julia M. Hayne. He was elected justice of the state Supreme Court in 1848 and in 1853 he was sent to Congress. The second year after he was elected state senator over Abraham Lincoln and General Shields, being reelected in 1861 and in 1867. During the Civil War Senator Trumbull stanchly upheld President Lincoln and supported the

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, the former of which he drafted. He was one of the five senators who in 1865 voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and having by this act cut loose from the Republican party, during the rest of his term in the Senate he sided with the Democrats. In 1863 Mr. Trumbull had removed his family from Belleville to Chicago, and in 1873, having finished his work in the Senate, he returned to Chicago to resume his practice of law. A few years before his death he became a Populist. His wife having died in 1868, in 1877 Mr. Trumbull married Miss Mary J. Ingraham. She and several children survive him.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

It was not so much for the long service and the credit of his administrations of various posts that Trumbull will be honored as for his unyielding devotion to high principles and his unvarying efforts to lead the public to better things. From the start he was a teacher and leader of men. Wherever the public conscience could be stirred or the public what he believed to be the right, and in the main his belief was right. If it were only for his work in of integrity.

securing the abolition of slavery his name would be remembered and revered by all truly patriotic citizens. He belongs to the great band of men who first urged the adoption of the constitutional amendment declaring that liberty should be universal and not limited to any race or sect.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

Even those who disagreed with him radically and mind enlightened he was to be found working for sometimes bitterly had to acknowledge that he was always actuated by the highest motives of duty and

TSOU-HSI, DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

A REMARKABLE instance of climbing through the various ranks of life to the highest places is seen in the career of Tsou-Hsi, dowager empress of China, who died on June 19. Tsou-Hsi was born November 17, 1834, of humble parents. They sold her for a trifle to a Tartar general, with whom she won such favor that he adopted her for a daughter. He afterward presented her to his royal master, Emperor I-tchou, who on account of her beauty made her one of his wives. She now sought out her brother and shared with him her wealth. Tsou-Hsi gained great influence over the emperor, and on his death in 1861, the two succeeding emperors being mere infants, she continued to make her power felt, under the title Empress of the West, as co-regent with Hsaï-tchoun, known as Empress of the East. Her more forceful character enabled Tsou-Hsi to dominate over the Empress of the East and at the death of the latter she assumed all the powers of sovereign. In 1889, when Tsai-t'ien, the present emperor, became of age the dowager empress nominally gave to him the reins of government, but it has been generally acknowledged that she has continued to be the real ruler. Empress Tsou-Hsi established a number of laws tending to the enlightenment of the empire. Among them is that granting to Protestant Chinese subjects equal protection with those of other religions.

Boston Journal. (Massachusetts.)

The late dowager empress of China was not exactly a "new woman," but she started life as a foundling who was bought for a trifle, became servitor in the royal household, and developed such force of character as to make her the chief governing force in the most populous empire of the globe.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

For a generation before her death she was one of the most influential personages in China; not so for there was no concealment of the influence Catherine.

which she exerted in affairs of administration and policy. She was generally, but not always, an ally of Li Hung Chang, in sympathy with his ideas of progress and social reform, and had brains enough to appreciate his value. Nor was he unmindful of her own unusual qualities and endowments. With her death an important figure in Chinese politics passes from the stage and into history. It will declare of her that she was an extremely clever woman, who, under equally propitious conditions, much the power behind the throne as in front of it, might have been as great a ruler as Elizabeth or

TRANSVAAL COMPLICATIONS.



THE four leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, Colonel Francis Rhodes, George Farrar, Lionel Phillips, and John Hays Hammond, who were condemned to death for participation in the invasion of the Transvaal, and subsequently had their sentences commuted to fifteen years imprisonment, were released the middle of June upon the payment of fines of £25,000 each and the signing of an agreement not to interfere in the politics of the country. Colonel Francis Rhodes refused to sign the agreement and was banished from the republic for life. On June 23 the grand jury of the central criminal court, Old Bailey, returned a true bill against Leander S. Jameson and the five other leaders of the Transvaal raid who had been committed to trial by the Bow Street police court for violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The Transvaal government has demanded that Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, directors of the British South Africa Company, be brought to trial at once on charges similar to those against Dr. Jameson and asks that the entire control of

the British South Africa Company be transferred to the British government. On the 26th of June the directors of the British South Africa Company announced that they had resolved to accept the resignations of Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit as directors of the company. The Matabele uprising is not yet suppressed.

The New York Recorder. (N. Y.)

Kruger has euchered Chamberlain and Salisbury. He has maintained his nation's self-respect, and has built up for himself a reputation as a diplomatist Western States in relation to the Indians. which is recognized by the whole civilized world.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

For many years to come, and probably during the term of the colonel's natural life, stock jobbing politics will not be in very high favor in the Transvaal, even among the Uitlanders.

Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

The sturdy Dutch have demonstrated an ability to take care of themselves that may serve them well in future troubles.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

We are apt sometimes to attribute the present trouble [with the Matabeles] to the encroachments of the South Africa Company and to talk of British

settlers have gone into that country to build up homes for themselves, and that their position is much the same as was that of the settlers of our vast

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

There is an end for the present to the troubles in South Africa, but they may break out afresh in the future, and if that should be the case the recent clash would make the next conflict all the more bitter.

The Washington Post. (D. C.)

Anything more wicked than the conspiracy headed by Jameson, fomented and operated by Hammond and his coadjutors, and aided and abetted by the British Chartered Company in South Africa, it would be difficult to imagine. That the Boers have treated them with such amazing mercy proves that the people ruled over by President Kruger are truer Christians than the world has seen since Christ preached aggression, but it should not be forgotten that white peace and all forgiveness from the Mount of Olives.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Democratic Candidate for President.

On July 7 at noon, in the South Side Coliseum at Chicago. Hon. William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, by virtue of his position as chairman of the National Committee, opened the first session of the Democratic National Convention. A heated contest was entered into at once by the free-coinage and antifree-coinage factions over the temporary chairmanship. The result, unprecedented in Democratic conventions, was the rejection of the National Committee's recommendations for this position, Senator David B. Hill of New York being set aside for Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, whose election was carried by the silver men with a vote of 556 to 349. The same factions had an exciting contention in the committee on credentials over the seating of rival delegates, especially those from Nebraska and Michigan; the final decision, reached on July 8, was in favor of the silver men. On July 7 the committee on resolutions, with Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas as chairman, began its session, and a sub-committee was appointed to draft a money plank. The platform was

reported on July 9 by this committee and accepted by the convention. It declares for allegiance to the general principles of Jeffersonian democracy and of resistance to the centralization of governmental power; for political liberty and religious freedom. It demands "the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation," demanding that "the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private," and it favors "such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract." It opposes the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and advocates tariff for revenue, the duties to be levied so as not to discriminate against class or section, declaring opposition to the McKinley law. The platform further reads: "Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. . . . We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government."

It proposes to protect home labor by preventing the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with American labor, and favors arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. It states: "We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judgès, and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt." In it is recommended the early admission of the territories into the Union as states, adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, and the extension of our sympathy to the struggling Cubans. One plank affirms: "We are opposed to life tenure



Democratic Candidate for Vice President.

in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness." Others assert the ineligibility of any man to a third term as president of the United States

and impose on the federal government the improvement of the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the republic. At the evening session of June 9 the nominations began. Congressman Richard Parks Bland of Missouri was the first proposed for president; then followed William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, "the Boy Orator of the Platte," Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana, Hon. Horace Boies of Iowa, Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, and John R. McLean of Ohio. On July 10 ex-Gov. R. E. Pattison of Pennsylvania was nominated and the balloting began. Congressman Bland led up to the fourth ballot; before the fifth the convention voted Bryan's nomination to be unanimous and he was nominated on the fifth ballot. The next day the convention brought its work to a close with the nomination, also on the fifth ballot, of Hon. Arthur Sewall of Maine for vice president.

The Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.)

William J. Bryan, who has been nominated by the Chicago convention for president, was born in Illinois March 19, 1860, and was therefore 36 years old last March, one year older than the limit of age He was liberally fixed by the Constitution. educated, graduating in 1881. He began law practice at Jacksonville, and remained there until Lincoln, the capital. He practiced his profession there. He served two terms in Congress.

The Times Herald. (Chicago, Ill.)

Arthur J. Sewall is 61 years old, but might pass for a man a decade younger. Born at Bath, Me., in Committee for two or three terms.

1835, he grew up among the scenes of the shipyards and the sea shore, and in due time was inducted into the mysteries of the shipbuilding business. There is hardly a corporation in Sagadahoc County, Me., of which he is not a stockholder and a director. He has been president of the Maine Central and other lines. He is still a director in a number of railroads. He is at present the president of a 1887, when he removed to Nebraska, settling at national bank in Bath. Mr. Sewall has been an ardent advocate of free silver for the last four years. He has been prominent in politics for many years, but has never held any political office. He has been a member of the Democratic National

REPUBLICAN COMMENT:

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

Any crazy body of dynamiters might indorse the Democratic convention, because its action aims to subvert law and order, to overturn the established principles of government and finance, and if possible perpetuate errors in trade relations and in political economy which have been demonstrated to be errors by the experience of all nations, by the outcome of all parties founded on similar fallacies, and by the logical deductions of all sane men.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

The bolters will be fewer at the end of the campaign than at the beginning, for the silver cause will grow in strength as silver coinage is discussed.

Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

[The] reference to the action of President Cleveland sending federal troops to Chicago during the riot in that city two years ago in order to protect the transportation of the United States mails was placed in the platform at the demand of Governor Altgeld. The deliverance of the convention on this issue will be spurned and rejected by all decent American citizens who believe that national authority is paramount and must be maintained at all hazards.

The Kansas City Capital. (Topeka, Kan.)

Rather than to be turned out of power, the Democratic party has sacrificed both principles and men. It's anything to win-even free silver.

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

One reason why the Democratic party will not ruin the country in the next four years is because it has ruined itself this year.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The rebellion against civilization and honesty which the Democratic party now undertakes would be more destructive and more bloody than the Civil War itself if the anarchistic demands of Chicago were pushed to their natural result; but the world knows that they will not be. The Democratic party lends itself to the basest and most dangerous ends only because it has been beaten out of all hope of continued existence except as an agent of the enemies of honesty, prosperity, and social order.

The Burlington Hawk-Eye. (Ivwa.)

With the majority of the party blindly and willfully running on to ruin, it seems to be the duty of the conservative minority to save as much as it can for the future by an open bolt.

INDEPENDENT COMMENT.

The Star. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The platform has been adopted and is before the people; it is direct and clear in its terms and it is known that the candidate is in accord with every line and every word of its

The Times-Herald. (Chicago, I!l.)

This is no question of the West against the East or the East against the South. The issue is between honor and dishonor, the debt-paying classes everywhere against the repudiationists wherever found.

The Ledger. (Tacoma, Wash.)

If the Democrats in Chicago accept the suggestions of Senator Jones as readily as Attorney General Jones and his convention followed those of Farmer Todd it will begin to look as though these Populists were getting very handy at running things by proxy.

The Times-Democrat. (New Orleans, La.)

The platform of the Democrats is, in brief, an ably compiled and ably presented document, of which nobody will be able to say that he does not understand it. It is clearness itself.

Harrisburg Telegraph. (Pa.)

It was a convention of anarchists, Populists, communists, free silverites, and cranks. Democrats repudiate it. It stole the name Democratic to give it cohesion, to give it what little respectability it had, and that was very little.

The Binghamton Herald. (N. Y.)

The Spartans at the pass of Thermopylæ never made more heroic resistance than have these men [Senators Hill, Whitney, etc.] against the onslaughts of the repudiationists, fiat money makers, theorists, and cranks of all sorts and kinds.

DEMOCRATIC COMMENT.

The New Haven Morning News. (Conn.)

It is time for the friends of true Democracy to step forward and fight to compass the defeat of such a platform and a presidential candidate whose socialistic speech upon the floor of the convention was his sole recommendation. Now for a new ticket and a new platform.

The Commercial Appeal. (Memphis, Tenn.)

If we regard the platform candidly we find nothing in it violative of Democratic precedent, nothing enabling any one to assert that the Democracy is no longer the Democracy. The charges of Populistic and anarchistic influences amount to nothing, for the reason that in New York every man who favors an income tax is called an anarchist, and every person who dares disagree with the financial views of Tammany Hall is a Populist.

The Free Press. (Detroit, Mich.)

If the ascendency of an issue borrowed from the Populists is accompanied by revolutionary and destructive tactics and an insolent disregard of party precedents and traditions, honest money Democrats cannot be expected to acquiesce in such supremacy.

New York Mercury. (N. Y.)

Read and compare the Republican and Democratic platforms. The latter has the true ring. The plutocrats had no hand in making it.

The News and Courier. (Charleston, S. C.)

Northern and Eastern States which have been faithful to the South and the Democratic party in all times of distress and tribulation will not be with the South in its wild career toward financial ruin.

The Times. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The platform should be shunned by patriotic voters as they would shun pestilence, and the candidates must be opposed because they represent the purposes of revolutionists.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Hundreds of thousands of Democrats will be dissatisfied, and some of them will probably vote the Republican ticket. Any organized bolt, however, would defeat its own object, and make the success of the convention's nominee more probable. · The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The free coinage of silver mentioned in this declaration means that every owner or purchaser of silver bullion shall be permitted to bring it to the mint in unlimited quantities and have it coined, free of charge, into dollars, each containing 371 1/2 grains of pure silver and 41 1/4 grains of copper, or 4121/2 grains altogether, which dollars shall be a legal tender equally with gold coin. As the gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold, and, with 2.58 grains of copper alloy added, 25.8 grains, the silver dollar weighs 16 times as much as a gold dollar and the ratio between them is, therefore, said to be 16 to 1. The effect upon business of the adoption of this coinage scheme would be to make dollars containing a little over three quarters of an ounce of pure silver each equal in debt-paying power to gold dollars. An ounce of pure silver containing 480 grains can now be bought for about 69 cents. Hence the silver dollar would cost only about three quarters of that amount or, say, 52 to 53 cents. While it would pay debts as well as the gold dollar we have now, nobody would take it on the same footing in payment for fresh purchases of goods or for labor. Nor could we use it abroad on equal terms with gold in purchasing goods to import. Coffee which now costs 10 cents per pound would cost 20 cents; raw sugar would cost 6 cents instead of 3 cents, and refined 10 cents instead of 5 cents. For tea for which we now pay 25 cents per pound we would pay 50 cents. price of articles exported would also rise in the same way. Wheat and wheat flour would double in price, and so would pork, beef, butter, lard, petroleum, and all other necessaries. Hence, a readjustment of prices would have to take place in every commodity that is bought and sold, and, consequently, in wages and salaries. While the adjustment was going on endless confusion and conflict would prevail; and, in the end, nobody would be benefited except the men who happened to owe money when it began, and what they gained would be so much lost to their creditors.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

June 6. The Filled Cheese Bill and the Arizona tant mission at Kiang-Yin. Funding Act receive President Cleveland's signature.

the Greater New York charter commission.

June 10. The Contempt of Court Bill passes the Senate.

June 12. President Cleveland appoints members fur seal herds in Behring Sea.

June 13. The families of the Italians killed in ernment.—State boards of health hold their national conference at Chicago.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, is held at Buf- sinks off the coast of France near the Ile de Molène, falo.

June 23. Credit men hold their national conven- viving. tion in Toledo, O.—A convention of the National Press Clubs, at Buffalo, N. Y.; of the International sovereignty. Sunday-School Triennial, at Boston, Mass. --- The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is reorganized into bankruptcy. with E. W. Winter, general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway com- nated for a fifth term. pany, as president.

sie is won by Cornell. The new Japanese minister, Hoshi Foru, arrives at Washington, D. C.

June 26. A. P. A.'s establish headquarters at Washington, D. C.

June 28. A cave-in of the Twin Shaft at Pitts- national railway. ton, Penn., imprisons about sixty miners.

June 29. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alli- of Chili. ance of the United States and Canada hold their first convention in New York City.

June 30. Confederate veterans open their sixth annual reunion in Richmond, Va.

July 4. The one hundred and twentieth anniver- their back pay for this year. sary of the Declaration of Independence is celebrated throughout the United States.

FOREIGN.

June 8. The Irish Land Bill passes a second reading in the House of Commons.---The new shah of Persia, Muzaffer-ed-Din, is formally enthroned.—The czar of Russia and his family leave the vicinity of Moscow for St. Petersburg.

June 9. The congress of British chambers of commerce opens at London.

June 10. The czar subscribes 250,000 roubles to charities in commemoration of his coronation.

June 11. A Chinese mob ransacks the Protes-

June 12. At his court-martial, held at Massowah, June 9. Governor Morton of New York appoints Africa, General Baratieri, commander of the Italian forces defeated by the Abyssinians, is found not guilty of the charges of incompetency and cowardice preferred against him.

June 14. Cuban insurgents cut off Havana's supof the commission to investigate the condition of ply of water by blowing up that city's water works with dynamite.

June 15. Li Hung Chang, in his audience with Colorado and the Englishman disabled in the New Emperor William, asserts that there is more friendli-Orleans levee riots receive indemnity from the gov-ness in China's relations with Germany than with any other power.

June 17. Earthquakes and a tidal wave in north-June 14. Children's Day is celebrated in many ern Japan cause the death of more than 30,000 per--A meeting of the Supreme Lodge, sons. - The British steamer Drummond Castle with the loss of 244 lives, only three on board sur-

June 18. It has been admitted by Viceroy Li Photographers' Association is held at Celeron, Hung Chang that a Russian railway will be built N. Y.; of the International Home League of through Manchuria, though it will not curtail Chinese

June 20. In Rome, the Societa Immobiliere goes

President Diaz of Mexico is renomi-June 21.

June 22. Elizabeth Gardner and Adolphe Wil-June 24. The freshman boat race at Poughkeep- liam Bouguereau, noted artists, are married in Paris. June 24. Turks massacre 400 Armenians at Van, Armenia.

> June 25. The Mexican government grants an English firm a fifty years' lease for the Tehuantepec

> June 29. Frederick Errazwiz is elected president

June 30. The British steamer Santarense sinks in a collision with the bark Dundonald.

July 1. Turkish troops at Jiddah, Arabia, refuse to advance to Hauran, Syria, until they shall receive

NECROLOGY.

June 6. General Rafael de Quesada, Cuban patriot.

June 8. Frank Mayo, famous actor. Born 1839. June 12. Isaac H. Maynard, ex-judge of New York Court of Appeals. Born April 9, 1838.

June 23. Sir Joseph Prestwich, professor of geology at Oxford.

June 25. Duc de Nemours, son of King Louis Philippe. Born Oct. 25, 1814.

July 7. Sir John Pender, great promoter of ocean telegraphy. Born 1816.

PIASA CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

The Piasa Chautauqua will hold its ninth annual session at Piasa Bluffs, Ill., from July 23 to August 20, 1896. This Assembly which "pays more money for talent and receives more money at its gates than any other Chautauqua west of New York or Maryland" has prepared a program up to its usual standard of excellence. On the platform will appear Dr. Prof. Samuel Phelps Leland, Prof. Louis Favour, Day, August 18, and Music Day, August 19.

Dr. G. M. Brown, ex-Gov. J. W. Giddings, Dr. W. F. Oldham, Dr. Eugene May, and other speakers of wide reputation and acknowledged ability. Departments of instruction well-manned by efficient teachers have been provided, under the general supervision of Rev. O. M. Stewart, D.D., superintendent of instruction. Recognition Day has been fixed for the 5th of August. Among other special days are Farmers' Day, P. S. Henson of Chicago, Mr. John Temple Graves, August 6, W. C. T. U. Day, August 12, Talmage

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

A Lady of Quality. remarkable character, Clorinda Wildairs, the Lady of Quality.* Indeed one wonders as he makes her acquaintance if she can be altogether human. Her mother, "a poor, gentle creature of no spirit," dies soon after her birth, in 1685, and Clorinda is left to the care of a meek relative and unreliable servants who are unable to restrain her wild, imperious nature. Her father, an irascible, blustering roisterer, makes her acquaintance when she is six years of age and she completely wins his affections by a display of fierce temper and a volley of oaths worthy of a nature so much like his own. From this time until she is fifteen she is constantly with her father and his boon companions, joining in their hunts, their banquets, and carousals, usually in the character of a boy. Then she doffs her masculine attire and appears always in feminine robes of exquisite beauty and richness. Becoming the wife of an earl many years her senior gives her the social powers and position for which she longs. After the death of the earl she becomes the wife of the Duke of Osmonde, whom she weds for love-no ordinary sentiment, but a consuming passion which softens her imperiousness and proves a refining power. But before the transformation is complete there is a murder committed unintentionally, in the heat of passion, and the death-bed confession of a sister, whose weakness and servility are brought into strong relief by contrast with such a character as Clorinda, who is quick-witted, shrewd, and all but omnipotent. By her bright, animated style the author has presented a vivid picture, and the delicate hints at happenings which are not at once mentioned keep the reader in a happy state of expectancy until the conclusion is reached.

The first and last words from the pen of every great author always interest the literary world, and particularly is this

With her usual skill Frances Hodg- true of "Weir of Hermiston," the last composition son Burnett has created another of the late Robert Louis Stevenson. Though left uncompleted the strength and excellency of the story are very evident and one can but wish that it might have been finished by the graceful, animated pen of the author. However the reader need not rely entirely upon his imagination for the outcome of the story for an editorial note contains the outline so far as it was known. The scene of the romance is Scotland and the interest centers in the misunderstanding arising from the incompatibility of the lord justice-clerk, Weir of Hermiston, and his son Archie. The father is the personification of stern justice whom no ties of consanguinity can hinder from performing what he pleases to call his duty. The unfamiliar Scotch words which occur in the story are explained in an appended glossary. The book is handsomely bound in green and gold and is an excellent example of typographical art.

> "Cinderella and Other Stories"† is a collection of unique productions by Richard Harding Davis. These stories, as do others by this renowned author, reveal a remarkable genius for character sketching and an originality rarely equaled. The five stories are a mixture of humor and pathos and the scenes depicted are wonderfully vivid.

> "The hope of our country is in our rich men's sons," is the opening sentence of a short story; which points out the obstacles which are a stumbling-block to the young men surrounded by wealth and luxury. Mrs. Emma Lefferts Super has admirably set forth the results of the unique plan of education adopted by the wealthy parents of one young man.

> Knowing that the principal characters in a novel are two attractive young women and a young man susceptible to the charms of all that is beautiful in

^{*}A Lady of Quality. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. 374 pp. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Weir of Hermiston. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 266 pp. \$1.50. - † Cinderella and Other Stories. By Richard Harding Davis. 205 pp. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

One Rich Man's Son. By Mrs. Emma Lefferts Super. 209 pp. 90 cts. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts. New York: Hunt & Eaton.

woman, and that the title of the story is "A Man of Two Minds," it takes very little imagination to fill out the essential parts of the plot. Though the young man of course does the right thing at the last, one feels a sort of contemptuous pity for his weakness.

Good, homely common sense characterizes "Aunt Belinda's Points of View,"† which she expresses in unlearned English at the Woman's Club. A modern Mrs. Malaprop is a prominent member of the club, where several other peculiar and particular types of womanhood are first introduced to the reader. The author shows a ready hand in character sketching.

Number V. of the Antonym Library is entitled "The Red Star." It is an interesting semi-historical story, the scene of which is the eastern frontier of Prussia where France in 1806 was warring against the allied forces of Prussia and Russia. The fate of a captain of the Russian Imperial Guards and a Polish girl who were forced by the order of the emperor to wed against their wishes is the subject of the plot.

Bridget, who figures conspicuously in a novel called "Nobody's Fault," is a striking character and highly original in all that she says or does. The story of her life is well told and though some of the incidents related may be a trifle too dramatic they make very interesting reading.

That the world judges man and woman by different standards of morality is a fact not to be doubted after reading "Sleeping Fires," by George Gissing. Though the characters may be true to life one can but deprecate some of the sentiments contained in the book which show an inclination to wink at the follies of youth.

The fateful events which resulted in the capture of Quebec by the English in 1759 are the historical facts on which Gilbert Parker has founded a remarkably strong story which he calls "The Seats of the Mighty." It purports to be the memoirs of a certain Captain Robart Moray, who was captured by the French at Fort Necessity, taken to Quebec, and there held as a prisoner of war until the fall of the city. With breathless interest the reader hurries on from page to page to learn the outcome of the plotting and counterplotting, the love and hatred, and the unrelenting persecution of which the prisoner was the object. The illustra-

tions represent persons, places, and events of this historical period and the volume is prettily bound in red.

Cleg Kelly* was a veritable "arab of the city," yet an honest, kind-hearted, if a rough one, and that too in spite of the example of his father, whose business "consisted in the porterage of other people's goods out of their houses, without previous arrangement with the owners, and in a manner as unobtrusive as possible." The author, S. R. Crockett, with inimitable grace gives us sly hints of humor which add charm to the pathetic and at times almost tragical story of this young man's adventures and progress.

Oratory and Elocution. In "The History of Oratory"† the author, Lorenzo Sears, L. H. D. has given a "brief account of each typical orator's place, to note the rhetorical princi-

has given a "brief account of each typical orator's place, to note the rhetorical principles that he exemplified, and to observe the trend of eloquence in the several periods which may be designated as the Greek, Roman, Patriotic, Mediæval, Reformation, Revolution, Restoration, Parliamentary, and American." With admirable skill he has incorporated a vast amount of information in a comparatively small space and produced a very readable book.

A very practical and helpful work on "Public Speaking and Debate,"‡ prepared by George Jacob Holyoake, has reached a second edition. With perfect simplicity and perspicuity he has given to public speakers a manual replete with excellent advice which they will do well to heed.

"The Art of Controversy" is the title of a small book which contains translations of several posthumous papers by Arthur Schopenhauer. Nearly one half of the work is taken up with an explanation of logic, dialectics, and an elucidation of the stratagems to which debaters resort to gain the advantage in polemic discourse. The remainder of the book is devoted to psychological observations, aphorisms on the wisdom of life, and papers on the relation of interest and beauty in works of art.

After reading Hiram Corson's little book on "The Voice and Spiritual Education" no one can doubt that successful interpretative reading depends upon the voice and the degree of the spiritual—one's absolute being or personality—which enters into it. Forceful and clear are the arguments he uses.

^{*}A Man of Two Minds. By Francis Tillou Buck. 338 pp. \$1.00.——† Aunt Belinda's Points of View and a Modern Mrs. Malaprop. By Lydia Hoyt Farmer. 302 pp. New York: The Merriam Company.

[†]The Red Star. By L. McManus. 225 pp. 50 cts. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

^{||} Nobody's Fault. By Netta Syrett. 240 pp. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

[§] Sleeping Fires. By George Gissing. 211 pp. 75 cts.—
¶ The Seats of the Mighty. By Gilbert Parker. 386 pp. \$1.50.
New York: D. Appleton and Company.

^{*}Cleg Kelley. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated. 388 pp. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

[†] The History of Oratory from the Age of Pericles to the Present Time. By Lorenzo Sears, L.H.D. 440 pp. Chicago: S. C. Griggs and Company.

[‡] Public Speaking and Debate. By George Jacob Holyoake. 274 pp. Boston: Ginn & Company.

and readers will do well to read "The Art of Read- this volume the teacher must feel that there are ing and Speaking," by James Flemming, B. D. certain psychological principles underlying the pre-Clearly and concisely he has given many wise suggestions on the voice, articulation, expression, gesture, self-possession, and kindred topics. The appendix contains several selections for practice in reading with directions for their correct rendition.

To develop individuality in the student is the aim of a book called "Public Speaking and Reading,"t by E. N. Kirby, A. B. Delivery is the subject of the treatise and the author has taken into consideration the principles of psychology involved in the correct oral presentation of thought on the public platform. Several selections are appended for supplementary practice.

Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University Educational. of Michigan, is the author of a work on "Teaching the Language-Arts," t one of the International Education Series. In a simple yet forceful way he presents the principles on which practical language culture is based, with methods and devices for giving scientific instruction in language, and he shows the comparative educational value of grammar and rhetoric.

Another volume of the International Education Series contains the translation of "The Mottoes and Commentaries of Friedrich Froebel's Mother Play." || The commentaries have been translated into excellent English by Susan E. Blow, whose introductory chapter furnishes a fine exposition of the philosophy of Froebel and his relation to the philosophic movement of his time. The mottoes have been rendered into English verse by Henrietta R. Eliot and the illustrations are reproductions of those originally prepared under the supervision of Froebel himself.

In the opening chapter of "The Psychology of Number,"§ the authors show by careful, lucid arguments what psychology can do for the teacher. After an explanation of the psychical nature of number they show the origin of number and explain its development and discuss "the numerical operations as external and as intrinsic to number." Then follow chapters on teaching number in primary grades, the fundamental processes, fractions, deci-

Those interested in becoming cultured speakers mals, percentage, and evolution. After reading sentation of the subject of mathematics.

> Unity-unity of teacher and pupil; unity of the organism which regulates the complex school system; unity of the real self of the pupil with his ideal, is the fundamental law on which Arnold Tompkins has founded "The Philosophy of School Management." Many practical thoughts and suggestions are given which make the question of discipline an easier one to solve.

> A series of twenty articles describing how English is taught in the same number of American colleges and universities, written by professors in the English departments of these institutions, forms the text of a book called "English in American Universities."† The appendix is composed of five articles of educational value and interest and the introductory chapter ably discusses several subjects suggested by an examination of the articles which follow.

> Selecting Rabelais, Francis Bacon, Comenius, Montaigne, Locke, Fénelon, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, and Froebel as educational types and leaders, James Phinney Munroe has carefully traced the development of the ideal in education; from the revolt against medievalism through classicism and feudalism to the present high conception of the methods and purpose in education.

> Six interesting essays on various educational subjects make up a volume entitled "Studies in American Education." | "Has the Teacher a Profession?" "How to Study History," and "How to Teach History" are some of the subjects which the author has discussed.

> The principles and laws which underlie mental growth and development are clearly set forth by arguments and illustrations in a "Psychology for Teachers "§ by C. Lloyd Morgan. It is written in a pleasing style, free from long, involved sentences, and the reader will find it an instructive as well as interesting book and he will be stimulated to carefully observe mental phenomena.

> For additional information of a literary and educational character see pages 353 to 384 of the July issue.

^{*} The Art of Reading and Speaking. By James Flemming, B.D. 250 pp. \$1.00. New York: Edward Arnold.

[†] Public Speaking and Reading. By E. N. Kirby, A.B. 210 pp, \$1.00. Boston: Lee and Shepard.

[‡] Teaching the Language-Arts. By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph.D., LL.D. 230 pp. \$1.00. The Mottoes and Commentaries of Friedrich Froebel's Mother Play. Mother Communings and Mottoes Rendered into English Verse by Henrietta R. Eliot. Prose Commentaries Translated and Accompanied with an Introduction Treating of the Philosophy of Froebel, by Susan E. Blow. 338 pp. \$1.50. ___ The Psychology of Number and Its Applications to Methods of Teaching Arithmetic. By James A McLellan, A.M., LL.D., and John Dewey, Ph.D. 323 pp. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

^{*}The Philosophy of School Managemer By Arnold Tompkins. 236 pp. 85 cts. Boston: Ginn and Company.

[†] English in American Universities. By Professors in the English Departments of Twenty Representative Institutions. Edited with an Introduction, by William Morton Payne. 182 pp. \$1.00.- The Educational Ideal. An Outline of its Growth in Modern Times. By James Phinney Munroe. 270 pp. \$1.00. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

^{||} Studies in American Education. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. 156 pp. New York: Longmans, Green and Co.

[§] Psychology for Te ers. By C. Lloyd Morgan. With a Preface by J. G. F: M.A., LL.D. 261 pp. London: Edward Arnold.

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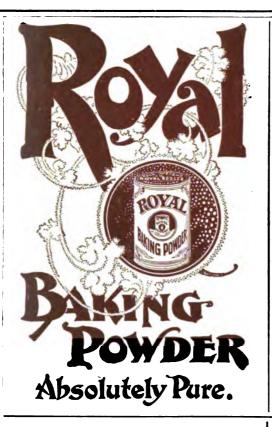
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Words From Members of Chautauqua College.

DR. THEODORE L. FLOOD MEADVILLE, PA. Editor.

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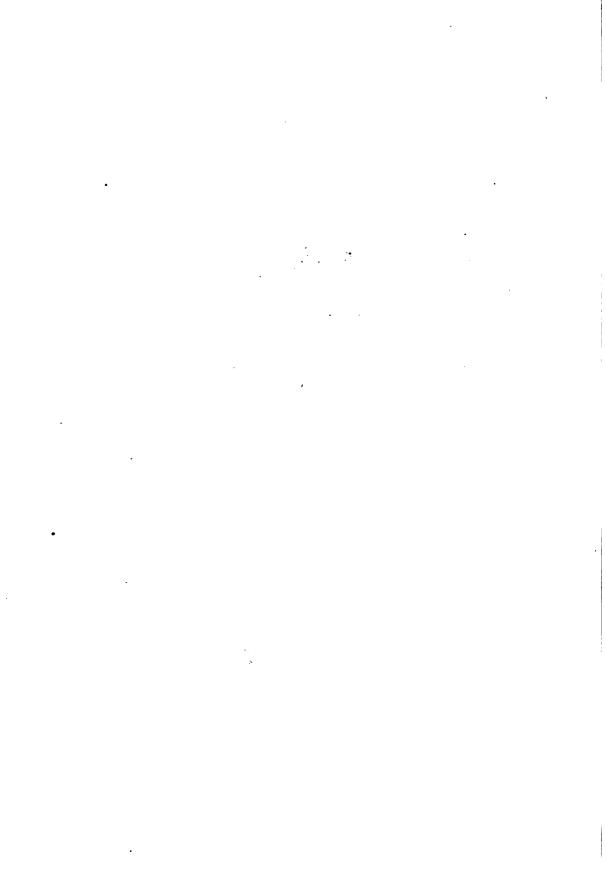
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THE CITY BY THE GOLDEN GATE.

BY GEORGE HAMLIN FITCH.

AN FRANCISCO is a genuine city, East the feature of San Francisco life which not an overgrown town, like so many impresses him most strongly is the careless-American cities in the West. It has ness of the people in regard to everything

distinctive features which make it unique; which the residents of any conservative it is as genuinely cos-

mopolitan as New York, and being a seaport and the gate of a rich Oriental and South Sea trade it has many elements of the picturesque which even the great eastern metropolis lacks. More than this, it has not outgrown a certain lawlessness and defiance of the conventionalities which it inherited from the California pioneers. These men, who knew no such word as fail. have handed down a legacy of the great virtues and the chief vices of California life, and these traits are mirrored more



ADOLPH SUTRO, MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

eastern city hold most dear. The laissez-faire principle rules. Few local ordinances are observed; yet the hourly violations of public right and comfort are not punished because no one appears to have leisure or inclination to make a fight for the general welfare. Thus one may observe any day the dangerous overcrowding of cars; the stopping of cable cars squarely on the crosswalks; the carting of sand and building material in wagons with movable bottoms, thus littering

perfectly in San Francisco than in any the streets with refuse; the encroachment other place in this far western state. of contractors on the sidewalks of main

Perhaps to the observer fresh from the business streets and their seizure of the



G. Y. OKADA, EDITOR OF A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

entire sidewalk and more than half the street in the residence quarter; the nuisance of blind hand-organ grinders and other swindling professional beggars on the chief thoroughfares; badly-paved streets which serve as catchments for dust and sand swept in clouds through even down-town avenues by the strong trade winds every summer afternoon. These are a few of the things which would be promptly remedied in most eastern cities. To them may be added the continental observance of Sunday, which permits German shooting clubs and picnic parties to march through the streets on Sunday evening to the strains of full brass bands, and which countenances the opening on Sunday of most of the theaters, variety halls, and concert gardens and all the saloons and suburban places of resort, as well as groceries, fruit-stands, bakeries, restaurants, and many stationery and other stores.

This continental Sunday is due partly to the large foreign population and partly to the pioneer resentment against any infringement of the largest personal liberty. Both the Latin and the German races are largely represented in San Francisco, and their cus-

tom of making Sunday afternoon an openair holiday has been imitated by young Hence, though the city sup-Americans. ports as many churches as eastern cities of its size, the congregations are smaller and the religious spirit is not so zealous. No contrast could be greater than that between Sunday in Portland, Ore., and in San Francisco. In the Oregon metropolis churchgoing is general and the streets in the afternoon are well-nigh deserted. In San Francisco thousands go out to the suburban resorts; the park is filled with fine teams and thousands of wheelmen, and the theaters are crowded with matinée audiences, while in the evening the streets are thronged with promenaders and amusement-seekers.

San Francisco sprawls over a sandy peninsula shaped like a clenched fist, with its face to the east and the noble land-locked bay which the navies of the world would not crowd, and with its back to the Pacific Ocean, which rolls in without a break from China, seven thousand miles away. It covers an area of twenty square miles, though much of this is built over in straggling fashion. It



JOSEPH, B. DIMOND, ONE OF SAN FRANCISCO'S EFFICIENT
SUPERVISORS.

has thrice as many hills as Rome boasted of, but over the highest of these the cable cars climb. Seen from the bay at night, the spectacle is superb, as the streets are transformed into parallel lines of twinkling lights that seem to ascend, like Jacob's ladder, to the stars. Justin McCarthy in "Lady Judith" gives the most poetical as well as the most faithful picture of this remarkable sight of San Francisco from the bay. Had the original builders of the city adopted the Italian custom of carrying streets around the hills, with terraced gardens, San Francisco would be the most beautiful city in the world. As it is, many of the streets are merely great unsightly ditches that run in ugly parallel ·lines up the steep hills and through their summits. From a score of points of vantage one may get superb views of the bay, the harbor with its picturesque islands, the encircling hills, and the Golden Gate, the narrow entrance through which come and go the ships to the Orient.

The growth of San Francisco has been stimulated greatly by the system of cable and electric cars, which is one of the most perfect in this country. The Market Street



A. T. HATCH, ONE OF THE LARGEST CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS.



HORATIO C. STEBBINS, PASTOR OF THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

system includes more than three quarters of all the lines. Its roads are mainly cable. All the cars start from the ferry depot at the foot of Market Street, run up this main thoroughfare, and then branch off on various streets. The system has 38 miles of double cable track and 25 miles of electric track, besides 20 miles of steam motor and horse car track. Other cable roads have 43½ miles of track and two electric lines have 31 miles of track. By means of transfers one may ride from the ferry to the ocean beach, nine miles, for a single five-cent fare.

What impresses the visitor to San Francisco most forcibly is the peculiar fondness for the bay window; but this taste seems natural and sensible when he is told that it is due to the necessity of getting all the sunshine that can be secured. Here, as in Italy, between sunshine and shade there is the difference between summer and winter. The San Francisco climate is the greatest climate in the world for continuous work, as the mean temperature is 65 and there is no summer heat. But it is a trying climate for any one with weak lungs or tender throat. The summer is harsher than the winter, as cold trade winds and heavy fogs render the nights chilly and make a grate fire comfortable. September is the finest

month in the year as the trade winds do not fees—what the practical politician calls a blow and the days are warm and sunshiny. "divvy." Instead of advertising for supplies The vagaries of the climate, the sudden for the various departments, contracts are

changes of temperature induce equal vagaries in costume, and thus furs may be seen in San Francisco streets in July and straw hats in February.

The city government of San Francisco is about twenty years behind that of any large eastern city, so far as efficiency and checks on fraud and extravagance are concerned. The city is still administered under what is called the Consolidation Act. drafted over thirty years ago. Twice an attempt has been made to secure a charter incorporating the best features of modern municipal government, but each time the effort has failed. At the coming election another attempt will be made to adopt a charter. Meanwhile the city government is carried on as it was twenty years The auditor is the only check on extravagance. is no board of public works, no centralization of power. heads of the various departments spend money as they please, taking care only to stop within the prescribed limit and not to arouse

demands.

twelve supervisors. cisco has had good mayors, but their inflution of 320,000 it cost during the present ence in the way of honest and economical ad- fiscal year \$6,400,601 to carry on the govministration has been nullified by the super- ernment. Although the growth in populavisors. These are chosen, by a vicious tion in ten years has been only 30,000, the method, from each ward instead of from the expenses of city government have increased general body of citizens, and in this way the over two millions. The estimate in 1885best quarters of the city have no larger rep- 86 was \$3,895,545. resentation than the worst. also encourages ward politicians to take up but this year it used \$753,600 and it wants residence in districts where they have no \$894,705 for next year; the police departfear of contest. For these reasons most of ment then was content with \$511,586; now it the boards of supervisors have been intent uses \$764,650 and wants next year \$788,450; on personal profit from commissions and the street department then used \$380,181;



A TYPICAL CHINESE WOMAN OF SAN FRANCISCO.

the suspicion of the auditor by too flagrant given to business houses that promise the largest "divvy." In this way during the The city is governed by the mayor and past year it is estimated that the city has As a rule San Fran- been robbed of \$250,000. With a popula-The fire department This system then found \$327,763 ample for its needs,

now it spends \$559,000 and it estimates ings of the city council that his influence is that next year it will need \$1,558,180. The wasted. He is a millionaire, owning hun-

estimates for the new fiscal year would call until death came to share his possessions for \$2,500,000 in excess of the large appro- with the public. He has thrown open his priation of \$6,400,000 for the year just ended, fine grounds at Sutro Heights, on a high there was an outburst from long-suffering bluff overlooking the Golden Gate and the taxpavers. of the rents of business property on the more beautiful than any in the city. He has main streets was absorbed by taxes, with a also built near by the finest bathing pavilion levy of \$2.35 on the hundred. As the new in this country, the price of admission to estimates will demand \$3.50 on the hundred, which is merely nominal. He has given a this extra burden is not to be endured. The site in the suburbs for the affiliated colleges of main hope of relief is from the new charter, the state university, and he proposes to erect which will be submitted to popular vote in on this college quadrangle a fine building November next. This charter provides for for the large library that he will give to the

a board of public works which will keep in check the waste in the street department and which will be accountable directly to the mayor. Under the new charter the tax levy would not be in excess of \$1.17 on the hundred dollars — a rate that compares favorably with the tax rate of eastern cities of the same population. as San Francisco. The signs of the times indicate that the charter will be adopted. If it be not. then there will be a popular uprising for municipal reform which will be as strong and as effective as the movement which struck down Tweed and crippled for years Tammany's evil power.

Mayor Sutro was elected on a reform platform. He gained a large vote because he had just won a bitter fight against the Southern Pacific Company, forcing it to give one five-cent fare to the ocean beach. He promised that the city should enjoy a business man's government, but he soon found that the officials were too strong for him and that he could make no reforms. Sutro,

same showing is seen in all the departments. dreds of acres of suburban land, but unlike When it was given out in May that the many rich Californians he has not waited It was shown that one quarter ocean, and the place is really a public park



A TYPICAL CHINESE MERCHANT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

eccentric and his infirmity of temper makes it lends himself to caricature, but no other easy for his opponents to so bait him in meet- Californian, not even excepting Leland Stan-

it seems to me, is an honest man, but he is city. It is easy to ridicule Sutro, because he

ford, has done so much for the people of San Francisco.

The police force of the city, which now numbers 450 men, has proved its efficiency



MRS. SUSAN B. COOPER, PRESIDENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

on many occasions. For twenty-five years the department has been in charge of Chief Crowley, who is acknowledged even by those who do not like him to be an honest official. With him for more than a generation has been associated, as chief of detectives, Captain Lees. These two contrived to suppress the dangerous mob during the anti-Chinese excitement aroused by Denis Kearney's sand-lot appeals, and on other occasions when prompt and decisive measures were needed they have never been found wanting. Probably Captain Lees' finest work was the mass of evidence which he secured against Theodore Durrant, the young criminal who murdered two girls in a church. The police last vear made 25,960 arrests, of which half were for drunkenness. The percentage of crime is not high when it is remembered that many fugitives from justice seek San Francisco as a place of refuge and that annually 400 convicts, released from San Quentin prison just their return to crime.

San Francisco, by its position at the gateway of commerce from the Orient, the South Seas, and the Pacific states of Spanish America, is sure to remain one of the great shipping ports of the world. It ranks now as the third commercial city in the United States. Despite many rivals, its trade has increased steadily. This increase will be maintained, but the opening of the Nicaragua Canal would give San Francisco and the whole Pacific coast an enormous impetus. Even now the trip from London to Hong-Kong can be made by way of San Francisco five days quicker than by the unpleasant Suez Canal route, and the return voyage is two days shorter. For thirty years wheat has been the great staple of export to the United Kingdom and South America, and for ten years, since the statistics have been kept accurately, San Francisco's sales of wheat have averaged \$60,000,000 yearly. sides the large grain fleet for Europe there are two steamship lines to China, one to Australia and Honolulu, besides regular lines to Central and South America and Alaska, and ships for China, Japan,



IRVING M. SCOTT, A LARGE SHIP-BUILDER AND SHIPPING MERCHANT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Asiatic Russia, and the islands of the South Seas. It will astonish any one who across the bay, make the city the scene of has not made a special study of the subject to learn that San Francisco is now the chief average of 37 vessels annually, several of 1895 amounted to \$88,500,000. Among which spend the winter in the Arctic. It is the most valuable of these were heavy a curious fact, showing the change in the mining machinery which is shipped to base of food supplies, that San Francisco Australia and South Africa; refined sugar, to-day actually supplies Boston with her cod- of which it handled 400,000,000 pounds; fish and beans.

The business life of San Francisco is furniture. directed by the Chamber of Commerce, an organization of leading merchants which and the Orient has been large and lucrative, has 384 members. The president is W. H. the influence of the Chinese on commercial Dimond, a large shipping merchant. It and social life has been evil. The Chinese maintains a valuable library and it holds were of enormous aid in the rapid building frequent meetings to discuss the needs of of the Central Pacific Railroad and of the the city and state. The chamber has done Southern Pacific line from San Francisco to much to stimulate interest in the Nicaragua El Paso, but for the last fifteen years their Canal and to induce Congress to improve presence in California in large numbers has the waterways of California. Its adjunct, checked seriously the development of the the Board of Trade, is mainly useful in state. settling commercial difficulties.

banks with capital of \$77,000,000, 10 farms that are untenanted during nine savings banks with capital of \$115,000,000 months of the year, and the same influence and two national banks with capital of \$11,- is seen in the tendency to combine thou-000,000. The clearings of the San Fran- sands of acres of fruit ranches under one cisco clearing-house in 1895 were \$692,- manager. Without these Chinese, who 079,240, a gain of \$33,552,434 over the camp in tents and cook their own food, it previous year. The internal revenue col- would be impossible to maintain these great lections for 1895 were \$2,067,946 and the ranches and they would be split up and customs receipts were \$5,488,897.

point for the greater part of this state and and schools where now one may ride for Nevada. Hence it enjoyed the advantage hours without seeing a cabin or any sign of the enormous production of precious of life. metals on the Comstock lode in Nevada from 1869 to 1876. A stream of gold and operative, for once thoroughly trained he silver estimated at \$10,000,000 a month will work for eight or ten hours a day as flowed into the city and gave an impetus to automatically as a machine and as tirelessly. mining-stock speculation and real business The California argument against such as has never been paralleled in this Chinese is not that they work for lower country. Wealth seemed within the reach wages than white men but that they spend of every one and the largest enterprises only a trifling percentage of their wages in were entered upon with confidence. The this country, and that they rarely settle here crash came in 1878, when the silver mines for life. By every steamer to China the ceased to produce largely, and though the Chinese laborer sends back the greater part reaction was severe the city recovered fully of his monthly earnings to the old country, in about seven years and once more entered and he toils on with the hope of ultimate upon a period of rapid growth. The return to the Flowery Kingdom. If he California finnes yielded last year in gold dies, he is assured that his society will see \$15,600,000 and in silver \$1,900,000. The that his bones are safely shipped to his greater part of this treasure was handled home so that his sons may pay them the C-Sept.

whaling port of the world, sending out an by San Francisco. Its manufactures in woolen goods, clothing, shoes, cigars, and

While the trade between San Francisco The ease with which gangs of Chinese may be hired for harvest has The city has 28 banks-16 commercial encouraged the maintenance of great wheat rented or sold to small farmers, thus estab-San Francisco is the natural distributing lishing thrifty settlements with churches

The Chinese makes an ideal factory

return.

of the fairest parts of the city and is about type. seven blocks long by three blocks in width. true a glimpse of Oriental life.

the Chinese, but the signs show that, like quarter are about 25,000 Mongolians. the Chinese, they will soon have to be they are slighter in physique and of less weekly in the country. stamina and power of application. Even in temper and it requires much patience to transient observer sees little sign of it.

proper rites. If a Chinese settles here Francisco are of the better class-merpermanently the reason is that he is pro- chants who open small curio and furniture scribed in his own country and dares not stores and students who gladly accept menial work for the sake of securing tuition Another ground of objection to the in English. These young students are Chinese is his refusal to drop any of his bright scholars, showing unusual ability in national traits or customs. Chinatown in mathematics and the natural sciences. San Francisco is a bit of the native quarter They all discard the Japanese dress and of Shanghai or Peking in its filth, its they are quick to adopt American food and squalor, and its absolute disregard of all customs. Most of the Japanese women municipal regulations. Only by constant brought over here are immoral and the fate fines for violation of ordinances can the of these poor creatures is so hard that Chinese be forced to obey the simplest something should be done to abolish a sanitary laws. Their quarter occupies one traffic that is virtual slavery of the worst

The population of San Francisco is about Many fine old business buildings have been 320,000, of which fully one half is foreign. absorbed by the Chinese, who pay abso- The Americans came from all the states, lutely no attention to cleanliness or repairs. and as many of them still refer to the East Old rags and papers are used to stop as "home" the close ties uniting Califorbroken windows; blinds hang by a single nians to other states may be appreciated. hinge; the entrances of all structures are The South and the middle West furnished a black with dirt and smoke. The many very large percentage of the ablest pioneers, galleries and balconies, the bright red paint, though New York and the New England the lavish gilding, and the many vari- States are well represented. Of Europeans, colored lanterns make the quarter so pictur- the British colony is the largest and most esque that it is the delight of artists. Its influential. Next to these come the Gerrestaurants, its theaters, and its joss houses mans, the Italians, and the French. Certain are well worth a visit, because they give so streets in the northern section of the city, called North Beach, are so distinctively The Japanese have had far less influence foreign that one hears little spoken except on the life and trade of San Francisco than French, Italian, or Spanish. In the Chinese

All these nationalities have their own excluded by law, unless California is willing churches, clubs, social societies, and newsto encourage a great servile class of aliens papers. This gives San Francisco more that regard this country merely as a tem- daily journals and weekly periodicals than porary place of refuge. Into Hawaii the any city of its size in this country. The Japanese have swarmed in five years so two leading American newspapers are as that now they outnumber all other for- large and as ably conducted as any newseigners. The Japanese in California are papers in New York or Chicago and they willing to work for less wages than the surpass all except two New York journals Chinese, but they are far less valuable as in the beauty of their illustrations. The farm hands or in any other capacity, since city boasts of the oldest pictorial comic

Religious and charitable work in San members of the coolie class are uncertain Francisco is active, but the tourist or the deal with them, as they are suspicious and the Protestant denominations, the Methorevengeful of imaginary slights. The great dists lead with twenty churches; the Presmajority of the Japanese now in San byterians have nineteen, the Congregationalists fifteen, the Episcopalians fourteen, erners, with generations of culture and good the Evangelical twelve, and the Baptists breeding behind them, have impressed powerful, having thirty churches, including Francisco. To them is largely due the two large and costly cathedrals. The custom of suburban homes on the English Hebrews have eight synagogues and the system, with country houses that are the Greek Church is represented by the Russian scenes of large parties. The dinner hour Cathedral, which contains superb decora- is a sure test of the social standing of a tions. All these churches maintain social city. In San Francisco this has always and charitable societies that have a great been after six o'clock, in the European style. though quiet influence on the social and Many eastern visitors to San Francisco moral life of the city. The church congre- express surprise at the lack of concert gations are large, but these cut no figure between various coteries or sets of society; in comparison with the thousands that they declare that much more could be select Sunday as a day for out-door recrea- accomplished were acknowledged leaders tion. The bicycle fad has added to this to be given control. The winter is usually popular craving for Sunday excursions.

generation for athletic sports, the statistics lack of hot weather. Theaters and concerts of libraries show that this is a reading com- are liberally patronized. munity. The Free Public Library contains managers declare this to be one of the best 75,000 volumes, and has an average of "show towns" in the country. 17,000 books drawn and 1,200 readers monthly. The Mercantile Library has 70,- all classes. People of slender incomes 000 volumes, housed in one of the finest spend far more on theaters than those of rooms in this country. The Mechanics' the same class in eastern cities, and they Institute has 70,000 volumes, including dress more expensively. Even foreigners, many rare scientific and technical works. immigrants fresh from Europe where they The Ligue National Française has a valu- have known nothing but bitter poverty, able French library of 17,000 volumes. soon demand all the luxuries of their richer The Bancroft Library, gathered by H. H. neighbors. It is in such extravagance in Bancroft to secure material for his history dress and food that the earnings of many of the Pacific States, numbers 50,000 San Francisco workingmen melt away. The volumes, and is the finest collection of saloons and the race track absorb the lion's Californiana in the world.

trayed its cosmopolitan character. Society leading all American cities of its population is split up according to nationalities, the in the number of its saloons. In exact British, German, French, Italian, and Hun-figures there were 6,639 saloons. This garian colonies each forming a distinct year the revenue returns show that they coterie and each comprising many people of have increased until now they are a trifle wide culture and charming personality. over 7,000, or one saloon to every fifty The basis of American society was estab- persons, men, women, and children. The lished by the southern families that came liquor license is absurdly low and every here in pioneer days, and among them and corner grocery sells whisky and beer; thus their descendants may be found the most its barroom is the active source of misery influential social leaders of to-day. It is among workingmen's families. only necessary to mention the families of Closely allied to the saloon is the pool-Tevis, Gwin, Haggin, McAllister, Hager, room and the lottery agency. It is esti-Coleman, McMullin, Wallace, and Thorn- mated that the race-track gamblers have ton to show how powerfully these south- drained \$1,500,000 from the community

The Roman Catholics are very themselves on the social life of San gay with balls and parties and the season Despite the great fondness of the younger lasts longer than in the East because of the In fact theatrical

This craving for amusement is seen in share of the remainder. Last year San Socially San Francisco has always be- Francisco had the unenviable distinction of

every month for nearly a year, and most of at thirteen or fourteen years they are penot afford to lose it. Nearly every defalca- irreparable injury to character. tion that has come to light in recent months

this was taken from poor people who can-culiarly liable to temptations that result in

Some virtues of San Francisco, however, may be traced directly to "playing the cover a multitude of faults. These are the races." The police have made great efforts genuine Americanism of the city, which has to shut up the pool-rooms, but they have never outgrown pride in all honest work been beaten by legal technicalities, and and failure to recognize defeat - the two public opinion is not strong enough to best legacies of pioneer days,—and that demand the closing of these open sources ardent patriotism which was seen in the of corruption of the young. Another thing equipment of several regiments for the which encourages gambling and drinking Union cause at the outbreak of the Rebelamong young men is the failure of parents lion and the contribution of a royal fund to enforce their authority. Young people for the Sanitary Commission. With such of both sexes have more freedom than in traits as these, nothing can check the most eastern cities, and getting their growth growth and development of San Francisco.

THE ROYAL FAMILY IN GERMANY.

BY G. H. DRYER, D.D.

acter of the king of Prussia and of his the house of Hohenzollern.

of Zollern, or Hohenzollern, is in 1061, but tradition goes back to the tenth century. George William, was the weakest prince of

HE greatest change since the battle Frederick III., count of Zollern, became of Waterloo in the map of Europe count, or burggraf, of Nuremberg in 1191 has been caused by the founding of through marriage with its heiress. In 1415 the German Empire. In many respects it the burggraf of Nuremberg, a thrifty and is the most important adjustment of political wealthy descendant of the house which had power and awakening of national life of the its ancestral castle and estate at Hohencentury. This achievement was due to the zollern in the Alps, from which it takes its genius of Bismarck and Von Moltke, and name, through the Emperor Sigismund bevet they would have been powerless to ac- came elector of Brandenburg, in the center complish this great result but for the char- of what is now the kingdom of Prussia.

Things ran on as with most princely famifamily. In any monarchical country the lies of the time for about one hundred royal house represents the continuity, and years, the electors showing the family to some extent the character, of the national traits of firm government, prudent managelife. This is emphatically the case in Prus- ment, and thrift. Then broke out the sia, where the government was an absolute great Reformation. The elector Joachim monarchy until the middle of the present I. was a strong Roman Catholic; he exiled century, and where genuine parliamentary his wife for holding Protestant opinions, life has been in existence only about forty but died in 1535. His son, Joachim II., years, and where it is now more limited by succeeded him and in 1539 became a the royal power than anywhere else in Protestant. His grandson, John Sigismund Europe, except in Russia. The stanchest (1608-1619), became a Calvinist. Though republican cannot understand German his- the population was strongly Lutheran the tory, or politics, or social life without know- royal family remained steadfast to the Reing something of the character and work of formed faith until the union of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the German The first historic mention of the counts Evangelical Church in Prussia in 1817.

The son of this first Calvinist elector,

the dynasty who ever reigned. He and the after her name Charlottenburg. It now has Lutheran elector of Saxony, John George, 77,000 inhabitants and is the finest resiwho ought to have been leaders of the dence part of Berlin. The palace is beauti-Protestant cause in the Thirty Years' War, fully situated on the banks of the Spree did almost as much to hinder its success as and is a large, rambling structure built of the arms of the Roman Catholic generals brick, two stories in height, with a low man-Wallenstein and Tilly. It was reserved sard roof and long ago painted yellow. In for two foreigners, the Swede Gustavus a lovely park at the rear of the palace, in a Adolphus and the French cardinal Riche- mausoleum which would be anywhere relieu, to save it from destruction.

bility of these princes rested upon Germany nity of its effect, lie the remains of the for two hundred years. This worthless Emperor Wilhelm I., who died in 1888, and prince was succeeded in 1640 by his son of his wife Augusta and his father and Frederick William, the Great Elector. His mother. long reign of nearly fifty years saw his territories, which were depopulated and im- nature. She greatly enjoyed her life in the poverished by the great war, placed on an new palace here. Her husband, a small excellent economic footing and the army and slightly deformed man, delighted in more than sufficient for all purposes of de- state and ceremony. She annoyed him fense. He broke down the representative often by smiling at the ludicrous at inopporinstitutions of the country and was the tune times, and even by an ill-repressed author of that royal despotic and bureau- yawn when the tedious ceremonial was too cratic (state official) administration which prolonged. She had a fine and well-cultiprevailed until the middle of the present vated mind, and was the congenial friend century. He gave to his dominions, to and correspondent of Leibnitz, the greatest which East Prussia was added, indepen- philosopher of the age. In 1705, after a dence, prosperity, and the respect of their wedded life of about twenty years and at neighbors, placing them in the front rank of the age of thirty-seven, very suddenly an German states, next to the head of the em- apparently slight illness took a fatal turn. pire, Austria. Considering the condition With death so unexpectedly at hand she of these lands when he came to the throne never for a moment lost her composure. and the obstacles to his success, he was one When it was suggested that she should send of the greatest rulers ever produced by this for some clergymen she said, "No, I ancient house.

first king of Prussia, and so was raised in her husband she said, "He will have the title, as by the ability and thrift of his opportunity for a great ceremonial, which father he had been in power, above his he loves, at my funeral." So passed away brother electors, the foremost princes of a high and philosophic spirit. Leibnitz sinthe German Empire. The history of this cerely mourned her departure, and spoke of famous royal house may be grouped around her knowing now the things concerning the names and personality of the two most which they had held high converse. Well distinguished women who have borne its would it have been for her son, whose name, living at the beginning of each of the faults she discerned and tried to correct, centuries of its rule.

ite residence was the palace built for her where she walked and thought, and to the Berlin, in a little village which was called where she lived. Her son, grandson, and

markable for the richness of the material, The curse of the cowardice and incapa- the severity of its style, and the simple dig-

Sophia Charlotte had a rich and buoyant know what they will say. I have said it In 1700 his son Frederick became the all to myself many times." Speaking of if she could have lived a few years longer. Sophia Charlotte was the wife of Fred- Her rare and radiant presence seems even erick the first king of Prussia. Her favor- now to give character to the beautiful park about four miles from the royal Schloss in low, roomy, and thoroughly homelike palace from 1713 to 1797.

laid the foundations of Prussian greatness and only addressed her again when he deas a royal power. He was a rude, unculti- parted. Great in ability and in devotion to vated boor in nature and education, coarse the state he certainly was, but in heart and gross in his tastes, a selfish and cruel and moral nature a fit exponent of the tyrant in his home, but he gave himself to godless philosophy which he professed. He the welfare of the Prussian state. His gave greatness to the Prussian power and father had been the only prodigal prince of name and hence is almost adored by her the Hohenzollern line. The son kept three people and historians. In the Monbijou points steadily in view: the improvement palace are preserved his flutes, which he of the revenues and the severest economy loved to play, his uniforms, his furniture, in administration and expenditures; the his clothing, even to the shirt he wore when drilling and perfection of his army until it he died, and the stuffed figure of his favorite should surpass any other in Europe; a drill horse. This most famous of Prussian rulers equally severe and minute for the civil serv- was a small man, his weight not exceeding ants of the state, that in ability, integrity, 120 or 130 pounds. But so have been the and responsibility they should be as unex- great generals Alexander, Napoleon, and celled as his troops. He formed the mod- Von Moltke. The highest executive ability ern Prussian state official—the most diligent; does not seem to require a large frame. faithful, and economical public servant in Europe.

1786), was the ablest general of his time, zollern kings. He was in size the largest the friend of Voltaire, and the greatest of of the Prussian kings. His reign began a the Prussian kings. Truth compels me to policy without honor or principle, which add that he was cynical, irreligious, and culminated in the disastrous overthrow at morally unscrupulous beyond any ruler of Jena and the seven subsequent years of his time—and a bad time it was for honor subjection to Napoleon. The gains of his and truth among princes. Like his father reign in territory from the partition of he gave his life to the welfare and greatness Poland, including West Prussia and Posen, of his kingdom. His disregard of morality did not compensate for the moral decay in taking Silesia at the beginning of his which left Prussia defenseless in her hour reign brought on the Seven Years' War of trial. (1756-1763), which destroyed every ninth man of the population and left the country the second great woman of the Hohenzollern impoverished and in debt. But he kept house. Queen Louise was born March 10, what he took and left his kingdom to his 1776. In her eighteenth year, on Decemnephew larger by Silesia, taken from Aus- ber 24, 1793, she married the crown prince

war, gave the kingdom a flourishing eco- Queen Louise was a woman of rare beauty, nomic position, and enjoyed a great reputa- and of a gracious presence and manners tion as the wisest and ablest monarch of which charmed and attached her friends to his time. During the life of his father he her. She is now as near the patron saint was married as a matter of state convenience, of Prussia as is becoming a Protestant kingbut never lived with his wife, and had no dom. She had seven children. Her oldest child to succeed him. He saw his wife son became Frederick William IV., the seconce in several years. Carlyle tells us ond son Emperor Wilhelm I., and a daugh-

great-grandson ruled Prussia from her hus- that on the last occasion, some years beband's death until the end of the century, fore his death, he took dinner with her. . On his arrival he greeted her, during the two Frederick William, her son (1713-1740), hours' stay he conversed with the servants.

His successor, Frederick William II. (1786-1797), was perhaps the most stupid, His son, Frederick II., the Great (1740- as he was the most profligate, of the Hohen-

From such rulers it is a relief to turn to tria, and a slice of the kingdom of Poland. of Prussia, who on the death of his father He reigned for twenty-three years after the became Frederick William III. (1797-1840). ter, Alexandra Feodorovna, the czarina of Russia through marriage with Nicholas I. IV. (1840-1862) came to the throne. (1825-1855). Her grandson was the Em- accession was hailed with acclamations by peror Frederick III., whose untimely death the brilliant throng of painters, sculptors, Germany will long mourn. Her great- musicians, philosophers, and learned men grandson is Wilhelm II., the present em- who were the glory of his kingdom and his peror of Germany. Queen Louise was the age, and whose friend and patron he was in stay of her husband during the evil years many cases. They hoped he would be as that followed Jena, but she did not live to liberal in his politics as his father had been see the deliverance which came in 1813, the reverse. But he was a dreamer, un-In 1810, in the thirty-fourth year of her fitted for rule, failing lamentably in the age, the cruel disease cancer, which smote Revolution of 1848. He fell into the reacher grandson, Frederick III., struck her tionary policy of the kings about him, esdown.

serve the playthings, embroidery frame, the princess of Baden. He became insane in furniture, including the cradle and bed, of 1858, and, as he was childless, on his death Queen Louise. On the walls are portraits in 1862 the crown passed to his brother taken at different periods of her life, and a Wilhelm. touching group of her children's portraits taken in childhood. In all the stores are whom the Germans may well be proud. photogravures and reprints of famous pic- Simple in tastes, straightforward in charactures of her. In the Thiergarten is a life-ter, and thoroughly loyal and devoted to his size statue which was dedicated in the last conception of duty, in a great and splendid years of his reign by her son, the Emperor place he did not fall below its requirements. Wilhelm I., then ninety years of age, who Had he been a greater man or less able or to the day of his death almost adored her conscientious he would not have accommemory. On the tenth of March, the anni- plished his work. The founder of the New versary of her birth, this statue is sur- German Empire, he left behind him a monrounded with flowering shrubs and plants. ument more lasting than marble or bronze. But the most beautiful representation of her and the one which most justifies con- best fitted to rule of any monarch who has temporary accounts of her beauty is the come to the Prussian throne. Instead of recumbent statue which rests above her long years he bore the imperial title only a grave at Charlottenburg. In the park few brief months, and those were days of Sophia Charlotte loved so well lies all that torment and pain from which those who is mortal of Queen Louise. There the loved him best prayed for a blessed marble form shows how death outstripped deliverance. age and, though he took her life, left her beauty untouched; it not only preserves to the throne June 15, 1888. He was then the beauty of the true-hearted and gracious twenty-nine years of age. He married in 1881 queen but made the fame of the sculptor the Empress Augusta Victoria, the daughter Rauch.

mourn her loss. with narrow perceptions, Frederick William the crown prince, Frederick William, now III. fell into the bad politics of the rulers of fourteen years of age, Eitel Frederick, Adalthe times after the overthrow of Napoleon bert, August Wilhelm, Oscar Karl, Joachim, and tried to force Prussia back into the and Louise. The emperor is indefatigable eighteenth century instead of advancing in in the performance of his duties as king the path of liberty of the nineteenth.

At his death his son, Frederick William pecially favoring the Roman Catholics and At the old palace of Monbijou they pre- Jesuits, influenced perhaps by his wife, a

Wilhelm I. (1862-1888) was a ruler of

His son, Frederick III., was perhaps the

Wilhelm II., son of Frederick III., came of the duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The em-Her husband lived on twenty years to press is nine months older than her hus-Stolid, unbending, and band, and the mother of seven children and ruler.

religious. While in the main they have any in Europe.

The princes of the house of Hohenzollern been good managers of a great estate, only have some strongly-marked characteristics, two of them have been men of superior They have been prudent and economical in abilities, the Great Elector and Frederick regard to financial matters. They have the Great. Wilhelm I., his son, and grandstrong military tastes, they have known the son, have been men of high character; trade of war, and been brave in battle. Frederick William IV. and Frederick III. With two exceptions the monarchs of the men of cultivated tastes. The family life house have been faithful husbands and set of the present emperor is pure and attraca good example to their subjects. With the tive; the royal home is a happy one. The same exceptions they have been personally court is perhaps as free from scandal as

HELEN KELLER, THE BLIND DEAF-MUTE.

BY J. T. MCFARLAND, D.D.

Howe, the distinguished superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, undertook the education of Laura Bridgman, a girl at that time not quite eight years old, who was blind, and deaf, and dumb, and with the senses of smell and taste so nearly destroyed as to be of little value as avenues of perception. To her imprisoned soul there was open but one avenue of approach, the sense of touch. The loss of her sight and hearing took place at the age of twenty-six months, so early that she had no recollection of sights and sounds. Up to her time this double misfortune of blindness and deafness had only rarely been observed, and in no case had much ever been done to relieve the deplorable state of such exceptional to extend help to the most helpless and to through the most of human history been of Dr. Howe's unselfish and noble enterconsidered beyond the hope of any help, and had not been treated even with the tenderness of compassionate sympathy. Among the ancients even the deaf and dumb who were not without sight were remorselessly destroyed as monsters lacking souls. The laws of the nations until comparatively recent times regarded the deaf and dumb as on a level with idiots, and accorded to them Even the great English no legal rights. jurist Blackstone, speaking of cases where blindness and deafness are combined, says:

"A man is not an idiot if he hath any glimmerngs of reason so that he can tell his parents, his age,

T is now fifty years since Dr. Samuel G. or the like matters. But a man that is born deaf, dumb, and blind is looked upon by the law as in the same state with an idiot, he being supposed incapable of understanding, as wanting all those senses which furnish the human mind with ideas."

> It was before the prison-house of a soul in this most pitiable bondage that Dr. Howe sat down—a "soul built up, as it were, in a marble cell, impervious to any ray of light or particle of sound; with her poor white hand peeping through a chink in the wall, beckoning to some good man for help that an immortal soul might be awakened." To one capable of appreciating high achievement in the realm of mind and spirit, or of sympathizing with that highest and most beautiful type of philanthropy which attempts Indeed such cases had bring hope to the most hopeless, the history prise, so patiently and earnestly wrought out to a success far surpassing the expectations of the great philanthropist himself, reads even now like a section from some transcendent romance. The heart must be cold that will not kindle and the blood sluggish that will not tingle as the story of that siege of the castle of silence and darkness is recited. Slowly, slowly with a patience that is almost incredible, week after week, month after month, he waited before that citadel, knocking at the one only gate through which entrance could be hoped for, until the soul within should give some answering sign to the mind

that was trying to lead it forth. At last that token of recognition was given, and the pitiful hand of the little prisoner was extended to take from the strong hand of the man the key that was to open the doubly-barred doors of ignorance and darkness—the magical key of language.

It was fifty-eight years ago that this immortal achievement was accomplished. The fame of it spread rapidly around the earth. It sent a thrill of joy through thousands of hearts, and breathed a new quickening and inspiration into the souls of philanthropists and educators in all lands. The steps of the progress of her education were followed eagerly by the greatest minds of the world, and Dr. Howe, because of the noble thing he had done, was admitted into the lasting friendship of the noblest spirits of the age-Carlyle, and Dickens, and Florence Nightingale, and Sydney Smith, and Harriet Martineau, and Maria Edgeworth, and Mrs. Sigourney, and scores of others eminent in letters and philanthropic service.

But both the master and the pupil now belong to the silent past of history. In 1876 Dr. Howe closed his illustrious career of reformer and philanthropist, a career surpassed in exalted motives and fruitful achievements by few if any in this century of great men and great deeds. In May, 1889, at the age of nearly sixty years, after a life of cheerful usefulness spent chiefly in teaching in the institution where she herself was taught, Laura Bridgman followed her great liberator into the unseen world, where, with unveiled eyes and unsealed ears, she sees and hears things hidden from the fleshly senses. the memorial services held in Music Hall, Boston, February 8, 1876, in honor of the character and work of Dr. Howe, Oliver Wendell Holmes recited a poem, in which occurred the following lines:

"He touched the eyelids of the blind, And lo! the veil withdrawn, As o'er the midnight of the mind He led the light of dawn.

"He asked not whence the fountains roll No traveler's foot has found, But mapped the desert of the soul Untracked by sight or sound.

- "What prayers have reached the sapphire throne, By silent fingers spelt, For him who first the depths unknown His doubtful pathway felt—
- "Who sought the slumbering sense that lay Close shut with bolt and bar, And showed awakening thought the ray Of reason's morning star!"

I thus set in the foreground of this article a picture of Dr. Howe and Laura Bridgman, because Helen Keller is the intellectual child of Dr. Howe, and Laura Bridgman is the permanent prototype of all blind deafmutes who have been since, or in the future shall be, led out into intellectual and spiritual light.

Helen A. Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Ala., June 27, 1880, and so is now about sixteen years of age. She has most excellent hereditary advantages, her parents being superior people, physically vigorous, and more than ordinarily endowed in mind and moral qualities. The sickness which destroyed her sight and hearing occurred at the age of nineteen months. In the case of Laura Bridgman the sense of sight was not wholly destroyed until about her eighth year. From the time of her severe sickness, at the age of twenty-six months, which totally destroyed her hearing, Laura was able until her eighth year to dimly distinguish light from darkness, being able to locate a window in a room. At the eighth year, however, the last ray of light disappeared, and left her in unbroken darkness as she had been in unbroken silence; but in the case of Helen Keller, both sight and hearing were entirely destroyed at the earlier age of nineteen months. It seems certain that from the time the fever flamed in her eyes in that dreadful sickness all sight perception entirely ceased, and no sound ever again entered her brain.

Nothing was done toward her education until she was seven years old. At that time Miss Anna Sullivan was employed as her teacher. Miss Sullivan was peculiarly qualified for the important work to which she was called. She entered upon it with an enthusiasm born out of her own experience of almost total blindness during the greater part

of her life. She was herself educated in the institution made famous by the labors of Dr. Howe and was intimately familiar with the methods pursued in the education of Laura Bridgman. By a skillful surgical operation her own sight, in her more mature years, was restored to such a degree as to enable her to see with comparative clearness. She entered upon the work of Helen's education March 2, 1887. I cannot do better here than to quote from Miss Sullivan's own account of the first steps which she pursued in awakening and drawing out the imprisoned mind of her little pupil. She says:

"I found her a bright, active, well-grown girl, with a clear and healthful complexion and pretty brown hair. She was quick and graceful in her movements, having fortunately not acquired any of those nervous habits so common among the blind. She has a merry laugh, and is fond of romping with other children. Indeed she is never sad, but has the gaiety which belongs to her age and temperament. Her sense of touch is so acute that the slightest touch enables her to recognize her associates. She inherited a quick temper and obstinate will, and owing to her deprivations neither had ever been subdued or directed. She would often give way to violent paroxysms of anger when she had striven in vain to express intelligibly some idea. As soon, however, as she learned the finger alphabet these outbursts ceased, and now she seldom loses her temper.

"When I had been with her long enough for intimate mutual acquaintance I took her one morning to the schoolroom and began her first lesson. She had a beautiful doll which had been sent her from Boston, and I had chosen it for the subject of this lesson. When her curiosity concerning it had been sufficiently satisfied, and she sat quietly holding it, I took her hand and passed it quietly over the doll. Then I made the letters d-o-l-l, slowly with the finger alphabet, she holding my hand and feeling the motions of my fingers. She immediately dropped the doll and followed the motions of my fingers with one hand while she repeated the letters with the other. She next tried to spell the word without assistance, but rather awkwardly. She did not give the double I, and so I spelled the word once more, laying stress on the repeated letter. Then she spelled doll correctly. This process was repeated with other words, and Helen soon learned six words, doll, hat, mug, pin, cup, ball. When given one of these objects she would spell its name, but it was more than a week before she understood that all things were thus identified.

"One day I took her to the cistern. As the water gushed from the pump I spelled w-a-t-e-r. Instantly

she tapped my hand for a repetition, and then made the word herself with a radiant face. Just then the nurse came into the cistern-house bringing Helen's little sister. I put Helen's hand on the baby and formed the letters b-a-b-y, which she repeated without help, and with the light of a new intelligence beaming from her expressive features. On our way back to the house everything she touched had to be named to her, and repetition was seldom necessary. Neither the length of the word nor the combination of letters seemed to make any difference to the child. Indeed she remembers heliotrope and chrysanthemum more readily than she does shorter words.

"Helen now understood that everything has a name and that by placing the fingers in certain positions we could communicate these names to each other. Since that day my method of teaching her has been to let her examine an object carefully and then give her its name with my fingers. Never did a child apply herself more joyfully to a task than did Helen to the acquisition of new words. In a few days she had mastered the manual alphabet and learned upwards of a hundred names. At the end of August she knew six hundred and twenty-five words."

It now became manifest to Miss Sullivan that her pupil was no ordinary child, but that she had awakened a mind of most extraordinary quickness and power. Compared with Laura Bridgman she in every way excels her. It required Dr. Howe nearly three months of most patient and persistent effort to awaken Laura's mind to the perception of the fact that things have names which can be communicated by signs. Helen grasped this idea within a week after her instruction began. And comparing them in their subsequent development Mr. Anagnos, the present superintendent of the Perkins Institution, says of Helen, "The sum total of knowledge which she acquired in four months exceeds that which Laura Bridgman obtained in more than two years."

Helen's education has been carried forward with great wisdom under Miss Sullivan's direction, her method being to deal with her pupil as nearly as possible as with a seeing and hearing child, encouraging and stimulating her in the acquisition of knowledge of things about her, and as she became able to read putting into her hands books in the raised letters and point characters for the blind, and permitting her to read at her will, thus constantly enlarging her sphere of knowledge and enriching her vocabulary.

From the beginning she manifested a reof language and a rare faculty for its employits hold upon anything which she once learns. Her compositions, of which there are many preserved, must amaze all who read them; and it is safe to say that among children not States who in conversation and composition can employ the English language with a correctness and skill surpassing her, if indeed there is one that can equal her; and I do not regard it as extravagant to say that she has a knowledge of history and language and literature such as nine tenths of the young women who graduate from our best high schools have not attained, and that many of her compositions are of an absolute degree of high excellence independently of the age and deprivations of the author, and are literary gems of the first water.

Out of a great variety of examples illustrating the astonishing quickness of her mind and the capacity she has for detecting and appreciating the finest qualities in literature, together with the brilliancy of her own imagination, I select almost at random a few instances. When Helen was but eleven years old she was one morning reading for the first time Bryant's poem, "Oh Mother of a Mighty Race!" Miss Sullivan requested her, when she had read the poem through, to tell who she thought the "mother" is. When she read the line,

"There's freedom at thy gates, and rest,"

she exclaimed, "It means America! The gate, I suppose, is New York City, and freedom is the great statue of Liberty."

As illustrating her keen appreciation of natural beauty, take this extract from one of her letters to Mr. Anagnos, also written in her eleventh year:

"I could imagine how beautiful the leaves were, all aglow, and rustling in the sunlight. . . Sweet, wise Mother Nature thought we might miss the wondrous summer days, so she sent us September with

> 'Its sun-kissed hills at eventide, Its ripened grain in fields so wide, Its forest tinged with touch of gold, A thing of beauty to behold."

All that she has ever read seems to come to markable facility in acquiring a knowledge her by spontaneous suggestion in connection with every new object or experience. Visit-Her memory seems never to loosen ing the Abbot Academy, when she touched the head of a bust of Zeus she gave at once the quotation from Homer relating to Athena:

"She sprang of a sudden from out the immortal beyond her age there is not one in the United head, shaking her pointed lance; huge Olympus was shaken to its base under the weight of the gray-eyed goddess, and all around the earth groaned terribly."

> While examining a baby figure, when her hand touched the baby forehead she quoted the lines,

" A brow reflecting the soul within, Untouched by sorrow, unmarked by sin."

In a company at one time, a clergyman having made some inquiry concerning her religious knowledge, she was asked, "Do you pray?" to which she at once replied in the lines.

> "I pray the prayer of Plato old,-God make me beautiful within. And may mine eyes the good behold In everything but sin."

Even her teacher was not aware that she knew these lines of Whittier's, and the effect of her beautiful response upon the company was tenderly impressive. Wade, of Hulton, Penn., who relates the incident, says: "A cry of delight burst from the auditors, followed by the comment from one of them: 'Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, oh Lord!""

Or take the following extract from another letter to Mr. Anagnos, written in August, 1891, as showing the vigor of her imagination:

"We have had several thunder-storms this summer, and teacher and I have watched from our window the great black clouds chasing one another swiftly across the sky, seeming to growl angrily when they met, and sending bright flashes of lightning at each other like swords. I like to fancy that there was an army of warriors living on the planet Mars, and another army of giants living on Jupiter, and that all the noise and tumult was caused by a great battle going on between them."

As this extract indicates, some of Helen's most beautiful thoughts are expressed in her letters, which she is very fond of writing. To one whose letter had indicated that his heart was sad about something she wrote:

"I wish I knew the magical word that would dispel the darkness that you say has descended upon your spiritual sight; but sometimes by simply waiting things come right. The darkest night brings with it its own lamp, and while we are waiting for God to light it we can multiply sweet acts of love and hold out a tender helping hand to those more unfortunate than ourselves."

To another, speaking of a photograph of her teacher and herself which she sent as a New Year's remembrance, she writes:

"In it my teacher is reading to me and I am catching (when they do not fly too fast) the words as they escape from the wonderful language box in her throat, and taking hold of them with my fingertips as a magnet picks out the iron filings. And what curious things they are! One hardly knows what to do with them at first; but when we examine them closely we find they are as wonderful as they are curious-strange, transparent things, shaped and colored by the thoughts and feelings of those who send them forth. . . . Sometimes they are bent and twisted to express the evil that has somehow crept into the hearts of God's children. casionally they are radiant and beautiful like splendid tropical birds. These are the gifts of the Great and Wise to the world of thought, and happy are we if any of them find a sheltered nest in our hearts, for some day we shall find that our beautiful birds have laid golden eggs, from which in due time shall come love, and wisdom, and happiness."

To Oliver Wendell Holmes, whom she dearly loved, she wrote in 1890:

"Your beautiful words about spring have been making music in my heart these bright April days. I love every word of 'Spring' and 'Spring Has Come.' I think you will be glad to hear that these poems have taught me to love the beautiful spring-time, even though I cannot see the fair, frail blossoms which proclaim its approach or hear the joyous warbling of the home-coming birds. But when I read 'Spring Has Come,' lo! I am not blind any longer, for I see with your eyes and hear with your ears. Sweet Mother Nature can have no secrets from me when my poet is near. I have chosen this paper because I want the spray of violets in the corner to tell of my grateful love."

To Mr. Millais, the famous English artist, to whom she wrote her thanks for a contribution he had made to a fund she was raising for the education of Tommy Stringer, a blind deaf-mute little boy, she said:

"I used to think, when I read in books about your great city, that when I visited it the people would be strangers to me, but now I feel differently. It seems to me that all people who have loving, pitying hearts are not strangers to each other. I can hardly wait patiently for the time to come when I shall see my dear English friends and their beautiful island home. My favorite poet has written some lines about England which I love very much. I think you will like them too, so I will try to write them for you:

'Hugged in the clinging billow's clasp,
 From seaweed fringe to mountain heather,
 The British oak with rooted grasp
 Her slender handful holds together,
 With cliffs of white and bowers of green
 And ocean narrowing to caress her,
 And hills and threaded streams between,—
 Our little mother isle, God bless her!'"

And she closes this letter thus:

"To-morrow [the letter was dated April 30, 1891] April will hide her tears and blushes beneath the flowers of lovely May. I wonder if the May-days in England are as beautiful as they are here."

Did ever child of eleven years write such letters as these?

It is important that the reader should know that Helen is no longer dumb. has for the last five years employed articulate speech as almost her sole method of communicating with those who can hear. She was not quite ten years old when one day she startled Miss Sullivan by spelling upon her fingers, "I must speak." She had learned of a deaf and blind child in Norway, Ragnhild Kaata, who had been taught to speak. At once the determination seized her that she also would speak. Nothing could discourage or dissuade her; and so she was taken to Miss Sarah Fuller, of the Horace Mann school, to receive her first instruction in articulation. Details of the process of that instruction cannot here be given. Suffice it to say that "in less than a month she was able to converse intelligibly in oral language." Only eleven lessons and the child was talking more distinctly than the majority of deaf children under the best instruction in articulation are able to do after several years of effort! There is something which touches the fountain of tears in the pathetic yet exultant words of the determined girl when she found herself able to speak: "I am not dumb now!" It was the writer's privilege at Chautauqua, in July, 1894, to have repeated opportunities to converse with this most interesting child; and while her articulation was by no means perfect, there was but little difficulty in understanding all she said. It was the writer's privilege also to personally test her remarkable ability in lip-reading by touch. He found her able with great facility to understand in a protracted conversation what was said, by putting her fingers upon his lips.

During the past two years Helen has been under instruction in the Wright-Humason school, in New York City, where, while her general education has been systematically carried forward, particular care has been given to her lip-reading and speech. In The Educator of March, 1895, the valedictory number of the periodical published under the auspices of the Mt. Airy Institution, of Philadelphia, Mr. Humason gives a very interesting account of the work that had been done by their pupil up to that date. The effort, he explains, has been "to correct her faults of tone formation, and to render her voice pure and clear, and to give it flexibility." And he says:

"So remarkable have been Helen's attainments in this line, and so delicate has her sense of touch proved, that she is now able to distinguish differences of pitch, in musical instruments or the voice, as small as a half tone; and what is more wonderful, she can, by placing her hand on the throat of a singer, determine the pitch of the tone she is singing, and can produce a tone of the same pitch with her own voice. The effect of this work upon her voice is such as we expected; the average pitch is higher than it was six months ago, the flexibility is much increased, and the quality is improved."

Wright, of the Wright-Humason school, compare with her."

dated June 19, 1896, brings the statement of the progress of her education up to the close of the present school year. Mr. Wright says:

"You know that she came to us primarily for the purpose of cultivating the faculty of reading the lips with her fingers, and of receiving special instruction in speech and voice training. We are told by all who have known her in the past and meet her again now that her speech is much improved, and she is now able to understand the speech of most people with considerable ease and readiness.

"We have found in teaching her to read the lips that it is quite analogous to teaching a foreign language to an ordinary pupil. She thinks in the manual alphabet almost exclusively, though with every year that she lives now, using speech so entirely, her thought processes are becoming more and more like ours. Speech-reading, therefore, for her must at the present involve mental translation into her thought vernacular. This in itself is a complex process, and is the chief obstacle in the way of her rapid and fluent understanding of speech. We have now given her such a start that if she continues to use it as a means of communication she will gain great facility.

"In addition to her speech work on these two lines her studies have been carried on in mathematics, history, literature, and the languages. She has acquired the ability to read and write both French and German quite correctly, and to speak them with sufficient intelligibility to make herself understood by Frenchmen and Germans. It is now proposed that next year she enter a school for young ladies in Cambridge, Mass., and continue her studies in preparation for entrance to Radcliffe College (formerly Harvard Annex). She is now quite capable of doing this. She will, of course, require a companion who can interpret to her and guide her, but she will pursue the same course as the hearing and seeing young women of the school."

We close our sketch with the words of Dr. Job H. Williams, principal of the Institution for the Deaf, at Hartford, Conn.: "Laura Bridgman was a brilliant example of what may be accomplished under The following extract from a personal great difficulties. Helen Keller is a prodigy. letter to the writer from Mr. John D. There is no one, nor ever was any one, to

BY ANDRÉ THEURIET.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE FRENCH "REVUE DES DRUK MONDES."

sweet as the honeycomb—the one which the ner of the curtain in their curiosity and would morning of Palm Sunday gave me. I can whisper, "There's the judge Du Condray and still feel on my cheeks the harsh caress of his son James starting for Chèvre-Chêne." the north wind and the tears of the April I was flattered to attract public attention showers which were falling every few mo- thus, and I would straighten up proudly bements from the changing sky, now gray, side my father, while the passers-by would now blue. The weather was not settled, bow to us and wish us a pleasant trip. and we received more than one downpour was near. hand one of those boxwood branches which we call in our country "Easter twigs." There ish of the whip, and off we would go. were baskets full of them on the flagging of the choir, and that abundance of freshly cut had nothing particularly attractive about twigs made a green shimmering in the dark it. nave.

I loved Palm Sunday for its chiming bells, its spring perfumes, and also because it on the horizon. Now and then we would go opened the period of Easter vacation. My through a village with its low houses borfather was a judge in the court at Villotte. dered by dung heaps; we would perceive as I myself was a day scholar at the academy, in a vision the dumpy church, whence would and the festival of Palm Sunday gave the come the humming of the vesper service, signal for a fortnight's escape to the counthe public square planted with lindens where try. We owned a little house in the village boys in blue blouses were playing nine-pins; of Ériseul, a little house which bore the pic- then we would fall back into the flat desert turesque name of Chèvre-Chêne, where we of fallow and cultivated fields which the aërial used to go regularly and pass both the Easter warbling of larks alone enlivened.

to the Verdun diligence office where a coupé HEN I recall my memories of child- had been reserved for us and whither our hood there is one especially which trunks had been sent in advance. On our appears to me mild as the dawn, way the neighbors would peek out of a cor-

We would climb, with some difficulty, into on the way from our house to the vestry. the coupé of the modest yellow coach drawn But all the same you could see that spring by three horses. At exactly one o'clock In the gardens by the river bank Vautrin, the driver, his silver-laced cap the plum trees were blossoming, the black- cocked over one ear, his register book bebirds were whistling. On the very porch tween his teeth, would lumberingly mount of the church, which you would reach fairly the steps to the outside places and seat soaked, you could breathe in a keen and himself under the leather top, by the side of acrid odor through the drippings of the wet a furious white wolf-dog, his traveling com-Every worshiper held in his panion. Then he would rouse up his horses with a shrill whistle, a wide-sweeping flour-

The road that we followed for twelve miles After we left Naives forest it would rise and fall through monotonous fields of grain, with here and there a coppice or a farm roof and the long vacation. As soon as high tique was asleep, her nose on the handle of mass was over and a hasty lunch swallowed her basket; my father was reading his newswe would shut the doors and windows of our paper, and I-I was enjoying in anticipahouse in Cloueres Street, put on our traveling tion the joys which that fortnight of comsuits, and followed by Scolastique, our serv- plete freedom was promising me. What a ant, laden with baskets, we would take our way delight it would be to run through the woods

neighbors' children!

a boy a little younger than I, son of the el- lost my mother when very young, I had been der of the Brocard brothers, Nicholas the lum- forced to do without feminine caresses. Orber dealer. Small, with light hair, a quick dinarily Scolastique was the only one who eye, a skin full of reddish spots, he looked like a squirrel. He had the quickness, the clumsy, harsh kisses were very much like as agility, and the wayward humor of one. It was a pleasure to go with him into the lips were delicate and cool. woods; we were always sure of making some astonishing discovery there, such as hedge- we used to see each other twice a year, at hogs rolled up into balls, tomtits' nests, Easter and in September. Flavia went to black-birds' or thrushes' eggs. Tintin was school at the convent in Verdun and her vareputed to be the most zealous bird-finder, the most lucky frog-catcher in the country. With him we never came back checkmated. Her black school dress, relieved by a pink And then he was endowed with many gifts ribbon, gave her a serious air which suited which excited my envy and admiration. He her wonderfully and which penetrated me could cut sonorous whistles from the sappy with an admiring deference. As she grew branches of the willows, he knew how to up she treated me with more reserve. No chirp with an ivy leaf between his teeth and doubt in her convent they had told her that imitate the singing of every bird, he could a good, modest girl should not allow herself make ingenious cages out of bits of reed, to kiss boys, even when they were six years hold grasshoppers.

cousin Flavia even more than I did his. seemed to avoid my too lively expressions She was the daughter of the younger Bro- of friendship. Little by little, however, card, the maker of brush handles and chair under the influence of the open air and free rounds. tion. I was attached to her by the ties of a evaporate and her affectionate disposition tender friendship. Although she was nearly would show itself anew; for it was the essix years older that I we felt ourselves at- sence of her nature. tracted toward each other by a secret affinity. When at about the age of seven I first knew together in the meadows of the Fosse-desher, she was already a tall girl and promised Dames or on the outskirts of Chânois wood! to become a very pretty one. A brunette, The convent atmosphere had quickened slender and lithe, with very white skin and Flavia's religious soul, and her mind liked blue eyes shaded by long eyelashes, she re- to turn toward pious deeds. We would emmeeting she conceived an affection for me. flowers destined to adorn the altar of the My city ways and clothes, contrasting with Virgin. I would help her make many chapthe primitive manners and neglected dress lets out of the cowslips which abound in our of the village urchins, doubtless gained for meadows, by stringing them on a long string. me her preference. She adopted me as a kind of page or attendant squire. She inward joy I felt on that Palm Sunday when played little mother with me, giving me les- this story commences and the jolting mailsons in good breeding, setting to rights my coach was carrying us three, my father, rumpled dress, scolding me in a tone that Scolastique, and myself, along the Verdun

or prowl around the village gardens in com- foolish act, but also rewarding my docility pany with Tintin and Flavia Brocard, our by winning embraces. Her girlish lips which at times rested on my forehead were Tintin—his real name was Saintin—was all the more sweet to me because, having would peck at me from time to time; but hermany bumps with a pig's snout, while Flavia's

From the beginning of our acquaintance cations coincided with mine. Each year, on Palm Sunday, I found her more charming. vounger. During the first few days of va-But I prized the company of Tintin's cation she would keep me at a distance and For her I had more than admira- country life, her apparent coolness would

What friendly afternoons we would pass sembled a youthful Madonna. At our first ploy a part of our time in plucking spring

Now you will understand all the better the was severely affectionate whenever I did any road. I was then entering on the fourteenth

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year of my age, and being fed on classical recent fillings in made fat Scolastique fairly and romantic reading I was already getting dance on her straw-covered bench. a clearer knowledge of myself. I distinguished more exactly the nature of the emo- woods of Benoite Vaux, and was pouring a tion which was agitating me at the prospect flood of purple and gold over the loam of of seeing Flavia again. My affection for the ploughed lands, the grayish wastes of her was not as unselfish as it had been the hillsides, and the fresh verdure of the in its beginnings. Henceforth I associated meadows. Above the noise of bells and her in my mind with Virgil's Lycoris, and the rattling of the old iron on our wagon I Amaryllis, and Galatea. of her I would repeat that verse of the roundelay of the chaffinches in the plum Seventh Eclogue, which sounded in my orchards. And suddenly my heart thumped memory like exquisite music:

was thinking of, while looking at the white gaze. At first, way down below us at the road winding through the grain and the edge of the woods, two little white houses coppices budding on the horizon. The stood out against the tender green of the horses were trotting altogether too slowly meadows like lost sentinels. Then came for me, in spite of the crackings of Vautrin's the main body of houses spreading out whip. From time to time the savage bark- below the church or straggling over the ing of the wolf-dog rang in from the out- Fosse-des-Dames brook, which runs along side, where he was insulting in his own the narrow valley with a hurried air and tongue the cows who were browsing on the flutelike warblings. Above the roofs blue sides of the road. Cradled by the rocking smoke was rising straight toward a sky of the coach, I was repeating to myself, sheathed following the cadenced rhythm of the Through the filmy smoke I could see on sonorous-hoofed horses, "I am going to see each side of the stream two broad, tall Flavia again, and the woods will flower." buildings. One, with its slate roof, was the As the distance decreased I felt my nascent house of Nicholas Brocard, the elder love pushing forth higher than the woods' brother. The other, pierced with many new shoots. A slight trembling took posses- windows now reddening in the setting sun, sion of me when I asked myself in what topped with a narrow chimney whence disposition of mind and heart I should find came a filmy vapor, was the factory of the my last year's friend.

At Heippes the coach stopped suddenly the Heippes road, whose deep ruts and break until early morning.

The sun was already bending toward the Often in thinking could hear at intervals the short and gay when at a sharp turn in the road I dis-"By the coming of our Phyllis all the woods will tinguished the slate belfry of Ériseul halfway up the slope. In a few more turns of But it was not Phyllis, it was Flavia I the wheel the entire village met my happy with salmon-colored younger Brocard, and there lived Flavia.

I had scarcely time as we passed by to before Mangeot's saloon with its sign of a get a glimpse of the porch covered with juniper bush waving and reeling like a honeysuckle and the open door of her drunken man in the east wind. There dwelling. Coco's horse, scenting the stable, Coco Jacquin, our farm hand, was waiting had quickened his pace and dashed like the for us with his carryall hitched to a farm wind along the only street of Ériseul, at the horse. We got out and installed our- end of which our country house of Chèvreselves as best we could in the midst of Chêne showed its main structure, flanked by bundles of hay designed to deaden the jolt- a square tower, led up to by a lindenings of the cart, which had no springs. planted terrace. A quarter of an hour later The coach soon disappeared amid the we were busy with getting settled. Night noise of the barking of the dog and crack- overtook us in the midst of our preparaing of the driver's whip. Coco whipped tions. After a hasty meal the household, up his beast too and the wagon ran down tired out, went to bed and slept without a

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I was awake at dawn, roused by the resounding crowings in the barnyard. If I me to." had but hearkened to my desires I would have gotten up at once and run to Flavia's ment. house. But it was too early and I was forced to exercise some patience. I killed factory people. We don't speak to them time by paying extreme attention to my any more. You won't come with me? toilet and loitering before my window which Once - twice - thrice - you understand? opened on the orchard. From it I could Then I will go alone to Pontoux." see the sloping meadow planted with plum trees, the fields of lucern, and the waving ran toward the factory. The news of this of Chânois woods. The sun, still pale, quarrel between the two brothers rang in was touching the ridges and the treetops. my ears. "What has happened?" I said In the background the roofs of the houses to myself with an uneasy curiosity, while were beginning to appear, drowned in a going up the porch steps leading to the gravish mist. Voices of men, lowings of kitchen. cattle, cluckings of hens, were coming up to me from the midst of that fog. A streak the room, which was shining with copper of white vapor was creeping along toward kettles and frying-pans, where a sparkling Récourt, hiding the road, while overhead fire of boughs was brightening up the firethe sky was growing blue and was echoing place, was Flavia occupied in skimming with the songs of invisible larks. I said to some milk pans ranged along the dresser. myself: "At this moment Flavia is waking Wearing a gray woolen skirt and a tightly up and is hearing the same music, the same fitting black waist with a little flat collar noises scattered in the fog."

judging that the hour had come when I could decently present myself at the younger Brocard's house, I hurried into around, smiling. Yes, she was taller, and the street and reached the edge of the how pretty! Her slender figure was growstream along which lay the buildings of the ing round, her blue eyes had taken on a brush factory. I had not taken twenty deeper color—they seemed almost black steps when I ran into my friend Tintin. now. Her hair fell low on her cheeks in Straddling a willow log he was watching separate brown folds, making a soft frame the movements of a school of gudgeons in for her oval face, slightly tanned, where two the clear water. short blouse made of red cottonade, with her lips when she laughed. his quick eye and turned-up nose, he looked more than ever like a squirrel. His rum- glad to see you. How is your father?" pled hair had in it yellow shades, and his chievous twinkle in his eyes said:

screech-owl's nest near Pontoux. If you with a shade of mockery on her lips, like we will go and get it this morning."

"Thanks," said I disdainfully, going first to Flavia's house. Won't you look so stupid but come nearer to me." go with me?"

and with a shake of his head he answered: got to the dresser where she, her sleeves

"By no means! Papa has forbidden

"Hah! Why?" I asked in astonish-

"Because—because we are out with the

We left each other rather coolly and I

I entered, and the first person I saw in showing part of her throat, she seemed to I mused thus until breakfast time, then, me to be decidedly a grown person.

"How do you do, Flavia?"

At the sound of my voice she turned Bareheaded, dressed in a dimples showed themselves at the corners of

"How do you do, James? I am very

I found her so tall and so imposing in face was all spotted with freckles. He saw her fresh blossoming beauty that I remained me coming and hailing me with a mis- motionless, opening my eyes wide with astonishment and not daring to speak. She "You here, Jim? Good! I know of a evidently saw my confusion, for she added

> "Well! Is that all you have to say to "I'm me after a seven months' absence? Don't

She was not obliged to say this twice, for A shadow came over Tintin's bright face, I rushed forward to kiss her. But when I

salad dish with cream, I was again seized riosity. with timidity. While before I had been in no way embarrassed at kissing Flavia I was tin says true?" now paralyzed by a foolish reserve. The caresses that a boy of my age could bestow disturbed tone of voice exclaimed: on a girl of nearly twenty appeared to me in a new light. The common and allowable lips a cheek that is mechanically offered you seemed to me insufficient to express my affection and satisfy my heart. On the darker. other hand I was afraid of making Flavia angry by showing my tenderness too my uncle any more." pointedly. Suddenly I noticed her bare arm and taking it quickly in my hands I bestowed on it a fervid kiss.

a roguish smile:

kiss young ladies' hands in that way?"

"No one," I stammered. "It came to whole wretched business." me of itself."

"It's nice and not vulgar!" she murmured. "Now if you wish we will go to the washing."

spring toilet. come up yet and only the pear and cherry feast to my eyes. trees in bloom were scattering their white lilies and tulips in the flower beds were had become embroiled with each other: pushing out their green shoots, the gooseair.

rolled up, was still filling a red beflowered the Brocard brothers with an itching of cu-

"Listen, Flavia," I said. "Is what Tin-

She knit her eyebrows and in a rather

"What nonsense is Tintin saying?"

"He says he has been forbidden to come kiss which consists in touching with your to your house, and that his father has had a quarrel with yours."

My friend's smooth white forehead grew

"It is true," she sighed, "we don't see

"What has happened, then?"

"Nothing new. Things hadn't gone on well for some time on account of my aunt, She seemed surprised and asked me with who is a wicked woman. In fact," Flavia added, "you are a good enough friend of "Come, Master James, who taught you to ours for me to make no mystery of the matter with you, and I can tell you about this

II.

UNDER the rustic roof of the walnuts, the garden and you may help me pick up through whose unfolding leaves the bright sunlight could still penetrate, Flavia talked As soon as she had put her pans away for a long time, and yet I did not find the she opened a door which led to a flight of time long, for while she was talking I was out-door steps that went down into the gar- looking at her brown hair and white throat den. This garden had already made its flooded with light, her blue eyes which dark The beds had been hoed points spotted like the black stamens of an and raked. The seed, however, had not ideally blue flower, and this sight was a

According to what she told me and what petals over the bare gray earth. Here and I learned elsewhere this is the sum and there, however, the stalks of the purple substance of how and why the two brothers

Nicholas Brocard and his younger berry bushes were budding, and tufts of brother Numa had formerly been as closely white violets were perfuming the morning united as the fingers on your hand. From childhood on their close friendship had When we had taken the linen from the been proverbial in the village. Older than hedge where it was drying we brought an Numa by three years, Nicholas would yet armful of it to a stone table built in the never leave his younger brother. At school shade of a walnut tree and surrounded by their mutual affection was so well known There while Flavia folded table- that in order to win the obedience of one cloths and napkins I could admire her at the master had only to threaten to hold the my ease in her active work, lighted up well other responsible for the freaks of his comby a pink ray of sunlight, and I thought panion. They had entered a boarding school about that dispute which had arisen between at Verdun on the same day, had left it at

the same time, and their friendship had loved each other, no doubt on account of rapidly into flower.

their early youth at home, engaging in their together in the paternal house. father's trade of lumber dealer. Little at- already passed the age of thirty and had tracted by the passion of love and not think- been classed as hardened bachelors, when ing it was worth as much as the pleasure of Numa took a notion to marry. living with each other, they stayed very much at home, taking very little part in the going to marry a Mlle. des Encherins, dissipations of the village youth. The force daughter of a Sonilly notary. He had met which drew them together was in no way Des Encherins, the father, in a hunt. The weakened by their difference in disposition. lafter had invited him to his house, and

more sensitive, and also more chimer- the airy ways of the young lady, who had ical. He liked to attract attention, to show been educated at the Sacred Heart convent, off his advantages. At the same time he and who possessed a very fair dowry. Perlacked determination and yielded easily to haps he had unconsciously yielded to still outside influence. Quite handsome in figure, another motive. Vanity was his besetting lithe and of fine carriage, he had a long sin and he felt flattered at entering into a narrow face, staring blue eyes, a high and family which boasted of belonging to the retreating forehead indicative of an easy- nobility—gentry, the evil-speakers would say, going, credulous nature inclined to take its the Des Encherins being merely the deown defects for good qualities.

The elder, tall, broad-shouldered, muscular, was better balanced. His square forehead, father had been a simple peasant, the title his keenly observant gray eyes under bushy of nobility exercised the fascination of the eyebrows, his prudent and crafty mouth, his serpent's eye. Even the positive Nicholas massive jaws gave you an impression of did not show himself insensible to that strength and intelligence. He was very frivolous consideration. The dowry was a positive, somewhat underhanded, not saying fine one. The father-in-law was a notary, what he really meant, and speaking frankly and that vainglory of being allied with noonly when he intended to. You could not bles, entering over and above into the bareasily read on his face what he was medi- gain, had brought about his final conversion tating in his mind, and, besides, when he to the idea of seeing his junior break his was concerned in any serious undertaking vows of celibacy. "I have no intention of he had the habit of frequently passing his marrying," he said to him, "and it would broad hairy hand over his mouth for fear be an unpleasant thing to me that our that the expression of his lips might betray property should fall, after us, into the hands his thought. Therefore he was always cited of distant relatives. You have therefore as a great hand at driving a bargain. His acted wisely in thinking of reëstablishing competitors were as afraid of him as of fire the Brocard family. Mlle. Lucia des Enwhen they saw him appear at lumber cherins is merry, amiable, well provided for. auctions, and those with whom he would She is what I call a good pigeon. Bring make a trade were almost sure to find them- her home. We will see that the cage is selves more or less worsted by the able, worthy of the bird, and we will all three of stubborn, and crafty merchant.

The two Brocard brothers, therefore, did

been further strengthened by the restrictions the law of contrasts. So long as their parof their school life, just as certain plants ents lived they neither of them thought of subjected to hothouse air burst the more marriage, and when the old Brocards died, three years apart, their children remained Returning to the paternal roof they passed together in business and continued to dwell

One fine day it was learned that he was The younger was more demonstrative, Numa had allowed himself to be cajoled by scendants of noble glass manufacturers.

On the Brocard brothers, whose grandus live like pigs in clover."

The marriage took place at Sonilly, and not resemble each other at all, and yet they five days after Numa brought the bride to

son, supple and wheedling, she concealed dles." under a demure appearance an insinuating senior seemed to let himself be managed by have suggested itself to you alone. birth of Flavia, Nicholas of his own accord self. That is better than to quarrel." offered to be her godfather, and at the din-

weak of character himself, Numa Brocard her brother-in-law's remarks. was by no means armed to resist the whims out of the common capital.

"You understand," he said, "that when follows: you have a wife and child the situation is no

the Ériseul house, where Nicholas Brocard will pay me for my share of it, and I will buy indulged her to the utmost. Madame Numa Raulin's factory. It's a chance I shan't Brocard was a dainty brunette with lively find again, and I think there's money to be eyes and quick motions. Elegant in per- made in the manufacturing of brush han-

"That," answered Nicholas with a movespirit, a selfish character, and a devouring ment of his eyelid, "that is a notion of your appetite. At first all went well and Brocard wife's, my poor brother. It would never his sister-in-law. As for Numa he was past just as you please! I have never intended recovery. He could deny his wife nothing, to be a hindrance to you. We will settle up being very much in love with her. On the our business affairs and live each by him-

Like a wise man Nicholas Brocard took ner which followed the christening he let it his bad fortune calmly, but in his inner soul be understood that being determined to re- he kept a deadly grudge against his sistermain a bachelor he would not only make the in-law. The partnership was dissolved, the child his goddaughter but his only heir also. accounts squared, the factory bought, and Nevertheless from the beginning of the Numa moved his family into the new house. second year the delight of Brocard senior in All this took place without any argument, his pretty sister-in-law seemed to lessen. without bitterness. But people noticed that Having once got a foothold in the house after the firm had separated the elder was and completely sure of her rule Lucia rather reserved and rarely entered his judged it useless to further restrain herself. brother's house. Their relations were still She showed herself such as she was, vain, apparently cordial, but all intimacy had capricious, extravagant, liking finery, dress, ceased, and henceforth Madame Lucia could and fond of hoodwinking people. Vain and live as she pleased without having to fear

Numa Brocard, however, still preserved of his wife. The elder risked a few re- some illusions. He had no consciousness marks which met with a cool reception. at all of the wound inflicted on his brother's Seeing that his discreet remonstrances were self-esteem, being one of those heedless and not heeded Nicholas spoke more decidedly superficial characters who imagine their and stated that in his position as a business wrong-doings are blotted out the very mopartner he had a vote in the matter, since ment they themselves forget them. He felt the money which was foolishly spent came in his own heart the same spring of warm affection for his senior, and would have been Shortly afterward the younger Brocard much offended to learn that Nicholas' affeccame with an embarrassed and uneasy air tion had considerably cooled. He began to find his senior, and revealed to him his to suspect it only the day when the latter desire to divide the paternal estate and set entered the factory, sat down in the room up for himself. He wanted to buy a chair where Madame Lucia was embroidering, and and brush factory, located a few yards from with a gleam of irony in his keen eyes and the family home, which was for sale just a pretended good nature on his shrewd lips addressed the married couple somewhat as

"My good friends, the proverb is right longer the same and you must think of the that you should not say, 'Fountain, I will future. Our parents' old dwelling is too never drink your water!' I had sworn to small for two establishments to live in com- myself to die a bachelor, and I indeed befortably. I will turn it over to you, you lieve if you had helped me I would have

kept my oath to the end. But you left me and this was bound to end badly. and I have come to ask you to it."

With a bilious complexion and flashing eyes she was neither ugly nor pretty. People disposition to please.

this unwelcome and unexpected news with tween his house and ours, and I believe, They put on a good a forced pleasure. face, however, and dryly congratulated Nicholas. But when he had gone Madame Lucia's wrath exploded like a handful of She already saw herself deprived of her brother-in-law's inheritance, considered his breaking his word insulting to her, and was loud in her affirmation that he had acted like an ill-bred man. Numa Brocard did not hide his disappointment either. But being of a good-natured disposition he tried to calm his wife by pointing out to her that the future bride might not succeed to Nicholas' fortune, and that at all events it was not a wise thing to quarrel with him.

Madame Lucia yielded and dissimulated her rancor. She was present at the wed- father and the Numa Brocards would not ding, complimented the bride, and even succeeded at first in obtaining her good But when, two years later, a son was born to this union anger flamed anew in Lucia's breast, and she was unable to conceal her vexation. The relations between the two sisters-in-law grew tense, and a few sharp words were exchanged. However, they continued to see each other now and then. They dined at each other's the time. If she had laughed I believe I houses on the great holidays of the year, would have had hysterics. Fortunately she and the two brothers remained on good maintained her calm little air, and when our terms.

finishing her story, "when the hearts don't James. All that is pure joking." agree hatred always comes to the surface,

in the house by myself and I can't stand mother is a good woman, but not patient. solitude. I was bored, and I decided to Last winter some meddlesome persons told marry in my turn. I shall marry a person her that my aunt said that young Madame you know well, a widow, Madame Leclerc. Brocard was ruining her husband. Mamma The wedding will take place in a fortnight could not keep from reproaching her sisterin-law to her face for being a bad relative. Widow Leclerc was a woman some thirty Aunt answered that truth alone wounds. years of age who had lived in Ériseul since The quarrel grew bitter, they applied to her husband's death. She had a daughter each other such words as are never forgotnamed Celenia and owned good farm lands. ten, papa and my uncle fell out, and this time it is a quarrel to the death. We don't speak to them any longer, and Uncle Brosaid she was very close and of a difficult card has forbidden Tintin to enter our house. He has even hinted to our mutual The Numa Brocards naturally greeted friends that they may have to choose bemy poor boy, that if you continue to come to see us you also will run the risk of falling out with Tintin."

> "That's all the same to me," I answered, taking Flavia's hands. "Between Tintin and you my choice is made, because it is you that I love more than anything in the world."

III.

YES, I loved Flavia with all my might, and on seeing her again that year, at Easter, in the young springtime, when all is springing up, fermenting and budding, I felt that my affection had entered on a warmer, more exclusive and more absorbing condition. Besides, people around me noticed it. call me anything but the "lover" or the "husband in embryo" of Flavia. In their eyes the infatuation of a fourteen-year-old boy for a girl who was going on to twenty meant nothing at all. They were amused at it and joked about it, which angered me, especially when the teasing took place before the young girl. I would lose my composure, would blush, stealthily watching Flavia all relatives had turned their backs she would "You see, James," Flavia said to me in console me by saying, "Don't listen to them,

And in comforting me she would fix her

sweet blue eyes on me, and then that would leaving the darkness of a forest you are neck and chin with it. suddenly flooded with the friendly light of of Flavia.

delight for me to go and visit Flavia early were scattering their snowy petals over the in the morning. I would run up the porch gray earth. The bells had "gone to Rome" steps, hasten through the shady kitchen, on a pilgrimage. You could have said that and climb the staircase to the first story, the life of the village had gone with them. four steps at a time. When I had reached With the exception of the gurgling of the Flavia's room I was so moved that my stream the deep silence of Holy Week heart pounded away like a bell-clapper and brooded over the green country. A kind I could hear the pulsations of my arteries. of religious repose was in the air. We our-I would knock timidly at the door. A clear selves kept still or spoke only in low tones, voice would answer me and I would enter as in a church. radiant, as one would enter paradise. Flavia shaft of light on the waxed flooring. There we had colored several dozen Flavia said, was nothing expensive in the room. Blue crocuses were blooming the mantelpiece was bean-pole of a Celenia." decorated with the photographs of schoolcelain flower vases. becomingly furnished. water for a cosmetic, and owned only one out full peals. shake a few drops on her handkerchief.

her brown hair before the oblong mirror I court, and Benoite-Vaux, each in turn. thoughts.

"Come, let me perfume you."

She would turn a little cologne into the produce the same effect on me as when on hollow of her hand and would gaily rub my

When she had finished settling her room the full moon. My heart would expand, a she would take some crochet work from her warm tremor would run through my veins, work-basket and would sit down near the and I would bury my eyes in the pure eyes window. I would seat myself in front of her on a low chair and we would gossip During that happy Holy Week it was a away, while the cherry trees in the garden

On Saturday of that week we passed the had been up for a long time already. She day in coloring Easter eggs. I had brought had ended her toilet, had set everything to some basil wood, onion peel, and anemones rights, and the little room was as shining and with the aid of these coloring matters and neat as a water-wagtail's nest. Through we obtained shades which gave our eggs the open window the sun threw a golden wonderful iris tints and marblings. When

"That's enough, friend James. For paper on the walls, cretonne curtains of the your trouble I am going to treat you by same shade, a walnut bedstead with white taking you to-morrow to our pew to hear spread, two small rugs before the bed and high mass. We will have a twofold pleasbureau, four straw-seated chairs, and that ure, in the first place by being together, and was all. Besides the two flower pots where then of vexing Aunt Brocard and her long

Sunday morning I was ready with the girl acquaintances and those inexpensive second ringing for mass. I had put on for the trinkets that you get at village festivals, ceremony my new jacket and a certain pair of such as shell boxes, boats of spun glass, pearl-gray trousers which, to my notion, were chaplets with red and black beads, and por- bound to dazzle the people of Ériseul. The The toilet table was village seemed entirely given over to Easter Flavia used pure happiness already. The bells were ringing Their sound was borne bottle of cologne, from which she would through the woods from one parish to another. A rather cool east wind brought us When I happened to find her smoothing the merry chimes of Heippes, Sonilly, Réwould turn over and over in my hand this the rise of ground leading to the church the precious bottle, looking covetously at it. worshipers in Sunday clothes were already Merely by my gestures she would guess my hastening, the women in plaited bonnets of immaculate whiteness, their shoulders cov-"One moment, James," she would say, ered with Indian shawls fastened by a pin below the neck, the men with their square

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cut jackets or their wedding frock coats, wearing silk hats of styles no longer in fash- too proud at finding myself seated near playing with red eggs, chattering like a flock against me. When we knelt her arm of sparrows, I stopped a moment to wait for touched mine, and this caused me such Flavia. A swain who is watching for the jubilation that from the heights of my haparrival of his sweetheart at the trysting-place piness I took pity on Tintin's petty insults. is not more impatient than was I during the I had not brought any prayer-book, but read five minutes I was waiting.

in hand, with a step both light and gliding, far from the service my friend, placing her she walked a little ahead of her father and finger on the open page, would point out mother. Madame Numa, whose movements the lines of the ritual and would oblige me were still very youthful, was proudly display- to take up again the thread of the gospel or ing a dress of flaming silk with a cape of the the creed. It was delightful, that way of same material. Dress became her, and she hearing mass! The men singers would joyfollowed the fashions closely. Her husband, ously intone the paschal hymn: incased in a gray frock coat and very proud of his wife's finery, was looking to right and left to glean the marks of admiration which The choir boys would join in with "Halle-Madame Lucia's ornaments were bound to lujah! Hallelujah!" in their clear voices. clad in a blue merino dress, her eyes were pass over all the worshipers. laughing under her straw hat trimmed with church pæans seemed lukewarm to me by blue ribbons, and the chilly air had brought the side of those which the warm sentiments a rosy hue to her cheeks. All three greeted of my first love were calling up in me. me kindly. We entered the church together. Flavia was singing the verses of the gloria I hastened to the font of holy water and dip- and sanctus in a clear and true tone, I was ping my fingers in it I presented the water joining my voice to hers, and was thus exto Flavia.

the Nicholas Brocards made their entrance lasted an hour and I found the mass too and seated themselves in the one next to us. short. No nods were exchanged. The two brothers turned away their heads and assumed a Meuse, it is the custom to spend the aftermeditative appearance. But the women noon in the woods and take tea there. Each stared at one another and their hostile family invites its friends and picnics are gotglances crossed like so many daggers. Mad- ten up. It is the first out-of-door recreation, ame Nicholas, dry as a stick, was dressed the first excursion to the country after the entirely in black. A cape with trimmings imprisonment of winter. Entire villages of jet covered her sharp shoulders, and un-flock to the forests with baskets overflowing der her black bonnet adorned with bunches with provisions. You sit down near a of pansies her bilious face looked like a spring, under the thin shade of newly budlemon. Celenia, her daughter, thin like her ding beeches, and a noisy gaiety runs mother, was slyly looking at us with a dis- throughout the coppice. It had been agreed dainful smile. As for my comrade Tintin, upon the evening before that we should go he had espoused the feuds of his family and and spread our cloth in the woods of Benoitealready was evidently including me in his Vaux with Brocard junior and his daughter. aversion, for while his parents were kneeling The next day at noon I was promptly at the he winked at me behind their backs and put meeting place. Flavia was wearing that day out his tongue irreverently.

But I didn't care for his grimaces. I was Before the porch where urchins were Flavia. I could feel my friend's dress brush mass out of Flavia's, and when the profane At last I saw her coming. Prayer-book thoughts that agitated my heart took me too

" Vide pedes, vide latus, Noli esse incredulus."

As to Flavia, she was simply A breath of happiness and triumph would periencing the sensation of a closer union of We were scarcely seated in our pew when our two beings. This state of exaltation

> On Easter Monday, in the lands along the for the first time a bright-colored dress, and

forest to Benoite-Vaux. pick the liverworts and cowslips which waist and threw it into the reservoir. were to have our tea.

did honor to the provisions. The rest of us, and rising suddenly she went toward the less famished, nibbled away at a slice of cake wood. dipped in a glass of pale wine. You would emptied his bottle, Brocard, wishing to visit cowslips in turn. Then she would sigh. several customers scattered through the hamlet, left us near the church, where Flavia "the meadow is full of cowslips. Go and went in for a moment to pray to Our Lady get me a bouquet of them, please." of Benoite-Vaux. Left alone we went first to visit the miraculous fountain to which at her and I went off rather sulkily. ing country go on a pilgrimage. This founbasin. It cures fevers, sore eyes, and rheumarry. They throw pins into its current. out the soft lines of her throat and chin. will find a husband within a year.

Flavia knelt on the edge of the basin, dipped her hands in the water, then bent transparent and boiling spring at the glistening bed made up of thousands of pins. In

it was a delight to see her walking slowly with her brown hair falling in a low knot at along the foot-path which leads through the the back of her neck and her calm rosy face Numa Brocard, over which the reflections of the water spread with a broad felt hat on, led the way, carry- luminous spots. Standing behind her I was ing the luncheon in his game-bag. We fol- watching the prettiness of her lithe movelowed him far in the rear, delaying often to ments. Suddenly she took a pin from her were blooming in masses among the dry unexpected motion gave me a disagreeable leaves. Through the high bare branches a impression, something like a pricking of jealsilky blue sky was laughing above us and the ousy. What need had she of consulting the warm rays of the sun were scorching our fountain since I was there, I who adored shoulders. A tender odor of violets was her? The pin wavered a moment in the perfuming our way, and we were fairly intox- eddies of the spring, then the strong current icated with sunlight and the springtime by bore it away before it had time to sink to the time we reached the brook where we the bottom. I experienced from this an inward relief but Flavia seemed annoyed by Numa Brocard, who was a heavy eater, it. Her pretty mouth puckered sorrowfully

We sat down in silence on the turf, which have said that the April airs had already was thicker near the coppice. Before us a satiated us and that a spring fever was tak- strip of meadow was growing green between ing away our appetite. As for me my hun- two wooded slopes. Bright yellow butterger was appeased by a secret languor and I flies were flying there, and in the grass cowwas only looking for the moment when, the slips with little bunches of yellow flowers lunch over, I could enjoy to the full the were blooming by the hundred. Flavia sitpleasure of roaming the woods with Flavia. ting with her feet drawn up under her, her This desired moment came at last. After head leaning on her arm, would look at the having cleaned a small ham to the bone and deep blue sky and the thick bloom of the

"James," said she to me after a moment,

I should have preferred to remain with certain periods the people of the surround- picked the cowslips in a rage and soon filled my hat with them. Their delicate penetain, shaded by lindens, works wonders with trating odor entered my nostrils. In my its water, which gushes forth from a stone hurry I still found time to look slyly at the young girl lying on the slope with her para-Besides it serves as an experi- sol over her head, and I found her still pretmental laboratory for girls who wish to tier in that unconscious pose, which brought If the pin sinks straight to the bottom they returned to her and treacherously poured over her face and shoulders the contents of my hat.

"Have you got enough?" I asked with an over to look through the bubbling of the accent in which a little ill humor could be distinguished.

"Wretch!" she cried without stirring, this posture she was even more attractive, "could you not tie the bunch with a stalk of grass instead of throwing it at me in that way? Come, pick up the cowslips."

one. The cowslips were scattered every- naturally would be forced to busy herself where, on her lap, on her neck, and in the with others, seemed to me an act of robbery ruffles of her waist. I picked them up one of which my affection was the sole victim. by one very slowly. Then, my task over, I This piece of news spoiled the rest of our seated myself by Flavia's side, while she afternoon for me, and when Numa Brocard sheltered my head from the sun with her came to get us I had become silent and parasol.

"Flavia," I asked suddenly, "why did to ask it for a husband. You know very well that I love you entirely and that I will marry you as soon as I grow up."

My reproach evidently touched her, for brown mass of the beeches. smile, and kissed me on both cheeks.

a good little friend."

It seemed to me that her kisses were more ments of April poured into my heart.

"Yes, I love you very much," she began, "and I am very happy to see you. For this reason I have planned a surprise for you. to be married, and I am to be her maid of door of the factory in sadness. honor. In order to keep you near me I have had you asked to the wedding. Are me. you glad? You don't seem so!"

I wasn't glad at all. I had Well, no! counted on passing all my vacation alone This task pleased me better than the first with Flavia, and this wedding, where she gloomy.

We went back across the meadows alyou consult the spring? You don't need ready invaded by a cold shadow which froze the pools, here and there in the grass, into violet hues. On the edge of the wood the budding oaks stood grayly out against the Here and she turned toward me, smiling her sweetest there at long intervals the golden dust of a dogwood in flower or the grayish green of a "Dear James," she sighed, "I love you willow would brighten up the dark tints; very much also. You are a good boy and but nevertheless the whole view took on the austere look of deepening twilight. The melancholy impression which came from it, tender, more responsive than formerly. All further increased by the harsh tones of the the joys, all the sunlight, all the enchant- stony fields and the last whistle of the blackbirds about to choose a lodging place for the night, was in harmony with my state of mind. All my pleasure was spoiled by the prospect of that unlucky wedding. I ac-Day after to-morrow Vitalina Perrin is going companied Numa Brocard and Flavia to the

> "Wednesday!" said my friend on leaving "Don't forget! We will take you up at Chèvre-Chêne."

(To be continued.)

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

[September 6.]

attend lectures, even where questions are T is evident that there must be more invited, in greatly diminished numbers, and than one kind of agnostics—I took it apparently rather from the hope of getting for granted they had given up inquiry. an "intellectual treat" than from interest Many of them have. Said one, "I never in the subject. It would almost seem as if discuss the subject, or even talk about it." the mot d'ordre had gone forth, "No more Said another, "I am satisfied that no book discussion!" Lectures on Christian eviyou can send me will make any difference." dences are, perhaps, better attended than Twenty, fifteen, ten years ago unbelievers ever; but those who go are for the most were eager for discussion. To-day they part of two classes, Christians who seek

who wish to believe. Some agnostics do tions. not seem to have any wish of the kind; the in silent agnosticism a terminus. do not yet know, but we hope to know."

I look upon agnosticism as the turning Son incarnate, truly and properly God, the again. That is the way with unbelief. man, the human nature has been repre- return journey. sented as body only. Instead of the human mental machine without a will. And then You state his case warmly. the incarnation was given up altogether.

confirmation of their faith and doubters and miracles were regarded as imagina-

Then there arose questions as to whether old earnestness, such as made Mr. Brad- the Christian story was not altogether a laugh a power, seems to be dying out. myth; and the incarnation, alike on its Call it indifference, call it despair, call it divine and human sides, passed out of the cynicism, it is a melancholy spectacle. But sphere of skeptical thought. Still, belief in whether cynical, despairing, or indifferent, God was left to men; but not the God of this agnosticism is confessedly unscientific. Christianity. Pantheism made its appear-An earnest agnostic turns from it in disdain. ance, and the universe became God, or God There is one comfort. As I have said else- the universe. That was not satisfactory, where, if the theory of evolution be true, it and deism asserted its claims. This in its cannot last. Unbelief has passed through turn was examined and found wanting, and every possible form, and has finally reached atheism stepped to the front, denying, not But the possibility, but the existence, movement there must be, and the only adequate evidence. Then came, as apmovement possible is in the direction of parently the last step, positivism, denying Nevertheless there are many that, on such a subject, there could be any agnostic doubters of another type. Per- evidence at all. Here the terminus was haps these really earnest inquirers might reached, and no further step could be take for their motto, "There is much we taken, except by turning round in the direction of the faith.

That returning step has been taken. point of unbelief. If we look at the subject is called agnosticism. Now, when you see historically we shall find that, step by step, a man at the end of a road terminated by every article of the faith has been called in an insurmountable wall, he is still at the question; there is not a single point which end, whichever way he looks. But it makes has not been denied. The blessed Trinity a great difference whether it is his back or has been given up, and the world has been his face that we see. If it be his back, asked to believe in three distinct Gods, or then we know that he has gone as far as he in one God under three distinct names. can, and apparently means to stay there; The incarnation has been assailed on every but if it be his face, we know he has turned conceivable side. Instead of the eternal round, and we hope he is coming to us opinion has been set forth that the Son was has gone as far as it can get, but in agnosin fact a creature of superhuman, super-ticism it has turned toward us. Give it angelic excellence and dignity, but still a time enough, and it will come back all the creature. Instead of truly and properly way. Some have already started on the

Still, are you not in some danger of mind in its integrity, there was offered a giving the inquirer too much sympathy?

My brother, I have not forgotten my own Jesus Christ was still regarded as if divinely experience. But I do not consciously commissioned; the authority of the Holy sympathize overmuch. My aim is simply Scriptures was not denied; the reality of to be just. But I do not think there is miracles was taken for granted. But in much danger. In fact the earnest seeker time the divine commission was reduced to ordinarily finds himself in great isolation. that which any good man may be supposed Amidst the crowd of disputants who rally to have; the authority of the Scriptures was to the attack or the defense of the Bible, he leveled to that of any other sacred writings, is as one in some forgotten city garden,

walking alone, while the roar of many voices his object in writing was, but the others, as fills the air around him. He ponders much as he, imply knowledge of, or belief deeply questions which the disputants in, Christ, on the part of those for whom ignore; they seem to him to be fighting they wrote. Some of them had probably about the history of wells, while his one seen the Lord, a much greater number

make good their contention as to how the therefore, that one might expect in a gospel wells are to be regarded: these say their addressed to thoughtful, scientific students sources are in God; those affirm their who were not themselves eye-witnesses sources are in man; some that the waters must not be expected. The contact of are deep enough to spring from the fountain Christianity with Jewish unbelief, however, where the life of God and man are one; is marked enough in the gospels and in the few remember that the quality of the water Acts; and the latter gives information as to is to be ascertained by drinking it. The its contact with Gentile unbelief also. disbeliever especially errs. He is ever seeking to prove the Bible is of human cation that we have only a number of structure; not seeing that, even so, he is selected writings. This, we need not doubt, but dealing with the walls of the wells, not is true of the whole Bible; it is certainly humanly false; nor am I content to die of Theophilus to be superior to other narthirst by refusing to drink until I am able ratives, but only better adapted than they to discern and separate the divine and the to his correspondent, who probably felt the human elements in the living waters. The need of more systematic statement than disbeliever seems to act on the principle other narratives gave. How many stories that he will risk the loss of great truth perished we have no means of knowing, but rather than risk the acceptance of some the way the three other gospels begin error; he will perish of hunger with the shows no indication of the intention to bread of life before him, while microscopic write any connected and formal history. criticism is endeavoring to pick out mistakes. The man who will risk no error will beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ the receive no truth. It is better to risk believ- Son of God," implying that those whom he ing ten small things that are false than to addressed knew without further explanation risk the rejection of one great thing that is who Jesus Christ was. St. Matthew begins true. Better truth with error than no truth a little more formally, "The book of the at all.

[September 13.]

I think, rightly guide the inquirer, but it is sources of information. The opening of absolutely necessary to consider some more the fourth gospel is really an exposition of his points. Let us begin with the Holy rather than a narrative, and implies knowl-Scriptures. The first thing, perhaps, that edge elsewhere obtained. In the Acts one strikes him in looking into the Bible, is that notes an opening similar to that of the it was written not for the doubter but the third gospel. The Epistle to the Romans believer. This is manifest in every page of begins with a statement which implies the Old Testament. It is true that in the familiarity on the part of his readers with New Testament only St. Luke says what the story of Christ. It would be absurd to

desire is to draw and drink the living water. probably had not; but to all the Gospel Believers and disbelievers desire to was evidently a familiar story. Very much,

The next thing to be noted is the impliwith the water that rises within them. For true of the New Testament. St. Luke my part, the amazed seeker may say, I am makes it clear that there were many narmore desirous to know how much of the ratives besides his own. He does not seem Bible is divinely true than how much is to have considered the story he wrote for

St. Mark begins with the words, "The generation of Jesus Christ the Son of David, the Son of Abraham," and then gives the genealogy and birth, but in such I HAVE laid down principles which may, terms as imply that readers had other

complain that we cannot know all that was then known, for a like complaint might be in their writings.

forth. Confining ourselves for the present whether on the one side or the other. to the New Testament, the first words of were made by Him, and without Him was example of Spencer, Darwin, apparently outside of our own experience, the beneficent effects of Christianity. inference from observed facts. It does not, judgment. of course, follow that John was wrong. His evidence.

[September 20.]

WE have now to observe the way in made of all history, except that which we which the question is affected by the dismake ourselves. At the same time it is tance of time and difference of language. right to bear the fact in mind, for otherwise If Christianity is to be rationally accepted we may be unfairly called upon to give by the people on any other ground than that assent to things about which it is impossible of the authority of the church, it must be preto have the certainty either of the writers or sented, as we have seen, in a form that of those to whom they addressed themselves does not demand scholarship on the part of the acceptors. It is true that many of the Another thing which must strike the results at which learned men have arrived reader is the peculiar character of the con- are easily appreciated even by those who tents of the Bible, the strangeness of the have little learning of their own; but this is events narrated and of the doctrines set really a case of acceptance on authority,

It is, as every observer knows, entirely St. Mark's gospel are sufficiently startling: inaccurate to imagine that it is Christians "The beginning of the Gospel of Jesus alone who follow the leadership of others. Christ the Son of God." But when we It may even be that, in proportion to their turn to St. John we meet a series of state- whole numbers, there is more of such ments more startling still: "In the begin- dependence on the part of skeptics than on ning was the Word, and the Word was with the part of Christians. At all events I have God, and the Word was God. The same met many who appeared to have no other was in the beginning with God. All things reason for their unbelief than the supposed not anything made that hath been made." Tyndall, Clifford, Laing, and Renan. In Scarcely less surprising is the commence- comparison with such submission of the ment of the Acts of the Apostles or of the judgment to great names, the course pur-Epistle to the Romans. The evidence sued by the average Christian seems posineeds to be very strong which renders these tively scientific, because, besides the assertions credible, stronger still to make weighty authority of the whole church, he them credited. For one thing they are has the witness of his own experience to and all reasonable inference therefrom, unless the question is to be settled by com-For another, some of them are outside of parison of authorities alone, in which case any immediate experience we can conceive Christianity has decidedly the best of it, so possible. We cannot imagine John know- far as historical learning is concerned, we ing directly that the Word was in the must be able to fix on some simple and beginning, that the Word was God, and central propositions, as important to the that the Word made all things. If knowl- most as to the least learned, on which edge at all, it can only be in the sense of ordinary men are capable of forming a

Speaking in broad terms there are very inference may, for anything we have yet few thoughtful men who are not as comseen, turn out to be as fully justified by the petent as scholars to determine these two facts as is the modern theory of universal fundamental questions: Is it possible to ether. But the statements are in them- account for the Bible in general on any selves so little in accord with what we other supposition than that of its substantial personally know as to warrant the demand truth? Is there, in particular, any other for the most trustworthy and decisive adequate explanation of Christianity than that it requires the God whom Christ

Testament presents? If these two ques- fore be unscientific to examine what it is at tions can be truly answered in a hostile any point without regard to what it has sense essential unbelief will have shown been and what it is becoming. itself well founded; if they can be truly from the standpoint of evolution it may yet answered in a favorable sense essential be acknowledged that history shows no belief will stand forth scientifically justified. other success that comes within measurable 'But nothing of any real moment will be distance of it. determined until these two questions are answered. Happily, for the solution of tific philosophy? these great problems no more learning is evidential aspects of Christianity.

change of another kind, one whose full man, the story of the fall, the history of the import can hardly be realized without read- flood, and perhaps one or two other points, ing the whole of the sacred books—the the problem will be speedily solved in oppocontrast between what may be called the site senses by different men. Some will religion of the Bible and the kind of Chris- back the Bible against science, and some tianity with which we are most familiar in will back science against the Bible. But a contemporary life. One can quite under- doubter, if of scientific spirit, may well destand why it is that, on the part of all kinds cline to be bound by any such alternatives. of opponents, attacks on the church are

cannot be justly overlooked. receives it, it is yet manifestly subject to counted for.

reveals to account for the Christ the New natural laws of growth, and it would there-

What about the Bible and current scien-

The subject is of grave interest. If the needed than is within reach of most, if not New Testament is to be held responsible for all, of those who are interested in the what scientific men suppose to be the teaching of the Old as to the formation of the In the lapse of time there has come a worlds, the origin of species, the descent of

This is not one of the subjects on which much more severe and longer sustained the church has pronounced judgment, than those directed against its Founder, and therefore, from the standpoint of the The usual reason given for this, though faith, one is not bound to have any opinion true, is not the whole truth. It is, indeed, at all as to which is right, or as to whether much easier to find fault with historical both are right. But, putting aside the church, Christianity than to shock almost universal I may answer for the inquirer that neither sensibility by setting one's self against a in logic nor in honor is he bound to reject character of such supreme moral loveliness. Christ because of any decision in favor of But there is yet another motive. If it can Darwinism. He may well say, "I have to be proved that Christianity is a failure, and reason the matter out with the aid of what that there is no probability of its being light I can get from all sources, and I know anything else than a failure, then it may be of nothing in the philosophy of science which in fact disposed of without directly attack- obliges me to put a peremptory end to all ing Christ at all. Englishmen are pre-inquiry at its very threshold by deciding eminently practical, and if Christianity can- for or against genesis or geology. Even not prove itself true to their moral and were I compelled to abandon, as unscienreligious experience, and of power sufficient tific, half a dozen pages of the Bible, that in to meet the moral and religious needs of itself is no scientific reason why I should their nature, they will ignore it as com- give up all the rest." Surely this is right. pletely as its half-unconscious absorption The questions already described as fundainto their lives will permit. At the same mental do not involve for their settlement time its relation to the evolution of society any such points as the scientific accuracy or Whether inaccuracy of the two or three chapters which supernatural or not in its origin, whether touch on points of science. The ultimate continuously supernatural or not as a inquiry will probably be, not how the errors, divinely imparted life in each soul that but how the truths, of the Bible are to be ac-

September 27.

there are manifest signs of strain, of high be always in church. tension, as of those who were literally waitout a high, and no high without a low.

of God, a fact peremptorily declared in the run and not be weary, walk and not faint. Bible times without number, and recognized farm, the mill, the shop, the merchantman men.—Alexander J. Harrison, B.D.

and man-of-war, the drill ground of vol-A CHARACTERISTIC feature of the writers unteers and the barracks of the soldier, the of the Bible is their calm unconsciousness of hospital, the asylum, the refuges for the any other needs than those which it supplies. poor, have all their Shekinah as well as This is probably explicable enough, but it the church and the place of private prayer. must be confessed it is a little provoking. God moves the great world, and the great The apostles and evangelists do not seem to world moves in God. Life is not only have any idea that one might legitimately rhythmical, it is full of rhythms. It is not have other interests than those distinctively possible to continue in one state. But in called religious. In some of their writings reading the New Testament one seems to

There may, however, be good reason for ing for the coming of their Lord. It is dif- this. Perhaps it was not possible adequately ficult for the doubter to feel that this is a to emphasize the truths to be conveyed withjustifiable attitude. The Sunday atmosphere out a temporary increase of strain under may well be the highest, but there could be which ordinary interest would slacken for the no highest without a higher, no higher with- time. Perhaps it was for this that the natural misconception of the apostles as to the Now, to keep up the tension of Sunday date of their Lord's return was allowed to all through the week may be possible pass. Perhaps there could be no adequate to apostles, saints, and heroes, but it is not feeling of the eternal without diminished possible to ordinary men. Besides God is feeling of the temporal. Perhaps it is the God of Monday as well as of Sunday. The tension of the climber, who for the while business of the world is God's business. forgets all else than the lofty height he must Allow as much as one may for human free- reach, but who, when he returns to lower dom, it is still a freedom with limits. The earth, carries back with him to common life human will directs forces, but even the direc- a vision which henceforth never leaves him. tion is limited by law. If the direction be Perhaps it is a rising as on eagles' wings, man's, the forces and their laws are God's. though the altitude nearly strain blood But the direction itself is limited not only and eyes to bursting, that we may see the by laws of forces but also by laws of evolu- kingdoms of the world and the glory thereof, tion, as science phrases it; by divine provi- as God sees them, and that we may never dence, in the language of religion. Over- forget that sight when we come back to earth, ruling all the purposes of man is the purpose and that, in the strength it brings we may

These are, at least, possibilities; and in all departments of human experience. should it appear that what looks at first like Agriculture, manufacture, commerce, in- excess of emphasis is really a revelation of dustry of all kinds, government, social insti- the eternal in the temporal, given not to detutions, public and private amusements, stroy but to direct aright all earthly interests, family and individual life have as really as then this peculiar feature of the New Testathe Bible a divine as well as a human ele- ment will tend to the acceptance of Chrisment. The songs of love, and hope, and tianity as specially divine. So far forth it trust, and joy, touching earth and earthly will be regarded not as a substitute for, but interests, derive their melody from him. as a special revelation which interprets, all The nursery, the playroom, the school, the other teaching. Through the atmosphere of college, the study, the boat, the cricket- the world a finer atmosphere will penetrate field, the gymnasium, the public house, the at every point. Spiritual glory will encomtheater, the lecture hall, the chamber of pass and enrich human life. The light of legislation, the offices of government, the God will shine into and on all the ways of

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

BY E. A. HEMPSTEAD.

the national capital for the past ten years, is not unusual for visitors to travel hundreds, was begun in 1800. It was burned in 1814 even thousands of miles to consult books in the fire by which the English army de- which can be found here. It is perhaps not stroyed the old Capitol. Soon after the too much to hope that, when finally arranged close of the war Congress started the library in its magnificent and commodious new anew by the purchase of the collection of home, this great collection may be made Thomas Jefferson, who was short of money more popular and available; that instead of and sold his books to the government to readers coming long distances to see the relieve his needs. In 1851 the library had books here, the books may, under proper grown to 55,000 volumes, when it was again restrictions and with proper safeguards, be destroyed by a fire, this time accidental. sent for a brief time to them. The following year Congress appropriated \$75,000 for the third beginning, and this inception with Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, sum, with an average annual appropriation the efficient and accomplished librarian. In of about \$11,000, a few gifts, and the two his annual report in 1872 he first called atfree copies of each book copyrighted in the tention to the growing necessity for more United States which are by law exacted as and better room for the proper housing of a part of the copyright fee have served to the large and rapidly growing collection. It bring the library up to its present magnifi- then filled and now much more than fills cent proportions. It now contains about the large projection of the Capitol on its 750,000 bound volumes and 220,000 pam- western front. Books and periodicals are phlets, and includes the valuable collection piled everywhere, several feet deep on the of scientific books of the Smithsonian Insti- main floor, and ceiling high elsewhere, and tution, the donation of Dr. Joseph M. Toner, many of them are and have been for years of Washington, numbering originally 27,- almost inaccessible because there was not ooo volumes, to which the generous giver shelf room nor room for more shelves. The makes frequent additions, and the law li- room now used long since became wholly brary of the Supreme Court of the United unsuited for the purposes of such a library States.

The library is especially rich in books, periodicals, and pamphlets relating to Amerture are well represented.

use of members of the two houses of Congress, and they and a small number of gov- consult it. ernment officials are alone privileged to take books away. the books in the library every day in the new building were submitted in competition year (Sundays excepted) between 9 a.m. by prominent architects. After a long conand 4 p. m., or during the session of Con-sideration by the joint committee on library

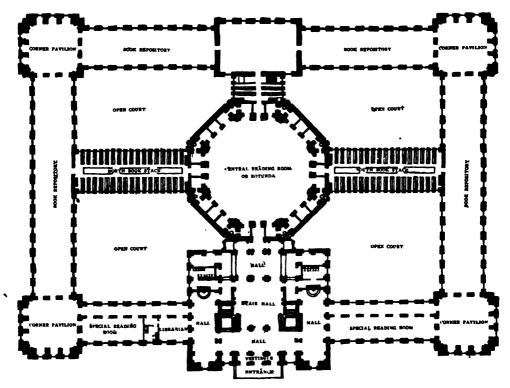
THE library of Congress, for the ac- ing the session the daily visitors are numcommodation of which a new build- bered by the thousands, and a considerable ing has been in course of erection at portion of them come to read and study. It

The new building for the library had its as this, and there will be a great sigh of relief from library officials and users when, sometime during 1897, the removal has ican history, and all departments of litera- been accomplished and every book, however little known or used, and every periodical is This great collection is primarily for the made accessible on a minute's notice to any citizen of the republic who may wish to

In 1873, in response to a request of Con-The general public can use gress, seventy-nine plans for the proposed gress until the hour of adjournment. Dur- of the two houses of Congress, the plan of

felt with the progress of the work and it was early in his administration, wisely addressed feared the cost of the building would largely a letter to Mr. Spofford, the librarian, askexceed the first estimates, as too often had ing for details as to the interior arrange-

Mr. John L. Smithmeyer was adopted, the army at the time, devolved the duty of presite condemned, and under the provisions paring them. He employed as architect of the act of April 15, 1886, the work was Mr. Paul J. Pelz, who, under the direction entrusted to a commission of three persons. of General Casey, drew the modified plans Two years later some dissatisfaction was which have since been used. General Casey, been the case with large public buildings. ment of the building to meet the require-



PLAN OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING, FIRST STORY.

Accordingly, by the act of Congress apments of the library and its various collecproved October 2, 1888, the plans then in tions. In his answer Mr. Spofford gave an use were abandoned, all contracts rescinded, outline of the needs of the institution and of provision being made for compensation to those who would use it, which was at once those who might be damaged thereby, the so simple and practical that it determined commission which had charge of the work the general arrangement of the interior, and up to that time abolished, and the entire has no doubt largely and properly dominated control of the enterprise placed with the the work of architects, engineers, and superchief of engineers of the army. This officer intendents. was directed to have prepared general plans for the entire construction, which were to be mental structure, by far the finest building submitted for the inspection and approval in the national capital, in many respects the of the secretary of war and the secretary of finest public building on the continent, and, the interior. Upon General Thomas Lin- in the opinion of those well qualified to

The library is a noble, imposing, monucoln Casey, who was chief of engineers of the judge, the finest library building in the world. That a building of its size, solidity, its construction. The exterior walls are of thorough construction, and elaborate and gray granite. The interior or court walls are artistic embellishment should be completed of creamy white glazed brick. The frameready for occupancy for less than seven work of the roofs and ceiling of the dome million dollars is a matter for national con- surmounting the rotunda is of iron and gratulation. Not only will it be completed steel. for less than the original estimate, but with- between the iron girders in all floors, and in the time limit set nearly nine years ago. taste in architecture and the decorative arts are nearly all of marble, and there is good and to keep within original estimates of the rotunda it is nearly all American marble. cost—and these are no slight gains.

the city of Washington. The library it is to house, as its name indicates. is first and foremost a library of Congress, and it is of course desirable above all else that it should be near the Capitol, where Congress does its It occuwork. pies, with the approaches, driveways, and lawns, the southern half of the entire block of land lying directly east of and adjoining the Capitol grounds and extending from First to Second Streets.

The building is of course fireproof. Little that will burn has been used in

Fire-proof material has been used the partition walls are of brick. Floors It is, therefore, both a monument of good and wainscoting, stairways and balustrades and a testimonial to the ability of the gov- authority for the claim that more of this ernment, acting through its regular officials, material has been used in the building than to plan and direct great public works, to there is in any other building in the world. finish them within the time originally fixed, With the exception of the colored marble in

The dome above the central rotunda is The location of the library building, next covered with gold leaf, and many and various to that of the Capitol itself, is the best in are the estimates as to the cost of this par-



AN ALCOVE IN THE ROTUNDA.

of the roof. This latter estimate is designed it is barely visible.

to make the people in some parts of the country lose their sleep o'nights. For their benefit, and that of all others, it may be stated on the authority of Mr. Bernard Green, the engineer in charge of the construction. that the entire cost. including the labor of putting it on, of the gold used in gilding the roof of the dome and the small lantern which crowns it was \$3,750, no more, no less.

The building covers a large area, although not quite so large as the Capitol. Its dimensions are 471 feet in length • and 340 feet in breadth. The drawing of the first or main floor plan which forms one of the illustrations of this article shows at a glance the gen-

ticular portion of the structure. The lowest taining the main entrance or vestibule, estimate in circulation in Washington was which projects beyond the front lines on the \$8,000; the one in most general circu- west side. The free use of columns in these lation was \$70,000, and often one heard that pavilions adds a strong touch of the classical several hundred thousand dollars of the good to the academic effect of the exterior lines. money of the taxpayers of the republic had The dome surmounting the great central been used in paying for the gold leaf ex- rotunda is, from the exterior, the least satisposed to the natural elements on the outside factory feature. From many near-by points Indeed, spacious as

> are the grounds surrounding the library, there is no point near it from which can be had a good view of the whole structure, the dome included. The steps of the balcony on the east front of the Capitol afford perhaps the best view.

The main entrance is in the central pavilion on the west front. It is reached from First Street by four flights of granite steps two on each side of a large fountainwhich end in a broad esplanade. From this a single broad flight of steps leads to the great doorway. The main hall on this floor extends around three sides of the grand staircase and communicates through a broad passageway with the main floor

eral arrangement of the interior. The of the rotunda or central reading room, and, basement below and the story above are by corridors bordering the interior courts, arranged upon nearly the same lines. It is with the Senate and House reading rooms a rectangle, built around a large court, the and the many other rooms of the southern, outer lines of the four long walls being eastern, and northern curtains of the building. broken by stately pavilions at the corners The staircases leading from this hall to a simand by a noble and imposing pavilion, con- ilar hall on the floor above are bordered by



A STATUE IN THE ROTUNDA.

heavy marble balustrades deeply and exquisitely carved. These staircases terminate in a magnificent foyer surrounded on three sides by a great hall. The latter is characterized by much artistic work in carving, sculpture, gilding, and other ceiling ornamentation. The foyer and surrounding hall are separated by many marble columns connected by a heavy balustrade. These columns support the lofty ceiling of the foyer, with its great skylight and beautiful ceiling. A short flight of steps leads to a passageway to the balcony or promenade surrounding the rotunda,



SECTION OF A WINDOW ARCH IN THE VESTIBULE.

the magnificent corridors, pavilions, and with fronts of Siena marble fill the spaces halls set apart for various exhibits of rare between these groups. Passageways to books, maps, and engravings.

and to the north and south open vistas of columns of rich African marble. Alcoves the stacks and other parts of the building In the great central court, a little in the occupy the first floor of these alcoves, rear of the center of the building, is the rooms for special readers, with books or octagonal rotunda or central reading room. magazines, the second floor, and on the It is connected by a broad corridor with third is an uncovered promenade around the main vestibule in front, and by book the entire room, just below the spring of stacks with the north, south, and east the arch of the dome, for visitors who wish façades. Covering this magnificent room, to be merely "lookers on in Vienna" of the 100 feet in diameter and 125 feet from the busy scene below. In the center of this floor to the ceiling of the lantern, is the great reading room is to be located the great gilded dome or roof, supported by elevated desk of the librarian in charge, groups of massive and stately piers and below and around it the desks for his



FIGURES IN THE MAIN HALL, SECOND STORY.

ing these desks three rows of desks for times at least, by the skill and art of man. individual readers, about one hundred and nected with the book stacks by specially designed automatic book-carrying apparatus, and through the basement, directly underneath, with the library terminus of the tunnel to the Capitol.

crowning feature of the library, in design, in frequent use. Leading to the north and to tical, everyday usefulness. It is the heart of book stacks, each nine stories in height and the library and its administrative center. Its fitted with iron bookcases and shelves, of magnificence cannot be told in words. The special design, and so perforated that the massive piers and graceful columns of rich, great desideratum of a library, perfect ventirose-colored marble, from which spring the lation for the books, will be secured. The

separate tas piers; the great windows, one each of the eign sides, opening upon the couryards, flooding the whole interest with abundance of light: the finely carved capitals of columns and piers the paneled and coffered ceiling. the broad collar between thê ceiling and lantern of the dome. embellished with Mr. Blashfield's beautiful paintings; the ceiling of the lantern, with its artistic group in fresco. also by Mr. Blashfield, and a wealth of statuary surmounting pier and balustrade, form together one of the

assistants, and on the level floor surround- most magnificent interiors wrought, in recent

While for years to come the building fifty in all. The central desks are con- will have much space which can be devoted to other than library uses, it is first and foremost of all a library building and a home for the library of Congress. In the alcoves adjoining the central reading room or rotunda is room for many thousands of The rotunda or central reading room is the books, and here will be kept those in most construction, in ornamentation, and in prac- the south from the rotunda are the two main great arches of the dome; the alcoves which floors or decks of the book stacks are of

left open around the sides so that attend- front of the building is a short book ants on any floor can speak with those on stack, of the same height as the larger ones. any other floor, when in search of a book, doing away with the necessity of speaking tubes, and making each of these great stacks with its nine floors practically one

room. By aid of the automatic carrying apparatus specially designed for this library by Mr. Bernard Green, the very efficient and capable engineer in charge of the construction since 1888, the books from either of these stacks are carried to the basement and thence upward to the central desk in the rotunda. The time required to procure any book will be

almost unappreciable, though it be on the topmost shelf of the farthest case. The side 750,000 bound volumes besides 220,000 view of one of these stacks, showing its nine pamphlets. The three book stacks now floors, and the interior view, both included completed, together with the alcoves imamong our illustrations, give a very fair idea mediately adjoining the central reading

marble. By a novel arrangement they are necting the rear of the rotunda with the east



SECTION OF THE BALUSTRADE OF THE MAIN STAIRCASE.

The library at present contains over of their construction and capacity. Con-room, will hold 1,168,000 volumes, which



INTERIOR OF THE SOUTH BOOK STACK.

about 30,000 volumes a year. The un-few interior corridors of the first or basewill hold, on the stack and alcove systems volumes. of storage, 1,322,000 volumes, increasing the

will provide for the growth of the library the light in the second and third stories for 15 years at the present rate of increase, and only slightly obstructing the light in a assigned rooms will hold 1,047,000 volumes, ment floor. Unless the additions shall be which will provide room for all additions more numerous than is now expected the for 50 years. For the growth after that new building will, therefore, prove ample date, the main rooms of the first and second for the needs of the library for 125 years, stories of the north, east, and south sides its total capacity being about four million

Besides quarters for the library of total capacity to 3,537,000 volumes, which Congress, the new building will contain, will be sufficient for about 90 years from in the basement, rooms for general storage this date. This capacity can be still further and for several working administrative increased by 1,100,000 volumes by the build-departments, including that of the repair ing of one-story stacks in the interior court- and binding of books. Here, also, are yards, without in the least interfering with the immense steam-heating plant, with its



A CORRIDOR IN THE BASEMENT.



CAPITAL OF A COLUMN IN THE ROTUNDA.

scores of miles of pipes and great fresh air reach this hall one passes through a magto the Capitol. This tunnel, which was volumes, largely American. transfer of books from the library to the Capitol through the tunnel will require not art features have only been touched upon more than two minutes.

front, are the large rooms devoted respec- decoration carving, painting, and sculpture tively to the reading rooms for senators and have been largely employed and with most members of the House. On the second admirable results. This branch of the work floor the great art hall, 35 feet wide by 217 was entrusted to Mr. E. P. Casey, and he feet long, will occupy the entire façade on has employed in it many leading American the south side. This will be devoted to an artists and sculptors, who, when their work

chambers and ducts for the heating and nificent corridor and pavilion at the southventilation, the electric light plant, the west corner. These are to contain, in glass machinery of the automatic book-carrying cases, early printed books. Another corapparatus, and the terminus of the tunnel ridor will be devoted to rare and precious opened during 1895, is six feet high and responding hall of the same size on the four feet wide. It will contain the ap- north side of the second floor will be paratus for carrying books, pneumatic mes- devoted to the storage of maps. A suite of sage tubes, and telephone wires for com- rooms will be given over to the copyright munication with various rooms in the department of the library, and a number Capitol. It is large enough to permit of will of course be used by the superintendent the passage of a workman to make repairs and other library officials, but the rooms in to the book carriers, tubes, and wires. The the building are as yet largely unassigned.

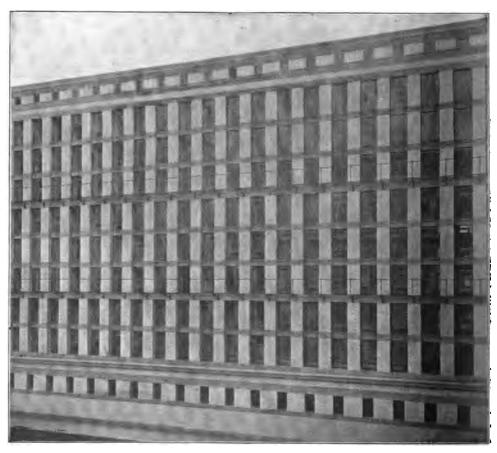
The frescos, carving, statuary, and other in passing. The building is in many On the main or first floor, on the west particulars a great work of art. Upon its exhibition of works of the graphic art. To is done, will have something to show lovers

of art worthy of the noble building and of in the other a tablet inscribed with Lincoln's the great people whose representatives have immortal words, "Government of the peodirected its erection. Some artists whose ple, by the people, for the people." These work is already open to public view are Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, Mr. Kenyon Cox, Mr. Elihu Vedder, and Mr. George Willoughby Maynard.

Mr. Vedder has five groups on the main floor between the vestibule or entrance enters the great rotunda and almost involhall and the rotunda under the dome. In untarily glances upward as though to measthem he symbolizes the development of ure the great height. As the eve rests at self-government. Good and bad govern- last upon the broad collar, 150 feet in cirment are pictured in bold and statuesque cumference, just below the lantern and sepafigures, and their natural concomitants, rating it from the dome, it is met with a peace of the one and anarchy of the other, view of Mr. Blashfield's masterful and beauare most admirably depicted. The ideal of tiful composition representing the intelall government is represented in the central lectual evolution of the human race. Twelve panel, on which is shown a woman seated figures are shown, each representing a difbetween two genii. The woman holds in ferent department of art, letters, and science. one hand the scepter of righteous rule and The English nation is named as representa-

panels will add to the high reputation of the illustrator of Omar Khayyam for strong and original work, and are worthy of the prominent place they occupy.

Passing from Mr. Vedder's panels one



SIDE VIEW OF THE SOUTH BOOK STACK

tive of literature, France of emancipation, itself, like all other portions of the building, America of science, Egypt of written records, is floored and wainscoted in white and Judea of religion, Greece of philosophy, colored marbles, and the coloring of the Rome of administration, Islam of physics, walls and ceilings would attract attention Italy of the fine arts, Germany of the art of in any ordinary building for its artistic printing, Spain of discovery, and the Middle grouping and contrasting of colors. Ages of modern languages. The wings of background for the strong and admirably graced by statuary by eminent artists. tic interior of which it is a part.

already earned as one of the strongest, American art. boldest, and most original draughtsmen and clever colorists among American artists.

beyond, Mr. George W. Maynard has four superintended its designing and construcpanel groups, representing respectively tion, and to the artists who have given adventure, discovery, conquest, and colo- freely of their best talent in its decoration. nization, and another group in the center of It will be a lasting monument to the great the arched ceiling.

mentioned here. Over the windows of the worth a journey from the remotest corner exterior of the main entrance pavilion are of the republic, and with its unapproachable busts by well-known sculptors, and in the stores of literature, its opulence of statuary same pavilion spandrel figures by Mr. Bela and mural decoration, it is sure to become Pratt. On the main floor of the interior of one of the great centers of the intellectual this pavilion there is a wealth of carving in and art life of the nation. If the Congress the white marble wainscoting, in ceilings of which has provided so well for the building the arched windows and doorways, and in will now treat the library itself with the the stair balustrades and capitals of the generosity which its importance would seem columns. This carving is almost bewilder- to merit, it may in time be made, as it ing in its variety and beauty. The basement should be, the greatest library of the world.

In the rotunda, the tops of the great the figures overlap and form an effective piers and the balcony balustrades are to be drawn images with their appropriate insignia. of these statues is shown in an accompany-A single group, filling the ceiling of the lan- ing illustration. Mr. Niehaus will have tern of the dome, fittingly crowns the artis- figures of Gibbon and Moses, Mr. St. Gaudens of Homer, Mr. Baur of Beethoven, Mr. Kenyon Cox has two panels in the and Mr. Macmonnies of Shakespeare. splendidly decorated corridor of the second Other figures are Plato, Bacon, St. Paul, floor (third floor, calling the basement the Herodotus, Columbus, Michael Angelo, and first) leading from the main entrance hall Newton. A few only of these are now in south to the pavilion at the southwest cor- place, but all will be put in position ner. The woodwork of the corridor is ivory during the present year. Mr. J. W. Alexwhite, the ceiling of ivory white and pale ander is decorating one of the corridors blue. The corridor itself and the pavilion with a series of six frescos in which the to which it leads cannot fail to be object evolution of the book will be shown. lessons in color to the multitudes who will Messrs. Edward Simmons, Charles S. pass through it in the years to come. One Pearce, Gari Melchers, Walter McEwen, panel is devoted to the arts—poetry, sculp- W. L. Dodge, A. H. Thayer, H. O. Walker, ture, painting, architecture, music, and ce- and Carl Gutherz are others who contribute ramics; the other to the sciences-mathe- of their artistic skill in the decoration of matics, physics, astronomy, botany, and zo- this superbly finished interior. The whole, The work shows Mr. Cox at his judging from what is now open to the public best and will add to the reputation he had view, will redound greatly to the credit of

In conclusion, the new building for the library of Congress is in every way a credit In the southwest corner pavilion, just to its architects, to the men who have free people whose representatives have But few other of the art features may be caused its erection. To view it will be

ON CONVERSATION.

BY J. P. MAHAFFY, D.D., D.C.L, OXON.

PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

sation allusions or anecdotes which are not number of the candidates, the various cenmorally clean, and I added that in Ireland ters at which they are held, have led men to at least our wits are not subject to this be content with examination by papers, withcharge, and that Irish fun, even though it be out using the vital test of viva-voce questioncoarse in expression, is as a rule sound and ing. In Trinity College, Dublin, we have healthy. This topic leads me to speak of the saved ourselves from this deprivation, and serious or improving side of conversation, in all our important examinations vivá-voa which I had carefully kept out of my book. questioning forms an essential department, It was not without every precaution that I which most of us regard as a surer test than did so. I urged that in discussing conver- mere paper answering. At the examinations sation as such it was expressly social con- for the higher degrees at the German universe, the relaxation and amusement of so-versities a colloquium is arranged, at which ciety, which was in question, and not the the candidate is questioned by a board of higher uses to which it could be applied. It examiners in the subjects which he has an is a means to many such higher ends, but in nounced as his specialty. my book of theory I was regarding it merely can give an account of his work by word of as an end in itself. How often will it be mouth, unless he is ready with a reason when necessary to repeat that there is no theory asked for it, we do not hold that he has really on the subject possible which does not so mastered his subject. regard it, and that this proves the seriousness, and not the frivolity of my analysis? so much better educated than we are. It is only when this is admitted that I am knew indeed less about science, they cared ready to confer with my readers upon the not to have many languages, but what they serious aspects which our conversation may knew they knew perfectly, and they were bettake, and say some practical words upon terable to follow an argument than our averits uses for weighty purposes beyond its own age man. Look at the epistles of St. Paul. sphere. Every theorist should be prepared The ordinary audience which understood and to discuss the practical applications of his followed his arguments, though not the speculative system, and show that none of higher or intellectual classes, were far more them conflict with his analysis.

to me strangely neglected in the present that they were better educated, in the strictday. That is due to two causes: first to est sense. I believe the main difference not the spread of that modern pestilence, com- to have been in their superior intellects, but petitive examinations; secondly to the dif- in their superior training, because they were fusion of text-books or handbook, wherein not trained by reading books, but by converthe student imagines he can learn a subject sation. We see the whole process most far more quickly than by the oral teaching completely in Plato's "Dialogues." He inof a master.

lutely bad in themselves, and there may be T the close of my last paper I was occasions when they afford the best means speaking of the moral duty of not of finding a fit man for a vacant place, but tolerating for one instant in conver- the spread of these examinations, the vast Unless a student

This is the reason why the ancients were acute, far better versed in subtle reasoning The educational uses of conversation seem than any modern congregation. That means sists upon all philosophical instruction being Competitive examinations are not abso- by dialogue, that is by conversation, where

teacher and pupils all take their part. The schools of the other philosophers were worked growing boys into colleges, where they reside after the same method; all the deepest stud- as in a large family, and securing for them the ies were prosecuted by talking about great conversation of both intelligent equals and subjects. That is still the basis of our uni-superiors, is only the prolongation of what versities—the really teaching universities. ought to take place in every intelligent The student who resides in them has the ad-home. When I was a lad in Trinity vantage not only of reading books, which College we all looked forward to commons requires no university, but of having these (dinner) as an intellectual treat. We knew books explained by men eminent in the sub- that a group of friends would sit together ject, of going daily to their class rooms, and and discuss the affairs of the college and putting to them the difficulties which per- the world with keenness and with humor. plex him, of discussing not only with them, but also with his fellow students all the prob- should be conducted on the same lines, by lems of science, of philosophy, and of litera- conversation of the family at meals, and at ture.

hicle of higher teaching and a method which convey it by discussion, by conversation, no private study, no hurried reading of hand- by drawing out the child, as well as by tellbooks, no answering of examination papers ing what they know, and it is for this reason can replace. Let us suppose that a really that the children of an educated house, great man has been secured as professor in with traditions of good books, of learning, a university. The highest and best work of refinement all around them, have a start which such a man does is not the writing of in life which is very hard for the rest of the books or the conducting of examinations, growing world to overtake. Here too, at nor even the delivery of formal lectures, but the home table, is laid the foundation of an the daily intercourse with the young men, agreeable habit of talking. When the chilthe habit of talking with them familiarly and dren of the house look forward to their discussing with them their difficulties—the meals as moments of pleasant intercourse, position of a spiritual father to whom they they naturally bring what news they can, will come for intellectual advice, encourage- what pleasant reading they have just left, ment, and consolation. For all this the what problems they have attempted, to the necessary vehicle, and the only vehicle, is common fund, and thus acquire a habit conversation. Any man who has long ex- very different from that of Roman Catholic perience of teaching knows well that if he theological seminaries or of some girls' can persuade a pupil to walk with him, to schools, where silence or the use of a join him in leisure and recreation as well as foreign language is compulsory during dinin the class room, that pupil will learn far ner-a stupidly unsocial arrangement. more from him in this way than in the hours of formal instruction. All this is the very gent conversation at dinner is the real essence of university education, wherein the reason why civilized people have adopted word is the beginning and the end of all real that form of hospitality above all others. teaching, nor do I think there can be any worse sign of the system of Maynooth College, where the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood is trained, than the traditional habit of the habit of free and friendly conversation. the professors to have no intercourse with their pupils save in the class room.*

This function of a university, bringing

The education of children at home such other times as they sit together. Here then conversation is the great ve- Parents who have any knowledge will best

> The habit of discussing things in intelli-Those who have been taught for years to be silent at that hour of the day may find it difficult to undo the mischief and acquire

> Thus I would supplement my book of theory by showing the constant serious indispensable uses of conversation in education. I will not add any system of rules concerning these branches of the art, except

^{*} This most reprehensible practice is admitted and discussed in the "Centenary History of Maynooth," pp. 467 sq., by Bishop John Healy, Dublin, 1895.

especially if it assumes the aspect of

which is commonly the case, so far, and so affectionate conversation.

the old and trite observation that in talking has under his spiritual charge. It is usual at table for the mutual benefit of the mem- for Protestants to inveigh loudly against the bers of a family, or of intimate friends, the confessional as liable to actual or possible discourse should be about things, and not abuses of the gravest kind, but how about people. The aphorism requires a thoroughly the Church of Rome has underword of explanation, for people only means stood the problem of reaching individual our friends and neighbors, not the great souls is shown by the practice of the men and women who have taken their extremest revivalist preachers, who freplaces in history. These must be classed quently invite those of their congregation among the things, or impersonal topics that who feel anxious or doubtful about their are the proper subjects of an instructive salvation to have a private conference with and ennobling talk. This caution that the them. Thus the ultra-Protestant agrees conversation is not to occupy itself with with the Roman Catholic that conversation, the people around us and their affairs is not the intimate and personal dialogue between only valuable but needful, seeing that to spiritual teacher and pupil, is the best and most people gossip is exceedingly amusing, surest way to promote religious knowledge.

Nor is the use of conversation in religion scandal, and consists in divulging and dis- confined to these most solemn moments. cussing things about our neighbors which How can the mother teach her child, the they desire to be secret, because of the father his growing son, the teacher his fault and feebleness of character which pupil, in things moral and spiritual, how these things imply. There is no form of can he wean him from what is trivial or conversation more seductive in its way, and base to what is serious and noble, how can none more mischievous, not only in what it he gradually probe and draw out his higher may circulate, but in debauching the mind of nature by any other process than by conhim who indulges in it and making it unfit stant friendly, encouraging, stimulating talk, for, or averse to, higher and purer pleasures. making the youthful mind blossom out in What I have further to say on this answer and in argument, meeting its objecsubject is said so fully and carefully in tions, respecting its difficulties, soothing its sections 36-7 of my book on conversation ebullitions, feeding its higher aspirations? that I am loth to go over the same ground There is one youth in a thousand whose here; for I am in good hopes that those of spirit can be influenced by the mere reading my readers who take an interest in the of books. The mass of men can only be subject will obtain the book and read it for worked upon by the personal contact of themselves. But there I admitted that so another mind, and that personal contact far as conversation was merely recreation, can only be obtained by constant, serious,

far only is gossip of a harmless kind, an In these manifold and far-reaching emexcellent amusement in which almost any ployments it is however not an end, but a company will readily join. Here, as we means, and therefore did not come into the are concerned with the serious uses of con- theory where conversation as such was only versation, I will conclude with the loftiest considered. It may be here added that as of all, its use in religion. The theory of a means of knowledge it is not only in most the Church of Rome, quite apart from cases necessary, but in the remainder services and sacraments and sermons, re- preëminent above other means by its insinquires an intimate dialogue, which can only uating, seductive, subtle influence. Under be held by personal intercourse and in the guise of recreation, under the cloak of words between each member of the flock banter, the sympathetic talker will sow his and the priest. By this means only can the seed. The ancients have shown us one of priest sound the inmost character and the greatest examples in Socrates, the phiestimate the principles of those whom he losopher who never wrote down a word of

his system but who nevertheless created worthy sources that Socrates would not all the subsequent schools by the force of even give a continuous lecture; he insisted his personality, manifested in constant and upon question and answer; he desired that stimulating conversations. We have two every one present should take part, should accounts of this eminent man from his contribute, should show that he was attendintimate pupils, one from Xenophon, a man ing and thinking. If modern teachers were of the world, who turned the training he had more alive to this method, if they modeled received to practical life, the other Plato, a their lessons on the pattern of the old Greek man of the academy, who clothed his own master, we should have less cramming, less high thinking in the form of Socratic con-dull "making up" of books, less dead versations. We know from these trust- knowledge, but more living thought.

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO HORTICULTURE.

BY DAVID B. ALSTED.

cultivated plants.

them very distinct from each other, and ment to be a profitable industry. therefore the term horticulture as used in

been subjects in the molding hands of the clusion of the undesirable plants from the horticulturist are among the thousands, but area chosen, and this protection and stimuso far as food products are concerned only lus in themselves were causes for further de-

HE obligations we owe to horticulture attempt an enumeration and the writer must in its broadest sense are new every be content, in the short space at his dismorning and fresh every evening, posal, with giving some idea, of course gennot to say anything about the midday meal, eral, of the changes that have been effected which is also made up largely of the fruits in plants through the processes of culture. of the field, orchard, and garden. If it were It is doubtless true that some plants possess possible for one to be transplanted back in greater possibilites than others as food plants time to the dawn of civilization, or, more ex- for man, just as certain species of animals actly speaking, to the days when mankind seem to have been designed specially for fed upon the products of vegetation as they service. It is, so-to-speak, as natural for were found in the natural condition, it would the wheat to yield grain as the pig to lay on be strikingly evident that much has been fat, and the beet to become large-rooted as done to improve the crops that now feed the the sheep to be covered with a textile world. In short, the better races of the hu-material. Cows are for milk and horses man species would not fare well, even if they for strength and speed, while certain plants could exist, should the native forms sud- are rich in starch, as the potato and the corn, denly take the places of the various kinds of and others have their seeds covered with long hairs that yield our cotton or produce The systematic growing of various groups seeds that are rich in meaty substances of plants falls under several heads, none of (beans) and cause their culture and improve-

As a rule the plant itself suggested to man the heading of this paper stands generally in the early days of his development the for plant culture, and this may include agri- particular product for which it might be culture (field culture), floriculture (flower cul- grown, and if it were the purpose here to trace ture), sylvaculture (forest culture), of which the history of cultivated plants it would be there is far too little in this country, and a shown that the first step from the wild state long list of cultures from viticulture (grapes) was the locating, fencing in, or in some to agariculture (the growing of mushrooms). way declaring ownership of certain wild The number of species of plants that have plants. Following this was the partial exa few hundred. It is not the place here to velopment. No one kind of plant can be

good for everything, for one quality often name would fill several lines of this printed excludes the possibility of another, as for page. example superiority for heavy draught preserious thought is that among cultivated one species of plant.

face-blooms toward the morning light.

and constancy. A person does not weigh suit every one. been effected.

den culture as distinguished from agriculture, are agricultural and all others are conven-

As the apple heads the list alphabetically cludes high speed in a horse. If one grows arranged it may be well to glance at it as a a certain crop for the closely condensed type for all the others. This fruit has been tender leaves that compose the so-called cultivated for more than four thousand years "heads," as in the cabbage, he must forego and grows wild throughout Europe south of the idea at the same time of producing the the Caucasus Mountains. That improvechoicest blossoms for buttonhole bouquets. ments have been made in it goes without In like manner the turnip produces its most saying, and one only needs to contrast a fair valuable product below ground and is not specimen of a standard sort with the small, grown either for its fruit or as a shade tree. tough, and bitter natural fruit of our wild These remarks seem absurd at once but the species to be struck with the advances made.

The writer is appalled at the task beplants there is a great division of labor, and fore him in attempting to treat of apple those persons who have had the most to do culture in a paragraph. It is a vast subject with developing our choicest fruits and flow- in itself; to it millions have given a large ers were impressed with the fact that they part of their lives and upon it many persons must as a rule work for a single end in any have left the impress of their best thought through long years. Instead of the worth-It has been seen that the plant in the wild less wild fruits there are thousands of cultistate gave the hint and upon that man has vated sorts, each with its distinct characteracted, and the results are seen wherever a istics and its own individual history, long or field of grain yellows for the harvest in the short. Before me lies Downing's "Fruits summer sun, an orchard is fruited deep in and Fruit Trees of America," with its thirautumn, or a bed of pansies turns its bright teen hundred pages, giving descriptions of apples from A to Z (Abbott to Zoar). The world's debt to horticulture is truly Some are large, some are small, some are great and the writer realizes his own in- early and some are late, some are sweet ability to make the reader feel his obliga- and some are sour - seemingly enough tions in the matter, because of its vastness for all and of qualities sufficiently varied to It almost makes one's and measure his indebtedness for the air he mouth water at the sight of these hundreds breathes each moment or the sunshine that of kinds tastefully arranged upon plates at a bathes him in floods of gold. It therefore horticultural show. So attractive are they remains to show something of the progress that one may naturally forget all the pains that has been made in the culture of plants that it has required to bring them to such and to point out however briefly some of the perfection. If space permitted it might be methods by which the improvements have shown how the seeds were sown in nursery rows and afterward the sorts desired were Horticulture as its name indicates is gar- budded or grafted upon the stocks, and how still later the nursery trees were set in orwhich is the culture of the field. Farm crops chards where they needed almost daily care.

A pause might be made here to enlarge iently placed under horticulture, and those upon the fact that the growth to perfection of the orchard are considered as among the of fruits is attended with an almost conleading ones. It is therefore to our purpose stant strife against their enemies. It would to consider horticultural methods as they seem as if the artificial development of cerare met with in the orchard. The list of tain parts of plants as found in our field, orfruits that are grown for the table is a long chard, and garden crops rendered those parts one and the mere mention of them by more than ordinarily susceptible to attacks ume could be filled with the descriptions of blood flows in the veins of the Catawba is the worms, beetles, flies, rusts, molds, mil- not well known; possibly in the attempts to dews, blights, and the like, that infest the grow the foreign grapes in this country may orchard and render apple-growing not only be reason enough to account for the strong a high art but a warfare in which the spraying pump is one of the weapons by means of which when loaded with compounds of ar- grape of the million," there are many other senic and copper the insidious enemies are varieties that have a better flavor. Of late kept in check. More than this it might be interesting to consider the complicated structure of the flower and show how the beneficial insects are needed to carry the pollen from one bloom to another to make it possible for fruit to follow the flower. Still further it would be interesting to show how by this process a cross can be secured between grown so abundantly that this truly Ameritwo sorts, and a new variety obtained that can fruit is within the reach of every one. possibly may so combine the superior qualities of both parents as to be more valuable many points of culture that have been than either. In short there is a breeding of worked out after much careful experimentaapples in the same sense as there is of horses tion, particularly the methods of pruning or sheep and for the same end; namely, the and exposing of foliage and fruit upon the improvement in them of the qualities for trellis. The viticulturist has learned much which they receive attention.

apples, as they bring the highest prices in and a whole host of other fungus diseases the markets of the world, it is our grapes and can put his choicest products within that may well make us still more exultant. the reach of all. Surely in grapes alone the The apple came into use from the Orient, world's debt to the viticulturist is very an ancient fruit even in the early colonial great. days, but the grapes of our vineyards are largely of our own making. Our climate is large peach orchards of Maryland, Delaunfavorable to the growth of the foreign ware, New Jersey, or, further west, the grapes, and their culture, after repeated fail- peach belt of Michigan there would be no ures out of doors, is now confined to the green-question about this Oriental (Chinese or house save in the sub-tropical sections of the Persian) fruit being a factor in the orchard country. For our vineyards it was neces- industries of our country. From the standsary to start with the native grapes, of which point of esthetics it represents the type of there are several species. If we indulge a beauty in fruits and gastronomically contrifle in history just here it may be stated sidered it never fails to give a maximum of that a grape discovered growing wild by a satisfaction. When the crop fails, as all gardener to William Penn and afterward realize is too frequently the fact, there is bearing his name (Alexander) began the a species of mourning that is sensible when systematic growing of American grapes with the news is spread by the public press that the opening of the eighteenth century. The the frosts have done their deadly work. older readers may remember when the Isa- is a sad but certain testimony to the greatbella was the leading variety of grape. The ness of the debt the world owes to this introduction of this sort of grape brings us branch of horticulture. to the beginning of our own century. The

of various blights and insect foes. A vol- ing varities a half century ago. Just what suspicion of European parentage in part.

To-day, while the Concord is styled "the there has been a fondness for the so-called "white grapes" and the Niagara and a long list of this group have been introduced and grown so that it is no unusual thing in the city markets to see grapes of a dozen tints of amber, black, and green displayed side by side. The best of all is that they are

In the production of this fruit there are in recent years concerning ways and means While America may well be proud of her of combatting the black rot, the mildew,

· If we should at harvest time visit the

And so the whole range of orchard fruits Isabella and the Catawba were the lead- could be gone through, forgetting not those

and nuts, a few only of which reach the horticulture. northern markets, as the date, fig, pomea better fruit, but he did not."

for new and improved sorts need not resort beginning to "know beans." to grafting upon trees of fruit-bearing age, to the strawberry experts to remind the rareripe peaches. I am not so sure, but

sub-tropical forms grouped together under young readers that they enjoy in the matter the generic term of Citrus fruits. For of perfection and plentifulness of this fruit beauty nothing surpasses the fruit-laden what their grandparents not even dreamed trees of an orange grove save the fragrance of. In short the improvement in the fruit, and charm of the blooms that preceded. although great in many ways, has been Should the frosts cut off the Florida and closely followed by a growing sentiment California crop of lemons we find consolathat any one with ordinary land can enjoy tion in the certainty of the groves in Sicily the pleasure of raising and eating his own and the border states of the Mediterranean. strawberries. This feeling that fruit-grow-While letting our thoughts in passing reach ing need not be confined to the few is one out to the tropics with its wealth of fruits of the large debts that the world owes to

There is space for only a glance at the granate, banana, pineapple, and cocoanut, market garden and its long list of vegewe will return to a small, humble, prostrate tables. If we glance at beans alone what plant that has endeared itself to every lover progress has been made! Instead of the Of it a noted divine tall poles and straggling pods the bush once said—and he was quite a horticulturist, sorts stand in close rows showing scarcely by the way—"The Lord might have made other than golden wax fruits—at least in the gorgeous seedsmen's catalogues. Some The horticulturist finds much of interest of our college graduates are employed by in the strawberry as related to his art. It the seed firms to combine qualities and is one of these garden fruits that come into make improved sorts, so that truly it may bearing quickly and the one who is striving be said that a few persons at least are

But a word must be said about the as in case of the orchard fruits generally. tomatoes. Our grandmothers raised a few He can mix the blood of two species and plants in the yard grounds and placed the within two seasons is able to gain a good small, rough, red fruits upon the mantel as idea of what the result is to be from the ornaments, calling them love apples and standpoint of productiveness, quality, and pronouncing their seedy, watery contents the like. Also it is a plant that propagates poisonous. Now tomatoes are not only very rapidly by means of its runners, so eaten but there is no end to the ways they that when once a choice kind is produced come upon the table, and at all seasons of it is soon easy to have enough plants to set the year. The writer can well remember out an acre. In many other ways the when the bulk of the fruit of the garden strawberry differs from ordinary fruits. plants was cut off by the frost and only pick-The botanist finds in it an instance where ing saved them. Future generations may the fruit, strictly speaking, is not edible but look back to us and remark that we did are numerous minute single-seeded fruits not know what tomatoes were or how to scattered over the surface or sunken in grow them. This may prove true, for we small pits of a fleshy, not to say delicious, should not be so conceited as to hold to the receptacle. In short we eat the dry fruits view that we are nearing the end of and crack them between our teeth for the progress in this line of horticulture. Only sake of the pulpy environment, being thank- a few months ago the writer was informed ful, nevertheless, for the possibilities which by a tomato breeder that he had put a the horticulturist has found and developed beautiful blush upon a yellow sort and in this luscious receptacle. In briefly dis- believed that some day he could place posing of this earliest and to many best tomatoes upon the market that would vie in of all our fruits it may be only fair to it and beauty if not in flavor with the choicest

already the tomato has gained such a foot- garden crops. The advances in horticulture hold in the culinary department of the have increased the range of products as to and pruning knives have blessed the world vegetables for the table but by inducing with large, smooth, solid fruits that come many to exercise more in the open air. true to seed, and abundantly, every year.

has been glanced at entirely from the side fruit and garden plants among which to live of food production. This perhaps should and grow strong. come first, but there are many other views vegetables. They are the more palatable cannot be easily estimated. portions of our diet and being so argues their importance from the standpoint of to lead the reader to the conviction that eating people are the healthier.

subject, namely the healthfulness of the some to yield fruits, others vegetables, and exercise, mental as well as physical, that is others flowers, and of the kinds that add to needed in the growing of orchard and the blessings of a cultured humanity.

world's people that for general usefulness fruitfulness and profits of the same, not to it stands ahead of the peach. Imagine the forget the lively interest in the practical dismay if the tomato crop should fail! We operations of the art. In short, advancing are indebted to a long line of tomato horticulture makes the people healthier not breeders who with pollenizing kits of tools only by producing a longer list of fruits and the half sick and the semi-invalid often Thus far the debt we owe to horticulture nothing could be better than an acre of

Then there is the flower garden deserving to be taken and this paper should not be a whole paper by itself. This is the poetical closed without a word in connection with side of horticulture. The progress here has hygiene. It is not contended that the been more than great, and new societies of orchard and garden furnish bone and sinew, growers of roses, carnations, chrysantheso-to-speak, of our food stuffs. Our bread mums, etc., are being formed each year. and our beef come from the farm; but there The reader may have visited some of their is great need for those lighter articles of floral shows. Floriculture makes the world diet that come to the table as fruits or more beautiful and our debt in this direction

Enough has been hinted at in this paper hygiene. No lengthy plea is needed, for every person every day is placed under it is borne out by statistics that the fruit- obligations to the great array of earnest men who have tamed the wild plants of the But there is another phase of this whole earth by training them for special service,

DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE BALLOT.

BY LEE I. VANCE.

forms as to make a suggestive study.

In those good old days when all civilized self-governing tribe like the ancient Ger- the casting of lots, was practised among

2

S this is a presidential year it may more or less a self-governing people. Hownot be amiss to call attention to the ever, their theory of government consisted subject of voting. There are many in putting everything in the hands of God, interesting facts connected with the ballot and strictly speaking it was a theocracy. which it is well sometimes to remember, So that if a public officer had to be elected and in its growth it has taken such varied he was named by the priest or prophet, who was God's representative.

Another method was to cast lots, and it peoples were ruled by kings there was not was calculated that God would send the much need of a ballot. An independent, right lot to the right man. Sortilege, or mans was satisfied with viva-voce voting. ancient heathen peoples as well as the Jews. The Jews, before they had kings, were The use of the lot received divine sanction.

tation, or magic formula.

Now there are good reasons for believing that our modern custom of "countingout" is simply a survival of sortilege, or divination by lot. Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, who has made a study of this subject, thinks he has proved that the counting-out rhymes and doggerels which are found all "it," begin with,

"One-ery, two-ery, ickery, Ann, Fillicy, fallacy, Nicholas, John," etc.,

they are "repeating in innocent ignorance the practices and languages of a sorcerer of fact.

the voters used white and black beans. It stamped it with his signet ring. is said that those who were chronically hungry for office were called "bean-eaters." almost any office, and every one was conthem to the victors of a party fight.

as in the story of Achan related by Joshua. against certain men. It was never em-Later on the practice fell into the hands of ployed to vote for candidates, as in modern the sorcerer, the name signifying lot-taker. times. When factional spirit ran high, and But before taking a vote it was customary a leader was growing too strong, it was reto offer up a prayer. In the mouth of the garded as the right thing to order a vote of sorcerer the prayer became a mystic incan- exile. Whereupon each citizen wrote a name on an oyster shell and put this vote secretly into the box. If there was a sufficient majority against him the leader was obliged to leave the state for ten years. Sometimes this peculiar institution, called ostracism, did not work right. As classical scholars will remember, on a certain important occasion lightning failed to strike over the world are relics of the spoken either of the prominent leaders, but hit a charms used by sorcerers in ancient times comparatively inoffensive person. The facts in conjunction with their mystic incanta- in the case are not as clear as they might tions. Curious indeed it seems that when be, but we know that soon after this event our children, wishing to choose who is to be ostracism fell into disfavor and went out of use.

Just when the ballot was introduced into Roman politics is not known. In the latter days of the Republic the voter cast his vote on a waxen tablet. The tablets were made a dark age," and yet such is probably the of wood covered with wax, and were used by the Romans for various purposes, chiefly There were several different ways of for writing letters and the like. There were voting in ancient Greece. The use of a several sizes, none of them large, and one pebble was one means; the show of the kind, called pugillares, was small enough to hands was another, and often officers were be held in the partly-closed hand. A sharp appointed by lot. The Greek ballot was iron instrument called a stilus was used to originally a pebble; a perforated one for a make the lines and marks. One end was "no" and a whole one for a "yes" vote. pointed for scratching on the wax; the Sometimes a stone was used, and it was other end was flat and was used as an simply dropped into a "yes" or "no" box, eraser. Two tablets were fastened together or receptacle of some kind. Such was the with wire, which served as a hinge. When kind of ballot used in enacting laws and in the writer finished his letter he tied his courts where there were a number of judges, wooden slate by a strong cord, made a When the Greeks chose officers by lot knot, and after placing wax on the knot

In voting the names of all the candidates were written on this waxen ballot. But the Greek idea of dividing the offices Roman voter made holes with his stilus in was a simple one. Every citizen of the the wax opposite those of his choice and state was supposed to be good enough for dropped the tablet in the box. In the days of the Empire there was no use of a ballot. sidered to have an equal show. It was The Prætorian Guards, or the army, did perhaps a more impartial way of dividing most of the voting, and the only safe way to the spoils than the modern method of giving dispute the count was with another army. After the downfall of the Roman Empire The Greeks used the secret ballot to vote voting again came into favor and fashion,

ballot systems were invented during the forty-one copies. At another time one of Middle Ages, especially in the small states the electors ordered a rosary, and of and councils of that period.

of voting was that in vogue in Venice. he had been slighted. The method of choosing a doge was hedged of the lot.

council consisting of four or five hundred secrecy and independence in the voting. members was called together. The first When a pope is to be elected the memthing was to bar out from the proceedings bers of the college of cardinals are called all those below thirty years of age. The together. Their right to choose a pope names of the rest were written on slips of dates back to the time when the parish paper, and then a small boy was called from priests of Rome elected the bishop of the the street and brought in to draw out thirty diocese, who was then merely the bishop names. Of the thirty, nine only could go of Rome. This is the principle still applied on with the election. They were allowed to the election of the pope, for the members to choose forty others, as follows: four of of the college of cardinals hold their places them nominated five each, five of them four as titular pastors of parishes within the each, and then each of the forty had to be Eternal City. confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the nine. The time fixed to elapse before the

lots to decide upon twelve names. The closed has been nine days. But this intertwelve in the same way chose twenty-five val was arranged at a time when all the others, as follows: the presiding officer cardinals were within nine days' journey of nominated three, and each of the others Rome. How are the American, Canadian, two. A three-fourths vote was necessary or Australian wearers of the red hat going to elect. Of these twenty-five, nine were to reach Rome within the prescribed time? taken by lot. The nine in their turn chose Clearly they are barred out by the present forty-five others, of whom eleven were arrangement. The cast-iron rule has been picked out by lot. The eleven in the same so far relaxed as to allow cardinals who are way nominated forty-one to choose the sick and unable to take the journey to vote doge, and each of the forty-one must be by proxy. confirmed by a majority vote of the great council.

They were locked up together in a big dinal has a separate room, and is allowed council chamber, and not allowed to have to be accompanied by two attendants; so any communication with the outside world that the personnel of the conclave will numtill at least twenty-five of them agreed on a ber about two hundred and thirty persons. doge. There was nothing too good for the All the cardinals are literally walled in their forty-one while they were locked up. Each rooms and forbidden to have any communiof them could have whatever he asked for, cation with the outer world till they have regardless of expense, but all had to be chosen a pope. That is to say, the doors an elector delayed matters by wanting a passed in to the cardinals by two cylindrical copy of Æsop's Fables. His whim was dumb-waiters or wheel boxes. gratified, but not till all the libraries of Before taking a vote the conclave chooses

and some curious and cunningly-devised Venice were searched to find the necessary course forty-one rosaries were distributed Undoubtedly the most elaborate system around, and no elector could complain that

Not so complicated as the Venetian sysin by an absurd number of details, and the tem, but elaborate in its carefulness, is the election was really determined by the use form of electing a pope. This form has been pursued for more than a thousand When a doge was to be chosen the great years, the chief object being to secure

The forty thus selected in their turn cast cardinals assemble and the conclave is

The conclave is held usually either in the Pauline Chapel of the Quirinal, or in the The forty-one now got down to business. Sistine when in the Vatican. Each car-Thus it is related that once and windows are walled up, and food is

three scrutators, one from each order, and When any candidate receives the necessary three infermieri, who collect the votes of two thirds the sealed signatures are opened. the sick members. There can be an elec- If everything is all right, the result is tion by inspiration—that is, when "all the announced to the waiting public. cardinals, as if by inspiration of the Holy Looking at the ballot as used by com-Ghost, proclaim one candidate as pontiff mon mortals, and coming down to this unanimously and vivà voce." As a single century, a few interesting things may be dissenting voice is fatal to the success of noted. It does not appear that the modern this plan, it would be difficult to name a Greeks have improved much on the voting pope who has been elected by acclamation. system of their fathers. A little lead ball

every morning, followed by another in the present day. There is a box for each canafternoon or evening. Each cardinal re-didate, divided into two compartments. ceives a paper ballot, about four inches The voter goes from box to box, puts his long and three inches wide. Each one hand into a funnel, and unseen drops his writes his name in the upper part, the name ball into the "yes" or "no" side. There of the candidate he favors in the middle does not seem to be any check against the part, and some motto from Scripture in the voter's casting his ballot for more than one lower part. He folds it over so as to con-party. ceal his signature, and seals it with a seal not known to the scrutators.

the room, upon which are two gilded vases long. There was a room containing a -one chalice-shaped for the ballots cast, number of ballot boxes, each bearing the the other pyx-shaped for the ballots when name and color of a candidate. The voter counted. The votes of the cardinals absent went alone into this room and placed his through illness are kept in an ebony box, stick in the box for or against the canditable each cardinal deposits his ballot in now been replaced by the use of printed the chalice-shaped vase, repeating at the slips of paper. same time this formula: "Testor Christum dominum qui me judicaturus est, me eligere the House of Commons was for a long quem secundum Deum judico elegi debere et number of years vivât voce. The voter quod idem in accessu praestabo."*

ballots from the vase one at a time, opens date or candidates. The vote thus anit only so far as to read the motto, passes nounced was then and there registered in it to the second, who enters the vote the polling-book. The whole system of opposite the candidates names, and passes voting in England has been changed within it to the third, who reads it aloud. If there a comparatively recent period. In order to is not a two-thirds majority the ballots are secure secrecy and independence of voting, burned, and the smoke tells the waiting the ballot and other reforms were introcrowd outside that there is no election. duced in the year 1872. Some one has suggested that the discolored condition of Michael Angelo's famous paint- same as the English. In colonial days and ing of the "Last Judgment" on the ceiling even after the adoption of the Constitution of the Sistine Chapel is due to the frequent vivà-voce voting obtained in a few of the burning of the ballots in the many elections states. It may not be generally known held in that historic part of the Vatican. that, while our fathers did a great deal of

The usual method is to take a ballot is the regular ballot in Greece at the

The Hungarian ballot of thirty years ago is a most interesting specimen of the kind. There is a large table in the center of It was simply a stick from four to six feet under lock and key. Going to the center dates. This method of voting by sticks has

In Great Britain voting for members of walked up to the polling place and cast his Voting over, the first scrutator takes the vote by calling out the name of his candi-

> Our own system of voting was at first the talking and writing about voting, as a matter of fact very few of them availed

^{*&}quot;The Election of a Pope," by William Roscoe Thayer, in The Century for May.

lin Jameson has shown that in voting upon eagle or a rooster. When the names of all constitutions in 1778, 1779, and 1780 the the candidates for all the offices are put on total vote in Massachusetts amounted to one ticket it is called a "blanket ballot"about five per cent of the population, a very appropriate term to describe the big although sixteen per cent possessed the sheet of paper, often twelve inches wide franchise; in voting for governor in 1780 and twenty inches long. Even this did not about three per cent of the population par- suit some politicians, and so we had ticipated, and in the next six years about "paster ballots," which could be stuck over two per cent. In the last decades of the the official ballot. colonial period about six per cent of the white people of Virginia voted at the elec-ballot machines have been invented. There tions for the House of Burgesses. "We are several of these in use in the states, may not feel justified," says Professor where they are legalized by acts of the Jameson, "in adopting the boast of Sthene-legislature. The Myers machine, which lus that we are far better than our fathers, may be taken as an example, is an ironbut we certainly vote much more than they covered frame about seven feet high, did."

ing to "vote early and often" has been the The voter goes alone into his compartment means of developing the most complete and pushes a knob opposite the name of ballot system ever known. In order to the candidate he wishes to vote for. This "get out the vote" political wire-pullers counts one vote for the candidate on the devised ingenious schemes to "beat the dial in the other compartment, and at the ballot," and unfortunately they succeeded. same time locks all the other knobs of all There were "tissue ballots" and frauds of the other candidates for the same office. various kinds. They led to the introduction And so for the candidates for the other by law of the Australian ballot system, offices. When the voter retires the knobs which is too well known to require much are ready for the next person. Voting description. This system has been adopted over, the inspectors unlock the counter in the United States, in England, and in compartment and find the totals recorded many of the continental countries.

Australian system is the "official ballot." minutes. The tickets to be voted are prepared, most important office. There is a small paper ballot to blank space opposite each candidate's name for the voter to indicate his choice by a pencil or other mark. At the head of the But it looks as if the ballot of the future column is printed the name of a political would be by a machine voting system.

themselves of the privilege. Prof. Frank- party, or perhaps a device, such as an

In order to make voting more correct divided into two compartments—one for This peculiarly American habit of want- the voters and the other for the counters. on the different dials, and the result of the One of the leading features of the election can be tabulated within a very few

The question has been raised as to printed, and distributed by the central whether machine voting was voting by or local government. In some of the states ballot. The New York constitution now it is made a crime for any one to have an provides for lawful use of any votingofficial ballot outside of the polling place. machine system that secures secrecy of The common method is to arrange the ballot. In former days the campaign candidates in a column, beginning with the orators and poets were fond of likening the

> " A weapon that comes down as still As snowflakes fall upon the ground."

PHOTOGRAPHY IN NATURAL COLORS.

BY DR. SELLE-BRANDENBURG.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE GERMAN "UEBER LAND UND MEER,"

OR our century, with its rapid strides how to photograph colors in nature by the raphy, but he met with no better results. means of light. As early as the year At last, in 1865, Poitevin succeeded in 1810 Mr. Seebeck, professor in the Jena retaining on paper a few pictures of objects University, made the wonderful discovery in their natural colors; still the colors were that muriate of silver introduced among the unpronounced and all of the pictures were gay colors of the spectrum usually assumed pervaded with a disagreeable golden brown the colors with which it was in contact; that tint. is, in the blue and red parts of the spectrum. This peculiar phenomenon thus gave a clue in Germany and improved upon. It was to the way in which a color reproduction of Zenker who first produced a theory to an object might be made by means of the account for this wonderful color phenomlight reflected from that object. needed only to use in place of the ordinary duced by the interference of rays of light sensitive plate of the photographic camera in the layer of muriate of silver-on the a substance sensitive to light which was same principle as the beautiful colors are capable of assuming sufficiently well the formed in a soap bubble or in a polished colors with which it was brought in contact mussel-shell. and there one would have on the plate the theory was later abundantly proved by reproduction of an object in its natural Weiner's experiments in Strasburg and by colors.

Even after muriate of silver was known to possess this peculiar characteristic neither Veres in Klausenburg and Krone and Seebeck nor John Herschel, who decades Kopp in Munich, had continued experimenlater (1840) followed up Seebeck's experitation in this line with little more result. ments, succeeded in photographing more suddenly at the beginning of 1891 came the than a few colors of the spectrum. Edmond astonishing news that fortune had again Becquerel's labors, continued with untiring favored a French scholar, Professor Lippindustry from 1849 to 1855, were the first mann in Paris, who not only had reproduced to yield better results, and Becquerel the colors of the spectrum in their natural actually reproduced exactly the wonderful glory but also, what none of his predecescolors of the spectrum, on his silver plate, sors had succeeded in accomplishing, had which had been covered electrically with made them permanent. Lippmann arrived muriate of silver in fine particles. But at the magnificent result of proving conthese color pictures were of a very perish-clusively Zenker's theory that the interable nature. As soon as the color plate ference of the rays of light is a necessary was exposed to daylight, the glory of the condition of colors. This he did by having colors changed to a tame grayish black, and his sensitive plate as nearly transparent as all attempts were unavailing to arrest possible and placing it in his photographic further action of the light by the so-called camera directly opposite a reflecting quickfixatives used in black photography, without silver plate. spoiling the colors.

The next to undertake the problem was in art and science, has been reserved Niepce de Saint-Victor, nephew of Nicephore the honor of solving the problem of Niepce, one of the coinventors of photog-

> Poitevin's work was taken up by Zenker One enon. He described it as a condition pro-The correctness of this Lippmann's researches.

> > After several investigators, among them

The photographs of the spectrum ob-

beautiful, but when they tried to perpetuate of photographing objects in their natural the mixed colors, that is the colors formed colors by means of artificial coloring maby a blending of the several spectrum terials I shall have to anticipate the knowlcolors, the task seemed hopeless—even in edge as well as the theory of it as I worked the best photographs of this kind, those them out in 1890. We shall have to go obtained by Doctor Neuhauss in Berlin.

in regard to mixed colors, were obtained that the white daylight strikes the object by a wholly different process. This pro- which we see, that one part of it is absorbed cess, in contrast to the above direct method and the other reflected so that it reaches of obtaining the colors through light itself, the eye and yields a colored picture of the must be called indirect, because it requires object. Thus, for example, we see carmine the application of artificial coloring sub- red, because of the colors red, green, and stances. From the start the process is both blue of which the white light is composed subjective and objective. The former, the green and blue are absorbed and only which only projects on the eye a subjective the red reflected. Grass looks green bepicture like a mirage, I will here touch on cause it absorbs red and blue from the daybut briefly. It depends on the three prime light and reflects only the green. The lapis color images which the Helmholtz theory, lazuli looks blue because it absorbs red and to be mentioned later, requires to impress green and reflects blue. Thus we see all on the retina of the eye, not objectively, but objects only in those rays of white light only subjectively; that was done as follows: which are reflected by them. placed side by side were so projected on ing in all points to the object, in such the eye by a peculiar apparatus that the quantity and of such quality that the eye overlapped each other. Ives had tried takes place shall be equal to the absorption to obtain this effect by three magic lanterns by the object in question from the white and in his photochromoscope by means of daylight. proper mirages.

experiments in an ingenious manner. He method, we must have a substance sensitive separated the light filters like those to light, which assumes the color red whendescribed above into fine parallel strips and ever it comes in contact with a red ray of shoved them together so that a red, a green, light. According to the second, the indirect and a blue strip were close beside one an- method, we may arrive close to the same other. So by means of this one striped result by having absorbed from a white plate, comprising in itself the three other ground surface through artificial coloring light filters, he preserved the three prime materials approximately the same quantity color pictures thrown on a single plate to- of green and blue as the red ray itself gether; and by placing his color-striped absorbs from the daylight. When the unplate behind the black glass positive he absorbed quantities of light reflected to the obtained really beautiful pictures in natural eye are equal the ray of light and its picture colors.

tained in this way were indeed brilliantly If we turn now to the objective method back to the question, What principally Meanwhile much better results, at least causes the colors? Of course we know

by the use of red, green, and blue glass, On these premises we can obtain the called light filters, placed before the camera color picture of an object not only directly. three ordinary black photographic pictures by preparing a sensitive plate, as above of the same object were made on glass, and described, which will assume the colors of by placing these back of their proper light the rays of light falling on it, but also filters they were made to show in their indirectly, by applying on a white surnatural colors. Then these three pictures face artificial coloring matters correspondimpressions they made on the retina of the absorption from the white surface which

If, for example, we wish to copy a red In later times Joly simplified the same ray of light, according to the first, the direct will look the same color.

in the consciousness from these three prime the others to pass through it. For example, yellow is a combinagreen; light blue, of green and blue; rose, quantities of red, green, and blue color sensations. Intermediate colors result from a combination of sensations of the prime colors in varying intensity. Thus in orange the red is strong, the green weak; in bright dark green the green is strong, the blue weak; in lilac the red is weak, the blue strong; in purple the red is strong, the blue weak. When all three color sensations are united in varying intensities, there results such a large number of combinations of different tints that we can easily account in this manner for all the innumerable colorshadings.

According to the Helmholtz theory the eye dissects every picture which is formed on the retina into three single colors: a red, a green, and a blue; these three are reunited in the consciousness into one composite color picture.

Thus we have come to a conclusion as to what kinds of light we must have absorbed in our above-mentioned hypothetical picture plates in order to bring out before our eye the same impression as the object made on it. We only need to take from all points of our white picture plate the same quantity picture as is reflected by the object itself.

and blue? That is easy to answer. We rately that here no light was reflected, that

But how shall we determine the kinds know that our coloring material possesses and quantities of light which we must take in a superior degree the quality of absorbing away at its various points from the white certain kinds of light from the white light of our hypothetical picture surface in order and of reflecting the others as a single color, to reproduce the object in its natural colors? if opaque, or if transparent of letting them According to the Young-Helmholtz theory, pass through as a single color. Naturally in spite of the enormous quantity of color- we can use only the transparent coloring shading which we observe daily in nature materials because we wish to place one the retina of our eyes perceives only three above another and that of course with the prime colors: a red, a green, and a blue end in view that one coloring material always violet. All other color sensations are made up shall absorb only one color and allow both

Thus in order to take away the red we tion of the sensations of prime red and choose a transparent, red-absorbing coloring material, which is blue; to take away the of blue and red; white, a harmony of equal green, a transparent, green-absorbing coloring material, which is rose; and finally in order to take away the blue, a transparent, blue-absorbing coloring material, which is golden yellow.

Once clear on the color and texture of green the red is weak, the green strong; in the coloring materials we need only to determine the quantity and location where we must apply them to our white picture plate. Here let us simply explain how to obtain the photographic negative of our picture to be copied:

First of all we take three colored glasses, called light filters, which conform to the Helmholtz prime colors, one allowing only red to pass through it, a second only green, and a third only blue. These we place successively before the object glass of our camera which projects the picture of the object to be copied, and we have in the camera successively three prime color pictures such as our retina reports them. Now we take these three pictures by the ordinary photographic method and so obtain three prime negatives of the object. In the first negative we find developed only the red, in the second only the green, in the third only the blue light rays of our object. As you know now the photographic plates respectively of red, of green, and of blue as become black (in the treatment with certain the object absorbs from the daylight in or- chemicals) where light has affected them; der that the same amount of red, green, and therefore the black places in the negatives blue may be reflected to the eye from the show exactly where the red, green, and blue light beams of our object were reflected, How shall we take away the red, green, while the white places show just as accuis, that here the object had absorbed all in rose, III. in yellow, and place these posicorresponding light from the white daylight. tives over one another in Fig. C; first put Therefore here we must apply our absorb- II. on I., now 4 and 5, of green+blue and ing coloring materials, that is we simply copy red+blue (red and green on the contrary do our red negative in the red-extracting (light not pass through, but remain), placed toblue) color on our white plate, copy over gether-blue. Finally when we place III. on that the green negative in the green-extract- II. and I., 2 of rose and yellow=red+blue ing (rose) color, and finally over that copy the blue negative in the blue-extracting (yellow) color.

If these three copies on the white surface succeed in covering it, we have at all points of our picture surface the same quantity and quality of light absorbed from the white of the plate as the object itself absorbs from the white daylight, -that is, we have preserved in the picture the same color impressions as are given by the object.

The practical result of this theory then simply is: in order to photograph an object in its natural colors one must prepare three imprints of the picture one behind a rose, the second behind a green, and the third behind a blue light filter; then one must copy the negative in transparent colors complementary to their light filters, and in such manner that the copies cover a white picture plate.

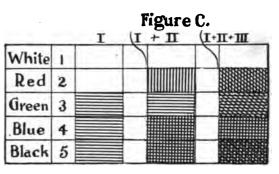
The following example will illustrate the theory. Let us take the picture of a color table which has a field each of white, of red, of green, of blue, and of black. In the first place we get three I. (Fig. A) shows black negatives. only where the red beams of the white field (1) and of the red field (2) have passed through the red light filter. This filter does not allow green, blue, and black to pass through it, so the plate remains unchanged here. Negative II., taken behind the green filter, for the

Now we copy I. in light blue (Fig. B), II. guessed and proved a long time ago. G-Sept.

black only in 1 and 4.

		Red Green Blue				
		Red I		Green II		Blue III
White	1					
Red	2					
Green	3					
Blue	4					
Black	5					

Figure B. Positive. ш White Red 2 3 Green Blue Black



COLOR TABLE.

same reason shows the effect of light only and red+green=red, 3 of light blue and yelin the white (1) and green (3); therefore low=green+blue and red+green=green, 4 the plate is blackened in these places, of light blue and rose=green+blue and red+ Finally, negative III., taken behind a blue blue=blue, 5 of light blue and rose and yelfilter which allows only the light rays of low=green+blue and red+blue and red+ white and blue to pass through it, shows green=black together.

The practical result of this theory was

as yet no one observed the strong point set forth by the theory, which determined the right light filters and the right copy colors, otherwise much better result, especially in France, would have been obtained.

France was also the birthplace of this second, the indirect method of making natural colors fast by means of light. The first suggestions were made by Baron von Ransonnet incidental to the zinc printing plates, in Austria and Collen in England, while the actual study and elaboration of the problem was accomplished simultaneously in 1869 by Charles Eros and Ducos du Hauron. The latter arrived at the conclusion that by the threefold taking of one object respectively behind an orange, yellow, and blue colored glass and printing the negative with blue, red, and yellow colors, all the color tones could be reproduced. Now according to the above rants a universal introduction. theory these colors are wrong, and consequently error continued in the results which Ducos was enabled to work out in 1873, afgreen and red sensitive photographic plates the same method of sensitizing which formphotographic plates. grave mistake in that he reëstablished the positive pictures taken by the so-called pigment treatment in the opaque coloring matters, carmine, Prussian blue, and arsenic yellow, while the theory calls for absolute transparency in these colors.

not lead to satisfactory results. Afterward, when Albert in Munich worked on the same problem, he placed the plates to be printed by light back of the three negatives, but he also did not obtain the proper color tints. In more recent times (1890) the Ulrich chromolithography came into publicity for its much better grade of pictures obtained cover the same surface, which is possible to do on the same principle. His colors were more correct although he did not conform to the theory, for in addition to the three color plates he used a fourth "black" plate to true representation of the object is to be bring out the shadows of the picture; according to the theory this is wholly un- to other materials, such as paper or porcenecessary and incorrect.

Vogel improved upon this treatment and succeeded in omitting the fourth plate. The treatment passed into practice as printing in natural colors by means of light, and while the colors ought to be improved it is by far the simplest process. Yet it is impracticable for use by photographers or amateurs because of the great outlay of time and money

On the plan of the above theory a new copying treatment should be worked out which will correspond nearly to the above principles and may be put into practice easily without special expense and preparation. I have worked at this problem since 1890, and finally after much labor have succeeded in finding a treatment that, according to the results it yields so far, fully warment in question conforms exactly to the above theory.

Three impressions of the same object are ter Vogel had discovered how to apply to taken behind one another, one behind a red, one behind a green, and the third behind a blue glass filter, which must be exactly in erly had been known only for blue sensitive correspondence to the Helmholtz theory. Ducos made another The changing of plates and light filters may easily be done by automatic arrangements. The time of exposure is, of course, longer than for the ordinary sitting, the time for taking a portrait with a rapid lens being from fifteen to twenty seconds.

The three negatives then are copied by On these accounts his experiments could a special preparation upon three exquisitely thin, transparent films on glass. After an exposure to light these now almost colorless films are developed in certain color baths, so that the pictures on them appear in transparent colors complementary to the light filters used on them. These three are now placed one exactly above the other so as to with the greatest exactness and without much trouble. The unusually fine film on which the composite color picture that will be a taken may now be applied to glass or easily lain.

JOINING THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH.

two continents, involved at least one coun- Panama route has so involved France and try in financial complications, wrecked the her citizens in serious complications that the fortunes and reputations of thousands of records of the crimes and wasteful expendipeople, and sacrificed the lives of many more tures committed in its interests are fresh in the swamps and lowlands of Panama and within the memory of every one. scientist have taken up the subject of inter- so far overshadowed by the other two that oceanic communication where the old navi- many have forgotten even the name of the gators left off, and through the expenditure great genius inseparably associated with it of hundreds of millions of dollars they and the many dollars that were expended to promise to realize for all future ages the survey and build it. The third route is just dream of Columbus and his contemporaries. now the most popular in this country and Japan, Tartary, and India will be brought is often called the "American route." The nearer to Europe than ever before, but an- interest that the national government has other nation, whose foundations were not laid taken in connection with the Nicaragua Cain the days when the hardy navigators first nal seems to justify the belief that this route spread their sails upon the unknown waters will eventually be completed by Americans, of the Atlantic, will reap the greatest reward and that the government will hold a controlof the accomplishment. Her genius has not ling interest in its affairs. Already several been slow to forward the enterprise that will millions of dollars have been spent on the join the waters of the two oceans, and, if Nicaragua route, as on the other two, and future events shape themselves according to the abandonment of the work at this stage present prospects, to her alone will be due of its progress would mean the sacrifice of the glory of cutting a continent in two in or- all this wealth. der to facilitate interoceanic traffic.

a shorter route between the Atlantic and the great mistake to imagine that either one is Pacific Oceans, and no matter how disas- abandoned, although active work may be sustrous the failures of a De Lesseps or an pended for the present on all three. Eads may have been in the past there will affairs are in a state of transition or settlealways be found plenty to take up the work ment. and continue it to its fullest completion. faith in the Panama Canal in spite of the Costly experiments instead of warning others gigantic failure of De Lesseps, and Presiaway attract new geniuses to the enterprise. dent Diaz is as fully convinced of the supe-The squandered millions of the trusting poor rior advantages of the Tehuantepec route as do not forever shut off the source of money many Americans are of the Nicaragua Casupply; but the exchequers of two great na- nal. The completion of the three routes may tions appear ready to-day to pay the ex- not be expected, but it is difficult to prepenses of one or more of the great enter- dict which one will be the first into the prises.

tention of the whole commercial world have that the American government has been en-

OR over half a century the question of advanced to a stage of construction that will finding a shorter water route from the make the abandonment of either one a great Atlantic to the Pacific has agitated financial and engineering disaster. The civil engineer and the Tehuantepec route has in recent years been

The three great interoceanic routes are Commercial interests of the world demand rivals in more senses than one, and it is a The French government has not lost field. The advocates of each route are not The three great routes that engage the at- wanting even in this country, but the fact

listed in the cause of the Nicaragua Canal ever expended upon the work of construction. seems to warrant the belief that the so-called The balance of the funds is in the hands "American route" will be the first to join of the French courts, and from these milthe Atlantic to the Pacific midway between lions of dollars the present laborers and en-North and South America.

the American, and at present it is the most was spent in buying machinery, locomounpopular because of the gigantic swindles tives, pontoons, steam vessels, barges, houses, connected with it; but these facts should not machine shops, dredges, and a thousand and blind us to the actual condition of affairs on one things necessary for the successful prosethe isthmus, nor lull us into the peaceful be- cution of such a stupendous undertaking lief that the canal will never recover from the The cost of transporting such machinery to blow administered to it a few years ago. The the isthmus was enormous. Another great Panama route was selected by a great en- item of expense was the surveying of the engineering genius as the shortest and most tire route and drawing up maps and plans. feasible one for connecting the two oceans, All of this work was performed satisfactorily and the scandalous mismanagement of the and no new surveys will be needed. company organized to perform the work does not in any way invalidate the original scien-veys of the whole route, the old Panama tific claims of De Lesseps. Expert scientists and engineers have made elaborate reports to the French government since the exposure of the mismanagement of the old Panama twenty-five miles, although the whole dis-Company, and under the direction of the French courts efforts are being made to determine the best steps to complete the canal.

Meanwhile work on the canal has not been abandoned. The expensive plant, consisting of locomotives, locks, shops, houses, machinery, and steam vessels and barges, has not been neglected and allowed to fall into ruinous decay, as some sensational newspapers in this country have represented, but the commissioners of the country now owning all rights to the canal have kept them in excellent repair. Nearly two thousand men are regularly employed upon the canal today, and while the fate of the canal is still undetermined it looks as if the present commission charged with the responsibility of looking into the affairs of the great enterprise is fully cognizant of the feasibility of newspapers have represented. When these the route.

known that its repetition is unnecessary, but over half the length of the canal, and they for the sake of comparison with the other were used as material for nearly doubling two routes a description of the route sur- the cost of the enterprise, while a few doubted veyed for the canal may be of interest. The if the canal could ever be kept open for navold Panama Company criminally wasted igation as a consequence. about \$100,000,000, and of the \$266,000,000 subscribed not more than \$150,000,000 were Canal are almost as gross as the misman-

gineers working on the canal receive their The Panama route is the greatest rival of salaries. A great part of the \$150,000,000

In addition to securing the plant and sur-Company actually excavated about twenty miles of the canal. The distance to be completed from ocean to ocean is less than tance will probably have to be gone over again with more or less care. The twenty miles of completed canal extends twentyeight feet below the sea level, and on both the Atlantic and Pacific coast good harbors for large ships have been completed. The engineering problems are pretty accurately known, for borings have been made on nearly every foot of the route to ascertain the character of the soil. Nevertheless, great engineering and constructional ability will be needed to complete the canal properly, for unexpected problems are likely to arise in spite of the best surveys and tests. an obstacle appeared in the creeping of the clays for about a mile along the Culebra summit. But such geological difficulties do not extend so far along the route as many creeping clays were first discovered it was The story of the Panama Canal is so well pretty generally reported that they extended

The misstatements regarding the Panama

only comparatively recently that trustworthy he lived, might have solved the problem of reports have been made to the public through interoceanic communication long before this. reliable scientific sources. The commissions appointed by the French courts have made ment appreciated the commercial value of several reports, suggesting modifications of opening a route between the two oceans, and the original plan, and even describing the credit must be given to the republic south lock-level system that is now proposed. The of us for being interested in the matter third commission will probably make its re- before the sympathies of either the French port within the year, and upon their decision or American governments had been enlisted will the future of the canal largely depend. in the cause of canal construction. But the fact that work is going on continually on the isthmus seems to justify the be- the territory of the republic of Mexico was lief that the commissioners have faith in the naturally favored by that government, and tions of the second commission appointed in 1824 by Santa Anna to the present day about \$116,000,000 will be required to finish the project has been advocated and adthe canal upon the lock-level plan, and vanced by each successive ruler. \$200,000,000 will be necessary for a sea- Mexico always lacked the capital, and even level route. It would take at least five or the engineering ability, to construct a six years to complete the canal after the full stupendous railroad that could transport amount of capital was pledged.

construction of the canal across the isthmus negotiate with American capitalists for the another great genius was equally sure that necessary funds to build the railroad failed. the most feasible plan to solve the inter- In 1852, however, a most exhaustive survey oceanic problem was to construct a great of the whole route laid out by the Tehuanship railway. De Lesseps' motto was ex- tepec Railroad Company was made under pressed thus in his own words, "A canal at the direction of two Americans, Gen. J. G. sea level or nothing." Mr. Eads after mak- Barnard, U. S. A., and J. J. Williams. The ing an exhaustive study of the isthmus, the reports made by these two men covered the nature of the soil, the route to be chosen, and the constructional difficulties wrote to the New York Tribune, June 10, 1879, as follows:

"My own studies have satisfied me of the entire feasibility of such transportation by railroad, and I have no hesitation in saying that for a sum not exceeding one third of the estimated cost of the canal, namely, about \$50,000,000, the largest ships which enter the port of New York can be transferred, when fully loaded, with absolute safety across the isthmus, on a railroad constructed for the purpose, within twenty-four hours from the moment they are taken in charge in one sea until they are delivered into the other, ready to depart on their journey."

But De Lesseps had his way, and the Panama Canal was projected along the lines suggested by the French genius. Instead of pleted, with proper terminal facilities, before \$50,000,000 the company spent \$250,000,- his death. 000, and the canal is still far from being

agement of the company's funds, and it is his attention to another project, which, had

As far back as 1824 the Mexican govern-

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec lying within According to the recommenda- from the time of granting the first charter the ships of the world from one ocean to If De Lesseps was enthusiastic over the another. Its early attempt in 1850 to subject in a thorough and scientific manner, and the value of the route to the United States was clearly pointed out.

It was this route that Mr. Eads became interested in after his suggestions regarding a ship railroad across the Isthmus of Panama were neglected, and he found an enthusiastic supporter in the person of President Diaz of the Mexican government. Even to this day the progressive president of the republic has such faith in the railway that he has prosecuted work on the National Railroad with all the vigor that a depleted treasury and a stringent money market could afford, and has confessed publicly that it is his greatest desire to see it com-

The premature death of Mr. Eads in 1887 Meanwhile Mr. Eads turned interfered with the construction of the ship careful surveys and plans were made, and sions that the promoters of the enterprise an elaborate description of the international plant, indorsed by prominent engineers throughout the world, was presented to Congress with a bill to obtain a charter, which was made possible through Mexican concessions. But unfortunately for the future of the ship railway the promoters of the Nicaragua Canal had completed their initial surveys and plans about this time, and they presented a similar bill to Congress. The two companies antagonized each other so fiercely that there was little likelihood of either receiving recognition from Congress. Mr. Eads shortly afterward died, and no other American of equal ability and enthusiasm was ready to take his place in advocacy of the Tehuantepec ship railroad as the great American route from ocean to ocean. Since then it has fallen largely upon the Mexican government to construct great harbor and terminal facilities according to the plans and specifications drawn up by the American engineer. Since 1878 Mexico has spent over \$16,000,- operating expenses would not be more than ooo in gold and \$2,700,000 in silver on the National Railroad route. The present National Railroad of Tehuantepec, now completed, will be of great benefit when the time comes to finish the ship railroad, as an auxiliary line to be used for freight and passengers and for distributing supplies, materials, and laborers along the route of way designed by Mr. Eads for the Tehuanthe great ship railway.

Mr. Eads and his fellow promoters obtained concessions in 1881 from the Mexican government, changed and made more satisfactory four years later, in which 2,700,ooo acres of land were given to them provided they constructed and operated a ship railway across the Tehuantepec isthmus. They were to operate the railroad for 99 years and have the right of way across the country, and the right to collect tonnage and wharfage dues. The Mexican government further guaranteed that one third of they rise the carriage lifts upward until the the net revenue of the company for fifteen keel of the ship rests upon the keel blocks years would be \$1,250,000, and a similar and supports provided to receive the vessel. guarantee could be obtained from the United Every support that comes in contact with

Under his directions the most take advantage of these favorable concespetitioned Congress to pass a bill for a charter making a guarantee similar to that of the Mexican government.

> As to the possibilities of such earnings on the ship railway an expert of the census office, Mr. Thomas J. Vivian, was directed to prepare statistics for a report upon the probable traffic. This report was published, and the figures clearly justified such a guarantee by the government.

> Mr. Eads' proposition that a ship railway was much cheaper to construct and easier to operate seems to be corroborated by all obtainable facts. The cost for maintenance and working the Suez Canal in 1883 amounted to \$2,784,869, and both the Panama and Nicaragua Canals would require an immeasurably greater amount than this. The estimated cost of the ship railway across the Tehuantepec isthmus is placed at \$60,-000,000, and it would be large enough to accommodate vessels weighing 10,000 tons and carrying 7,000,000 tons of freight. The 50 cents per ton, and by many it is claimed that they would not exceed 30 cents per ton. The Panama Canal has demonstrated the enormous expenditures required for a canal and it remains to see what sum will be needed to construct the Nicaragua Canal.

The terminal facilities for the ship railtepec isthmus are on a gigantic scale, and, proportionately, the most expensive part of the undertaking. The docks on both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans are to be provided with enormous steel pontoons with lifting power sufficient to raise the largest ships, with their cargoes, and to place them upon the railroad carriage provided to receive them. The ship carriage is sunk with the pontoons in the harbor under the ship so that the latter can be floated over it. The pontoons are then pumped out, and as States for the other two thirds. It was to the vessel is faced with rubber, and adjusted

to the size and shape of the ship by means route was determined upon and actual work of hinged joints. As the pontoons are begun in October, 1889. The first thing pumped out they rise on a level with the was to build an enormous breakwater at railroad, with the ship properly supported Greytown to protect the mouth of the chanon the carriage, and then the locomotives nel. This breakwater extended a thousand are coupled on to draw the load across the feet out into the ocean, and was built of isthmus to the other ocean. The very op-cement and concrete and filled in with posite process then slowly drops the vessel brush and rock. The natural channel was back into the water, where she proceeds on widened and deepened by dredging, and the her journey. The railroad itself is to be harbor otherwise improved and protected built high enough so that rains and floods from the ocean by expensive measures. will never affect its perfect operation, while in the case of either the Panama or Nicara- practically condemned, and the breakwater gua Canal interruption may come frequently will either be removed or a new one built. in the rainy season, and extensive damages An immense clearing extending ten miles be caused by the floods.

was appointed by Congress to make a report completed on the other end from Lake to that body with reference to the feasibility Nicaragua. A harbor dock 260 feet long of the plans proposed by the Nicaragua was built, with machine shops, houses, and Company. just made its report, and the estimates of prosecuting the work. A railway line was the canal company of \$69,893,660 required surveyed to Ochoa, twelve miles of it built, to complete the canal is, in the opinion of and telegraphic communications established the experts of the government, totally inade- over the whole route. Dredging was comquate to pay the cost of the great under- menced west of Greytown harbor, and taking. The committee's estimate is a little nearly two miles of the canal were excaless than \$170,000,000, while many experts vated to a depth of seventeen feet, and from believe that the cost will ultimately be at 150 to 250 feet in width. least \$250,000,000. The physical conditions of the Nicaragua route are less thor- granted by the Nicaragua government oughly known than those of the Isthmus of \$2,000,000 were to be expended during the Panama, and considerable expert testimony first year of work, and on November 9, is still required to give any construction 1890, it was officially reported that the comcompany an exact knowledge of the diffi- pany had lived up to its agreements, and culties to be encountered.

routes, the history of the Nicaragua Canal ceeded with more or less success, but the is replete with failures, reorganizations, and financial troubles of 1893 depleted the heavy expenditures before any visible work treasury of the company, and active labor was performed on the canal itself. Nicara- on the canal was suspended for a time. gua granted concessions for the canal in Large payments, however, were required to 1889 to the Maritime Canal Company of keep the company's plant in good condition, rated under an act of Congress in that year, met and a receiver had to be appointed by submitted to the secretary of the interior. This corporation then contracted with the the name of the Nicaragua Company, and Nicaragua Construction Company to survey efforts have been made to interest the United and construct the canal, locks, harbors, and States government in the undertaking. In docks, and after exhaustive surveys the the reports submitted to Congress by the

Now the present location at Greytown is back of Greytown was made through the Some time since a national commission forest, and a similar clearing of nine miles This national committee has all modern steam apparatus necessary for

According to the terms of the concession concessionary rights for ten years were ob-Like all of the other great interoceanic tained and confirmed. Work after that pro-This company was incorpo- and in time these expenditures could not be with the provision that an annual report be the United States courts in August of 1893.

The company was reorganized later under

of the construction company aggregated trouble. \$4,451,568. The committee estimated that the cost of the canal would aggregate \$100,- railway claim that this route is more Ameri-000,000, including interest on the money, can than the Nicaragua Canal, both in and Congress was recommended to pass a reference to all commercial features and as bill to the effect that the United States a strategic point in time of war. The railguarantee \$70,000,000 of three per cent road could be controlled much easier than bonds to help complete the canal.

original estimate—largely due, however, to swarm in this sea.

advocates in this country, there are many borhood of Nicaragua and Panama, and others who look upon the enterprise as a these would guard all approaches to the very uncertain and unjustifiable expenditure canal so effectually that our commerce would of government money. It has been the ex- be ruined in that vicinity. perience of all canal constructors in the past that the estimates are always far too small. ship railway connecting the Atlantic to the This is true not only of the Panama Canal Pacific cannot be disputed, and it will not but of the Suez Canal, the original estimate be many years before one of the three great of which was \$40,000,000 and its cost \$115,- routes will be completed; but it would be 000,000, and of the Manchester Canal, hard for any man to predict rightly at this which will have cost when completed about time which will be the successful rival. The \$80,000,000—double the estimates made.

lent volcanic eruptions. peace many millions of dollars would have ing the Tehuantepec ship railway.

Senate's committee the total expenditures to be spent in preparation for international

The advocates of the Tehuantepec ship the canal, and it could be made easily ac-This would place the control of the canal's cessible from the interior to transport troops affairs in the hands of the government, which and munitions of war to any part of the in the event of a war would be an important line. If Cuba should become a part of the strategic point. Congress simply decided United States the whole Gulf of Mexico to appoint a commission of competent engi- would practically be held by this country. neers to survey the route and report their On the other hand the Carribean Sea is findings to Congress through the president. strongly guarded upon every side by British This able commission was composed of fortresses, and in the event of a war the M. T. Endicott, U. S. N., Col. W. O. Ludlow, Nicaragua Canal would be in considerable U. S. A., and Mr. Alfred Noble. The chief danger of falling into the hands of the enefeature of their report is the great increase my, or at least our war ships could be kept in the estimates of cost, amounting to nearly from reaching Greytown harbor by the pres-\$100,000,000 more than the canal company's ence of a powerful fleet that would naturally Altogether there are changes and improvements recommended. twenty-five islands and countries belonging While the Nicaragua route has numerous to Great Britain within the immediate neigh-

The value of a great interoceanic canal or problems in either case are manifold, and The Nicaragua Canal passes through a the expenditures clearly beyond the limit of country subject to great rainfalls and vio- a private corporation. A nation's credit The problem of must be back of the gigantic undertaking, controlling the floods at certain seasons of and three great countries are considering the year will involve considerable engineer- the advisability of lending a helping hand. ing ability and probably a large annual France may, after due consideration, pledge outlay of funds. In the event of war the its resources to the work of completing the United States would have to control the Panama Canal; the United States is in a canal against foreign invasion, and to do promising condition to help the Nicaragua this successfully invulnerable forts would Canal Company in their emergency; while have to be stationed at each end. This Mexico under the influence of President would be an enormous expense to the gov- Diaz has long been anxious to bring about ernment in the event of war, and in times of a realization of the dreams of Eads in build-

ALASKA.

BY JOHN G. BRADY.

to have been in Uncle Sam's mind when he judge of the district to determine. purchased Alaska. That the bargain was a good one few will now dispute, though in markable pieces of statesmanship of this 1867 all sorts of epithets were flung at Sew-century. The men who framed it and carried ard and Sumner and those who urged and it through should be ashamed of their narcarried through the purchase. The news-rowness and want of foresight. papers, blissfully ignorant of the truth about the country, made sport and cartoons.

yet been effaced. It was deeply cut, for the government of that new territory and that efforts of twenty-nine years have not planed no provision had been made for local legisit out. It was difficult to get Congress to lation to meet the wants of the people as vote the purchase price and it has been necessity demanded. Such a proposition Alaska's welfare since that time. population and resources are just beginning 1884. to be talked about.

HE idea of the woman who bought the Organic Act came on the stage, and then the coffin plate because it was cheap too only such laws as are applicable to and might be useful sometime seems Alaska, the applicability being left to the

This Organic Act is one of the most re-

Suppose that when Oklahoma was organized the laws of Florida to date had been The impression made at that time has not adopted and imposed by Congress for the difficult to get Congress to do anything for would have been hooted by those western Alaska boomers. But this is the kind of statesmanhas not been properly appreciated. Her ship under which Alaska has suffered since

Alaska is separated from Oregon by a Alaska to-day has not the dignity of a ter- thousand miles, the natives are different in ritory, it is simply a judicial district, gov- every way from those of Oregon, the Ruserned by the laws of Oregon that were in sian-speaking people who chose to remain in vogue before 1884, when what is known as Alaska cannot be contrasted with any por-



ALASKA MINERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE YUKON.

ALASKA. 730

tion of the population of Oregon. from the East. portion of the United States.

mining laws were extended; by this means fare. the mining industry has been encouraged and developed in a wonderful manner.

The titles before they die. Many who have been whites who came and are coming are largely here for years are from the East, where they The more the act is inquired were born and grew up, enjoying all the into the more absurd it becomes as a law blessings that our religious, educational, and to govern American citizens in this detached political institutions offer to all; and while their hearts swell with patriotism to-day upon When the act was going through Congress any threatening of danger to these institua senator who owned a large interest in the tions, they are pained and grieved by this Treadwell mines saw to it that the general long and persistent neglect of Alaska's wel-

> A district judge, district attorney, marshal, five commissioners, a collector of cus-



INTERIOR OF CHIEF KLART-REECH'S HOUSE, CHILKAT, ALASKA.

sia twenty-one fee-simple certificates were force and execute the laws. granted, but since that date no one has been

The general land laws were not extended. toms, and a number of deputies, together Upon the transfer of the country by Rus- with a governor, are the body of men to en-

One law prohibits the manufacture, imporable to lay claim to and perfect his title to a tation, and sale of intoxicating liquors. single foot of ground in Alaska. Some who Nine tenths of the criminal cases tried located claims eighteen, twenty, twenty-five, in the courts are directly or indirectly a and twenty-eight years ago are still holding violation of this law. The officers' hands on, hoping that the government may extend are tied by the action of one of the the laws and that they may make good their departments, for when they try a brewer

ALASKA. 73 I

for manufacturing beer he comes before the jury and shows the license which the United States internal revenue collector has issued to him and the stamps which he has bought to put on the bung holes of his kegs. The saloon keeper when he is brought up shows his receipts for what he has paid as internal revenue. The jury invariably brings in a verdict, "not guilty." There are six breweries in operation in southeastern Alaska, thirty saloons in Juneau, besides liquor-selling places in Sitka, Fort Wrangell, and Douglas Island. The government is spending money to maintain a court to enforce the Oregon and United States laws over Alaska and so far as the criminal part of the docket is concerned its action is paralyzed by the doings of the internal revenue agents. What the people demand on the part of the government is consistency. What can more forcibly illustrate what Macaulay calls "unwise neglect" than this conflict of action in regard to the liquor laws?

The natives from Cape Fox to Copper River, on the islands and upon the coast, cast of face and figure, live in permanent exception of a few upon the lower part of build large communal houses. tural language, have a decided Mongolian the raven, eagle, brown bear, or whale. The



A SHAMAN WORKING HIS SPELLS UPON A SICK MAN.

are improperly called Indians. All with the settlements just above high-tide mark, and Prince of Wales Island call themselves divided into tribes or clans, each one taking Thlinkit. They speak a rather harsh gut- some bird or animal for an emblem, such as



A GRECO-RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS PROCESSION, SITKA.

ALASKA.



other as brothers and sisters.

The Kok-wan-tan tribe is most powerful in many settlements and they have either able that they never did, worship idols. the eagle or the bear for their badge. Members of the same tribe are not permitted to marry. An eagle must marry a raven. If a raven man marries an eagle woman all the children will belong to the mother's tribe and will be eagles. The idea appears to be to keep property privileges and power as much in the tribe as possible. If a man dies his sister's son may step into the house, take the uncle's place at the fire, own all the property and slaves, even take his uncle's wife for his own. Sometimes a lad of sixteen or eighteen years will be seen with a wife of sixty or seventy years. The old woman will often be proud of her young husband. It is a theory with the Thlinkit that a young man should have an old woman for a wife: he is unschooled in the ways of trade and barter and of conduct generally; she will be his constant and persistent teacher, drawing always from her own fund of observation and experience. When an old man marries he usually selects as young and beautiful a wife as it is possible for him to obtain through family influence and diplomacy.

members of each totemic tribe regard each always mutual consent concerning the sale or purchase of any object.

The Thlinkit do not now, and it is prob-Their religion has been Shamanism. The sorcerer or shaman is in their tongue called an icht. When he was born he had a curly lock of hair, a supernatural sign that he was to be set apart to perform the offices of an icht. His hair was never cut; he was not to eat clams, crabs, nor any food gathered upon the beach; he was to live a chaste life, and when he grew to be a strong man he was to undergo an ordeal of an absolute fast for eight days and if he endured he would be possessed by a spirit called a yake. Hereafter this spirit would be more to him than ever Ariel was to Prospero.

Before or during the fast he made up a wonderful paraphernalia of masks, necklaces, headdresses, rattles, buckskin aprons. and charms carved out of ivory, bone, and horn, each piece having a deep significance. At the end of his fast he gave a performance around the fire in one of the large communal houses. He would work himself up to a state of frenzy and violence whereby the onlookers would be inspired with a sense of awe and fear. He was looked The woman really enjoys an exalted po- upon as the home and temple of the spirits ition among these people. There is nearly which had entered into him. All of his ALASKA. 733



INDIAN RIVER CANYON FROM PINTA ANCHORAGE, SITKA.

knowledge and power was hereafter com- to doubt that these men wrought astonishpletely under the control of the familiar, or ing cures in certain kinds of complaints; yake. Up to the advent of the missionaries and doubtless faith in their power was fosthis power of the shaman seems never to tered by the fact that the cases of healing have been called in question nor doubted would be talked about and remembered by any native.

The yake never performs a service gratuillence and after a while forgotten. tously. It is only the well-to-do who seek the aid of the icht. If, for instance, a chief powerful. It is right here that his ability is sick and he sends for the sorcerer a fee to do mischief comes in. In an aggravated is tendered, but usually the yake tells him it case, for instance consumption, he cannot is not enough, for he knows how much counteract the sinister influences of witches. property the chief has. After the yake is These beings are ever malignant and no torsatisfied with the increase of fee the icht, ture or punishment can be too severely dealt making careful preparation, then begins his out to them. They are believed to go to incantation to overcome and drive out the dead houses and to the carcasses of dogs evil spirits or influences which are over- to get particles which they secretly put into These performances are weird in the ex- their death. treme. The icht may continue for hours, until he is exhausted. If it is some ab- are. He makes it known to the family of dominal complaint he may clap the head of the sick man. The witch is seized at once, a hideously carved monster upon the sore securely bound with leather thongs, and put place, then begin to pull and get others to to torture. The awful cruelty that was conhelp him haul out the demon; then the icht stantly practised is too horrible to relate. will give a loud puff upon birds' down which The most merciful way was to tie the victim he has ready and will command the sick one to a stake at low tide and let him drown. to arise for he is cured.

over bodily functions the less there is room which is freeing them from this direful

while the failures would be thought of in si-

The yake is almost but not quite allpowering and destroying the sick man, the food of sick persons, finally causing

The yake tells the icht who the witches

These people are now emerging from The more we know of mental influence this black night and are beholding the light



A BLIND SHAMAN, YAKUTAT, ALASKA.

bondage. There can be no doubt as to the good work which the missionaries have done and are doing for the natives of Alaska.

The waters of Alaska are well stocked with fish. Herring, cod, halibut, and salmon are abundant. The salmon pack of late years has been very large. The owners of the canneries live in California and Oregon. They put all their supplies. Chinese. and fishermen aboard a bark or ship and sail to their canneries, put up thousands of cases, load all on a vessel, and leave about the middle of September. Very little has been done to protect the streams from traps and obstructions so as to allow the salmon an opportunity to spawn. With reasonable freight rates Alaska cod and halibut could be sold in Boston at a good profit to the fishermen. These fish are plentiful all along the coast.

The fur seal fisheries are almost exhausted. England's conduct in regard to these animals is strange, for she has derived more actual benefit from the yearly catch upon the Seal Islands than has the United States. London was the market where the skins were sold, dressed, dyed, and largely made up. This industry gave employment to

many of her people. It is truly a case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

The sea otter is not yet extinct. His enemies are ever on the hunt for him as his skin is very valuable. None are ever spared to perpetuate their kind. Females and pups are killed as well as the old males.

The polar, cinnamon, and black bears hold their own well, as do most of the furbearing animals upon the land, such as the fox, marten, mink, lynx, and wolverine. The beaver is an exception, as they are rapidly decreasing.

The timber on the coast and islands of southeast Alaska is spruce, hemlock, and cedar. It is abundant but will not have great commercial value for many years. Very much of the lumber now used in Alaska is shipped from Puget Sound. However it is convenient and valuable for all mining purposes.

This is one of the accessories which make a low-grade ore profitable. The mines of



A CHILKAT INDIAN, ALASKA.



Alaska are drawing hundreds of prospectors. Puget Sound and have sailed direct for the

The placers on the Yukon and its tributaries inlet. The first party that reached there and upon the head waters of Cook's Inlet found six feet of snow upon the beach when promise richer rewards than the fleece of they landed from the steamer Bertha. Not which Jason dreamed. The Argonauts are one of the party quailed and returned. For coming from all parts. One steamer has the most part they are a fine lot of fellows made three trips from Sitka to Cook's Inlet and have made up their minds to endure since the 24th of March and has taken hardship. The Yukon appears to draw the about one hundred fifty persons each trip. largest number. It is probable that one Many kinds of craft have left ports upon million dollars was cleaned up in the Yukon



CREMATION OF A THLINKIT CHIEF'S WIFE, KILLISNOO, ALASKA.

ALASKA.

district during the season of 1895. The This is only the beginning of quartz mining until late in the season, but a few men the diligent search of the prospector. came out with their buckskin wallets well loaded with the yellow dust.

monthly dividend. operates sixty stamps and sixty more are in cers stationed here. process of erection. The stamps crushing ore number four hundred and fifty.

ated almost one thousand miles west Yukon district, yet no provision of any of Sitka, is being well developed. It is kind has been made for the orderly conduct

rich diggings on the inlet were not struck in Alaska. The best mines doubtless await

In southeast Alaska the valleys, flats, and mountain sides are covered with a dense The quartz mining is developing more growth of timber and underbrush and a and more. The Treadwell mill on Doug- thick covering of moss on the ground, fallen las Island is one of the largest in the world. trees, and rocks. The prospector may Two hundred and forty stamps dropping easily pass over rich treasures hidden from night and day for more than ten years with searching eyes. Enough has been said to hardly a let-up is enough to make a fair test indicate that Alaska is rich. It would be of a mine. It has not failed to pay a well for the members of Congress to read The Mexican mine, Sumner's and Seward's speeches upon only a short distance from the Treadwell, Alaska and the annual reports of the offi-

Alaska has no delegate in Congress and has no political power. There are prob-The Apollo mine on Wuga Island, situ- ably more than two thousand souls in the



owned and operated by the Alaska Com- of these people. They are calling for mails mercial Company. They have spent over and for schools, for there are women and \$300,000 in opening the mine and in erect-children living right at the arctic circle. ing a forty-stamp mill and other structures. The only officer representing the United The probability is that they will add forty States is an inspector of customs. stamps more before winter sets in.

The shipment of bullion from this mine themselves. is more than \$20,000 per month, leaving conduct of these men for the number of the owners a good sum over all expenses, years during which they have been mining

miners are simply left to be a law unto The behavior and orderly court, hear a cause, and bring in a verdict. or genius of our government to manage or Nor is it safe to set aside a verdict or make control detached portions of territory. any showing of contempt.

willing to see Cuba and Canada and the colonies the United States will appear like Sandwich Islands brought under the Amer- the servant who hid his talent in a napkin.

is remarkable. They can soon organize a ican flag are beginning to doubt the ability. When its conduct is contrasted with that of Some of us in Alaska who have been Great Britain toward even the least of her

A TRANSITION IN CIVILIZATION.

BY HARVEY L. BIDDLE.

flict was the greatest epoch in our national brought within easy reach, so that no man life. From it we date the greatest political need grow up in ignorance but may be reforms that have agitated the public mind, equipped with practical information for his particularly the abolishment of slavery vocation in life. and the consequent introduction of 4,000,- Our social structure has been greatly ooo people to freedom—that 4,000,000 is changed. The laboring man who in his supposed to be 8,000,000 to-day, and this little shoe shop, tin shop, blacksmith shop, is a large item in free labor. Social changes or tailor shop, in the small town of thirtybegan there which may be characterized as five years ago, when he worked alone and a quiet evolution from that time till the lived alone save as he was brought into present. The daily newspaper was com- personal contact with his customers sees paratively weak and limited in its circula- this condition of things entirely changed, so tion until the demands for news both in the that now the mechanic rarely sees, his army and in the homes of the people called customer, and is rarely, if ever, brought publishers to work gradually a most radical into personal contact with him. He learns change in their facilities for gathering news, a specialty in a trade and he is united with printing papers, and circulating them.

country is very largely a development of the great bodies of men on the social side of past thirty-five years. We rarely, perhaps, his vocation or business. Labor has been think of an express train as an educational dignified and made honorable and by being institution, but it carries teachers to the organized it has come to be a tremendous schools, preachers to the pulpits, lecturers power in its relation to capital. to the platform, books from the publishers, and newspapers and magazines to the tude of labor organizations if we cite some people. Indeed an express train running facts from the report on labor organizations at forty miles an hour is a sort of people's in New York State presented to the legislacollege on wheels distributing literature and ture of that state in 1895 by the commisliving teachers and brightening the world sioner of labor statistics. Benefits have with information. Associate with it the been paid by labor organizations during the United States mail, the telegraph lines, the year 1894 as follows: 473 organizations telephone, and the Atlantic cable, and in numbering 122,580 members report that every town we have the facilities for a they have expended in benefits the sum of liberal education in these last days, whether \$511,717.59 and that of this amount \$106,that town is located immediately on the 801.69 was for the benefit of those who

HE civilization of this country has line of some railroad or removed from it been in a transition state ever since twenty-five or thirty or fifty miles. Everythe Civil War opened. That con-body may have knowledge because it is

the labor organization and that is a part of The immense railroad system of the the federation of labor and he acts with

It will convey some idea of the magni-

port of the sick; \$93,437.92 was what manufacturing, and mining commonwealths... is termed death benefits, and \$89,150.04 were not classified.

ters and flaggers, granite-cutters, marble- obey the laws of the land. workers, printers, letter-carriers, carriage-

rapidly from the date of their formation, years ago. but particularly since the year 1888. In the inquiries of the officers.

Union, especially in Pennsylvania, the New facturing, on lines of wealth, at the ballot

were out of work; \$60,107.98 for the sup- England States, and the other great railway,

It also shows that while a company or for the help of brother laborers who were corporation is organized for the investment on strikes. The sum of \$10,676.74 was of capital and for the purpose of conducting donated to other labor organizations and business the wage earners have also organ-\$151,543,22 was expended in benefits that ized, and they invest their money to protect their rights when employed by companies It seems that at present eight hours is a or corporations as well as to protect the day's work for thirty-two branches of trade rights of their individual members in the with a total number of 50,829 people. courts of arbitration and criminal courts Among these are stone masons, bricklayers, and in making public opinion. There can plasterers, carpenters, derrickmen, framers, be no wholesome argument against organlathers, plumbers, roofers, tile-layers, stair- ized labor as long as the members are lawbuilders, cigar-makers, glass-workers, ma- abiding citizens and while in all their chinists, brownstone-cutters, bluestone-cut- relations to capital they keep the peace and

In the olden times capital was confined makers, modelers, and wood-carvers. The to old families and certain localities. Now report states that a small percentage do capital is widely distributed and has gone not work a full eight hours, while others into the hands of men who less than fifty work from nine or ten to fifteen or twenty- years ago were poor people. It is concentwo hours as a day's labor. Among the trated to-day in mines, oil lands, railroads, latter are bakers, confectioners, coach- banks, steamboat companies, great manudrivers, barbers, butchers, clerks and sales- factories, ranches, and great trusts. The men, trainmen, marine engineers, locomo- truth is that the social side of our life has tive engineers, firemen and brakemen, con- been reconstructed as effectually as the ductors, tailors, waiters, brewery employees, federal government itself. Old aristocracies and street surface railway conductors and have passed away and new sets have grown motormen, and they all make a plea for up with new ideas, new properties, and an shorter hours of labor to be regulated by law. entirely new condition of things confronts Labor organizations have increased in the man who enters upon business life membership in the state of New York very to-day as compared with that of thirty-five

The population of this country never was that year 580 organizations reported 118,- so mixed as it is now. When the Second 628 members. In 1894 in 689 unions there Continental Congress assembled May 10, was a membership of 155,303, and these 1775, the population of the United States figures do not include the membership of was 2,600,000. In 1860, just before the numerous mixed assemblies such as Knights Civil War, our population was 31,443,321. of Labor and mixed federal unions attached In 1870, just ten years later, the population to the American Federation of Labor and was 38,558,371. Our population now is other organizations that failed to respond to estimated to be 63,000,000, and the total of immigration since the close of the Civil These facts from the commissioner of War on May 10, 1865, to 1894 inclusive labor's statistics in New York will illustrate was 11,831,537. These figures show what how labor organizations are multiplying a marvelous change has been wrought in and will serve to suggest the large number the population of the country and how of labor organizations and members con- mixed it has become, and this change is felt nected with them in other states in the in every condition of life-farming, manu-

box, in moral reforms such as the observ- dressed. The preachers receive small • ance of the Christian Sabbath and the stipends and their contributions for benevotemperance reform, and the administration lent objects may be like the widow's mite, of justice and in the work of the Christian but little in the sum total yet a greater gift church itself.

proportion of cities. New cities and towns with all this the word of God is preached in have sprung up all over the land. The its purity and with unction and spiritual number of states in the Union has increased power to the rich and to the poor, and thus one third in thirty-five years. Schools and the kingdom of truth is extended. A powercolleges and universities have increased in ful church press is at work in every religious number and many of them have immense denomination, teaching righteousness, exendowments. have become numerous and many of them trines, and encouraging the workers to are tremendous establishments numerically, pursue their task with cheerfulness and financially, morally, and spiritually. Eng- heroism. lish is the language of the general government and of our state governments, yet it these other institutions a perfect network of becomes an embarrassment at certain places secret societies, lodges, encampments, posts, in the land to teach even the English lan- and clubs into which men for the most part guage because there has entered in so many enter under oath to keep the secrets and to Germans, French, and Italians, and people be loyal to the organization. Some of them of other tongues.

ter within thirty-five years in this: that moral teachings and the upbuilding of many of them are very wealthy and are moral character, while clubs of men and considered aristocratic, because they erect women and fire companies in towns and fine structures and people of great wealth cities give us another view of the social side are connected with them, and their min- of our civilization which is a most interestisters receive large salaries and their con- ing study and a remarkable exhibition of tributions to the missionary cause and other the tendency of human life among us to benevolent enterprises reach enormous band together for the protection of personal sums. At the same time we have a multi- interests, the development of social charactude of churches that are in humble circum- ter, the promotion of moral ideas, industrial stances; the people worship in plain and moneyed interest which lie near to the structures and the worshipers are plainly heart of the members.

than all the others because it is the living Many of our old towns have grown to the of them that make the contribution. But Churches of every name plaining the church's views of Bible doc-

As we turn aside we find close to all are founded on ideas of beneficence, some The churches have changed their charac- for patriotism, others for the promotion of

THE NEW SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

BY D. CORTESI.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE ITALIAN "NUOVA ANTOLOGIA."

philosopher once said that man is a meta-search into our destiny began. The Congo physical animal, and the entire history of the negro bent before his fetish and Plato's dihuman race proves the verity of this expres- vine philosophy both obey a common need death, which is the real inspirer of every of its inmost sentiments, and these are to

TE call it a new spirit, but it is as philosophy and every religion, struck the old as the world, as old as the hu- mind of primitive man with its great mysman soul whose essence it is. A tery we can say that the indefatigable re-From the time that the spectacle of of the human soul, both are the expression

self into communication with the infinite.

again with new luster every time that a new ing.

lurements of nymphs and goddesses, is a deeds. precursor, even in earliest times—the times is Christian purity.

discover the way in which man may put him- of the Medicean court Savonarola's voice rang out deep and severe, inciting her. There have been epochs in history, long citizens to cast into the fire those licentious ones too, when this preoccupation seems to books and naked statues which had made a have been set aside for a time. They were new Athens of Florence. The great Filippo the epochs of relapse into barbarism, when Neri, before whose moral majesty the pagan poverty, the struggle for existence, the lack Wolfgang von Goethe himself bowed in of leisure for thinking made this living flame the magnificent biography he has left of of the mind grow pale. But it burned up him, was also a godson of the Renaissance.

In the second half of the sixteenth cencivilization bloomed. So this religious and tury sainted men and women begin to come moral flame has ever lived in the heart of forth everywhere in southern Europe like the society. Sometimes its heat has irradiated flowers of springtime. There was Ignatius the entire social body, sometimes it has been Loyola, the holy knight, who wished to die restricted to a single part of it, but never in for Christ as he would have died for his the history of the world has there been a earthly love and who created in the moreal break in the continuity of religious feel- ments of a sublime asceticism the most practically strong institution that the Cath-We are not speaking of contemplative In- olic Church has gathered to its bosom. dia, where religious problems seem to have There was the great Girolamo Emiliani, a found their fatherland, where from time im- miracle of charity and love, who collected memorial down to the present day the forests the orphans of all Italy. There was the are peopled with innumerable hermits, who marvelous Saint Theresa, who breathed into with eyes fixed on a sky eternally serene the bigoted aridity of Spanish convents the seem to demand from the living light of the breath of a new life. An impartial history sun and the enchantment of starry nights of the Catholic renaissance in the second the word that may reveal the great mystery half of the sixteenth century is still to be to them. But in ingenuous and laughing written. Intellectual prejudices and hostile Greece itself, in the midst of Jove's wanton rationalism, which has hitherto animated all escapades and Juno's jealousies, close by the historical studies, have hindered us from charms of laughing Aphrodite the mysteri- seeing how amid a thousand defects and ous initiations of the Orphic cult speak to faults this renaissance followed out the great us of something which points to the beyond, practical idea of forsaking dogmatic disquiwhile chaste Hyppolite, who escapes the al- sitions and devoting itself entirely to good

In the seventeeenth century the great reof myths, of that flower of spiritual life which ligious questions which agitated France under Louis XIV. show how great was the pre-In the midst of the renewed Italian pagan- occupation regarding human destiny among ism of the Renaissance, when Pomponius the most cultivated people of the time. Mild Leto offered sacrifices in his house to the Fénelon, condemned by the papal censure. genius of Rome, when a literature, splen- read his own condemnation from his own didly voluptuous, formed the delight of the pulpit, and commanded his flock to forget cultured world of that time, the sermons his wonderful book on the "Maxims of of Saint Bernard of Siena aroused whole Saints," into which he had poured the stream populations, while later on the Society of of moral enthusiasm that had animated him. Divine Love gathered to itself the most Besides this, the foundation of the Trappist brilliant spirits of that very Rome, in which order by an elegant abbé of the court of the elegant offenses of prelates and cardinals Louis XIV., an order in which asceticism is had pushed Luther on to the dry rationalism pushed to its ultimate results, proves what of the Reformation. Among the splendors a living faith, what a potent life of the soul

agitated the thinking world of those days. acter that was killing them, infusing into near the cranium. them our southern passion. The pulpit, bol of the Catholic.

ner until the middle of the last century, when and which, a few years before, had sent a truly violent crisis was reached, a dissen- Chateaubriand's René away over the sea to sion between reason and faith. At this time hide in the forests of America, hoping to the church began to be fiercely assailed in hear in the murmur of the wind-tossed treeits dogmatic parts. For this great work of tops the voice of the unknown God who demolition arms were borrowed from the gives us peace. To this great dissent we Italian naturalists of the sixteenth century. owe Byron's cries of anguish and Leopardi's Galileo's discoveries, all the positivist work lofty despair; to this great dissent we owe of the scientific institutes had sown a seed that profound upheaval which moral prinof doubt in regard to the Christian dogma ciples have undergone in recent times, as which arrogantly fructified in the eighteenth. left to themselves they wander about seek-The results of the investigations in physics ing a living and whole organism in which to and chemistry were thrown up in the face of dwell. Even political economy was used as an arm against her. The dissidence in the universe. There is no writer, there was born, and was most acute. All the phi- is no thinker who is ambitious to-day of an losophy which followed the French Ency- influence over his contemporaries, who does clopedia was more or less anti-religious. not speak of the old French and German in-Hegel's rationalism in Germany, Comte's tellectual movement as of a thing already positivism in France, and the lukewarm eclec- antiquated, and supplanted by another mode ticism which was the form of philosophy of feeling. There is no writer or thinker under the citizen king Louis Philippe—all who does not make profession of a religious these systems claimed for themselves the faith, however vapory and uncertain it may monopoly of religious truth and denied it to be, at all events essentially different from the different Christian confessions. Then that professed by the philosophers of the came about the profound cleft between first half of the century. The great dissent thinkers and believers. Philosophy and seems to have disappeared. For a time rereligion sounded like a kind of contradictio ligious life flourished particularly among the in adjecto, to use the old scholastic phrase. humble and illiterate; now what strikes the And to all these systems was added that observer is the assent which the cultivated movement which took the name of modern and thoughtful classes give to a movement science, and which boasted that it would to which up to this time they had been enhunt religion out of its last hiding places.

Lewes, one of the most zealous English sentiment seem no longer to have any influpositivist. "Only the unknown exists, and ence on the minds of our contemporaries. the field of this unknown will grow ever Metaphysics, those mathematics of the infismaller until that age shall come when we nite, have been left to one side. can exclaim, 'Mystery no longer exists.'"

Auguste Comte defined metaphysical and This movement tended to reach the Protes- religious feeling as a pathological form of tant churches also, through the Episcopal the brain. "Those who still think of a be-Church in England, by means of the Ar- yond," he said, "think with their heads menian disputes in Holland, and strove to turned backwards," meaning that Comte beremove from them the cold intellectual char-lieved the metaphysical organ was placed

This great dissent, this great estrangement said Schopenhauer, is the emblem of the of faith from reason, was the chief creator. Protestant Church. The altar is the sym- of that unwholesome moral state which Alfred de Musset describes so well in his Things went on somewhat after this man- "Confessions of a Child of the Century,"

But suddenly a great change takes place tirely opposed. The intellectual objections "The unknowable does not exist," said with which they formerly opposed religious

We feel a need of doing something. New

remorses, formerly dulled by the intellectual the emptiness of intellectual constructions modern conscience with an unwonted itself out in speculations purely intellectual. probable future.

raised by the great thinker of Dantzic. will be solved.

To Schopenhauer's influence, which,

direction which absorbed all minds, raise for the explanation of the world, who has imperious cries in the conscience and urge likened these conceptions to a stone which, us on to action, to an action still uncertain thrown into the air, falls back on the head and confused, but to an action nevertheless, of the one who threw it. His words were and one which differs far from the empty the dawn of the new life which has run fancying of fifty years ago. The great through the modern world of intellect, or mystery, the beyond, imposes itself on the rather that world which up to now wore

vivacity, almost unknown, I might say, to In 1892 Melchior de Vogué, in a brilliant the times that are past. This religious and article entitled "The Swans," undertook to moral awakening animates the different describe this moral movement of which we Christian confessions with a new life. The speak, then just born. Tolstoi, who had Jewish world is also moved. Among laid down the luminous pen with which he thinkers who are not enrolled on the lists had given life to the greatest creations of of any religious organization it takes the modern art in his immortal romances, was name of Tolstoiïsm, theosophy, and the like. already beginning to publish those moral Emerson made himself its herald in essays that reveal the beneficent disturb-America, Tolstoi in Russia, Desjardins in ance of his mind. Already in the midst of France, and it offers notable manifestations a thousand gropings the fundamental conin Italy. A new sentiment is profoundly ception of the new faith was unfolding; agitating the heart of the human race, and neo-Christianity based wholly on the Serof this new manifestation it is important to mon on the Mount. To be more exact the know the origins, the development, and the neo-Christianity of Tolstoi is based on the idea: "Do not resist evil." According to When Schopenhauer set for the base of Tolstoi, the day when men shall decide to his philosophy the great conception that the condemn war, which is the highest type of world has no intellectual explanation for evil, when men shall decide not to have itself, but has a moral one, the truth of recourse to tribunals, but undergo all opreligious sentiment was established on pressions with a serene mind, the truth of foundations that cannot be moved. The Christianity will have its full development, superficial criticisms of rationalism and and all social questions which have their materialism were shattered on this cliff ultimate origin in being willing to use force

Darmsteller in his book on "The whether we wish it or not, has filtered into Prophets of Israel" had already collected all modern thought, is due the moral the contribution of the Jewish world to this awakening that is constantly gaining ground movement. According to him, prophecy is in those cultivated classes which fifty years the anchor of the human race. It is necesago were under the dominion of rational- sary to return to the sentiments and ideas istic and materialistic ideas. Not that we with which the prophets of Israel, before call Schopenhauer the inaugurator of re- and after its era of servitude, sought to ligious sentiment. The faithful had no raise that stiff-necked Hebrew people to need of a philosopher in order to keep moral grandeur. In prophecy are to be their faith. Intellectual movements make found in germ all the truths necessary to the very little impression on those who are rich moral and material progress of the human in the life of the heart. Schopenhauer's race. Charity, the spirit of self-sacrifice, influence has been preëminently shown in the forgetting of injuries, the love for a the world of philosophy and science, among heavenly father, have never in the world those whom his cogent logic compelled to received a more complete affirmation than believe. It is he who has demonstrated in the books of Amos, Ezechiel, and Isaiah.

certain amount of Germanic heaviness, at for its charlatanry, is also a form, appears in Ibsen's painful dramas, is also a a gross one if you wish, of this desire to proof of what we have said above. The escape from a materialistic conception of public, though repelled by them, feels the world. Another manifestation of this something new in those scenes that quickens new sentiment is even seen in the foundaits pulse, and to this feeling we believe the tion of a musical society at Rome, which author owes his success. Some years ago takes the name of Bach. It is sufficient to a Frenchman by the name of Wagner pubread the program of this society to see that lished a book called "Youth." In its it has a highly moral and religious scope, pages, vague and uncertain as they are, is and uses art only as a means. Returning seen a vivid preoccupation for the moral to Bach's purely Christian inspirations the interests of the human race. A music society proposes to refine the sentiment of sweet and new pervades his writings, and its auditors and thus contribute to their they give out that perfume by which the moral improvement. representatives of the "New Word" are One curious feature of the new idea in themselves in logomachies.

intellectual character, and was consequently puerile it may be regarded. threatening to turn out as vain as all those And now it is time to finish. As I said that had preceded it, when it received a at the start, he who from the slight impractical and special bent that merits the portance of these manifestations should be literary manifestations it has produced are be greatly in error. One must have quesof slight importance—in France a periodi- tioned individuals belonging to different cal, The Present Duty, published by Paul classes, especially those classes far removed ing others we find in Rome a society for are undergoing. moral welfare, well supported by the Will all this be the dawn of a new citizens. In Naples an association of religious conscience, or the delirious chatuniversity students, to which several army tering of a society in decadence? I believe officers also belong, looks out for the educa- the question is a complicated one, and I tion of waifs. This means that in the shall develop it if I have time. For the trades classes, which up to now were noted present it is enough to have called the for their egotism, a moral awakening is attention of my readers to that almost taking place, and the founding of such unknown working which is going on in the periodicals as we have mentioned, however world, and which might shake to pieces the indefinite their ideas may be, is a proof of social edifice we have dwelt in up to the force of such a movement.

That moral preoccupation which, with a Spiritualism, the spiritualism laughed

recognized. What they feel has not yet Italy is the proposal to found a monastery taken on an intellectual shape. It is at Milan, a lay monastery, in which the natural that, when they wish to transport skeptics and materialists of our day may into the world of thought the energy of the find peace and comfort. I would not have sentiments that animate them, they lose noted this peculiarity if the newspapers had not busied themselves with it. But as a This movement, by a fatal necessity of sign of the times I think it should not the mind, had already begun to take on an escape the eye of the observer, however

whole attention of the observer. The few led to treat them as of small account would Desjardins, in Italy a journal, The Present from the directing and cultivated classes so-Hour. The impulse actuating both is one called, in order to have become persuaded of social duty. With this purpose of help- of the radical change that our sentiments

the present.

THE WESTERN GATE.

BY CLIFFORD LANIER.

OLD in the morn. Silver shine at noon. Gold after noon! 'Tis twilight now; Dusk wanes the day; old voices croon, And pale the aureole on age's brow. Fitful the flame upon the cottage fire Burns like the heart of chill desire: The limbs with ache like worn-out timbers creak. And scarce the smoke may climb the chimney peak. Dim sounds of uproar that the Present makes Come through the window; Memory louder shakes Old sides to laughter and old hearts to tears; All brave delights of youth give way to fears; Grandchildren romp not with the glee of yore; A sadness never felt before Creeps in the mind; the hand clasps not as strong; New songs sing not as that old song,

Clear with the truth
Of candid youth,
And sweet forsooth

As the limpid, twinkling sheen of the Romance well, Or sweetheart gospels lovers tell—
As truest chime of the marriage bell,
As loveliest child-bloom ever fell

From gardens where home-blisses grow And joys of heaven with angels dwell And Love's uncankered roses blow. Cometh now life's afterglow;

O'er yonder sun the clouds drift slow Like sleepy birds that seek the nest On drowsy-moving wings almost at rest, So smooth their flight into yon darkling West.

Gold in the morn. Silver shine at noon.

Gold after noon! New soft lights beam
Whereof the heart of youth may merely dream;
Pearl, amber, lucent sard are in yon gleam.

In circles ever moveth life around
Without decline; eve puts no term nor bound;
Age at old portals is await
For that new scene beyond the gate.

This little grain of life was sweet; how grand
The planetary round of God's new land!

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

THE STORY OF LÉONIE.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

between the lake and the cedar- shine. crowned bluff from which the fort looks perennial whitewashing cannot seriously mar. Old-fashioned houses, with terraced yards, where thickets of lilac, and snowball, and cinnamon-roses stand knee-deep in the tall grass, range themselves along the street into longer distances, and a ruined church pities the dress should dry. ends the procession.

Beyond is a common where buttercups and daisies gossip sociably, where sweet- throne, taking in every detail of the quaint brier grows rampant in the hollows, its per- interior, that was like a Flemish picture: fumed green set thick with the exquisite the low black beams overhead, the sunken pink of the morning bloom among the paler hearth, the faint glow in the depths of the roses of yesterday, and, nearer the shore, chimney, the clumsy furniture, the crockery rank upon rank of wild flag, so luxuriant in in its black cupboard, and the ruddy, whiteits purple bloom, so lovely in its deep color- capped figure in the strong light of the dooring that one sees it day after day with a way. The enticements of the cupboard new fascination. Winding here and there drew me nearer to inspect a prayer-book as if on errands of their own go narrow, with brass-bound covers, and there it was straggling foot-paths—to the irregular white that I saw, under a glass case, a carved buildings of the old Mission House, to the ivory crucifix on which was laid an oldbattlements of rock that sentinel the east fashioned miniature in an oval setting, with point, or, most enticing of all, climbing slowly a slender gold chain dropped about it, and toward the bluff, among the quaint cabins read upon a black-edged card these words: of the industrious population to whom the summer visitor with her lavish array is a reliable source of income—the cheerful and patient "Madonnas of the Tubs."

came one morning to the very doorway of a at me like an embodied prayer, as Marie whitewashed log cabin. long and low, with a chimney of irregular her youngest grandchild in her comfortable stones at each end. The roof had settled arms to tell the story. into comfortable curves, the threshold was worn into hollows, and just within the door ame wishes, only it is not a story; just my smiling old laundress was busy with the something that came in a girl's life. Many ruffles of a dainty white gown that looked such things come, but only the good God

THE main street of old Mackinac fol- as if it might have blossomed out under no lows the beautiful curve of the shore clumsier touches than the dew and the sun-

Marie came forward with a beaming down in picturesque ugliness that even its face, pushing aside the grandchildren that swarmed over the floor as contented as so many puppies, and hastened to install me in a tall carved chair whose seat had been replaced by a deerskin.

"Madame will pardon," she said, going until, toward the eastern end, they drop off back to her work; "it would be a thousand It is Lisé will wear it at first communion."

I nodded approval and sat upon my

"LÉONIE.

"Pray for her repose in heaven."

The miniature was in my hand, the delicately tinted face, with its sensitive Strolling at the beck of such a loiterer, I mouth and soft appealing eyes, looking up The house was finished her work and seated herself with

"The story of Léonie? but yes, if Mad-

knows them. I suppose it is that it would bound to care for the baby like her own vier died and left seven hungry mouths withshook his head and said sorrowfully,

"'There's a deal in this world we can David did in his day.'

to take care of his own business.

There was once a Commandant Legardeur, forest is born in one's blood always it draws fort, and always they were very grand from the sky and the wind and the water. people.

was all one as if heaven opened before her, him, and so he did. and indeed much better. For a young girl all be saints.

months old she died.

my grand'mère made each a little cut in the grand'mère to tend thee? arm and mixed their blood, as the Indians whatever happened my grand'mère was would have none of my mother, lest she

make us too sad if we knew all, even of blood. And that is what she did, for very what goes on right about us, and sometimes soon Monsieur Legardeur was called home I used to wonder how the good God himself to France because of some one who died, could be happy in his heaven while such and there was consoled and married again. things were on earth. That is what I said Men are that way, Madame sees; where one one day to Father Xavier, when Jean Cre- woman goes out always the door is open for another to come in, and that is well, since it out a morsel of bread, and Father Xavier pleased the good God to make men too stupid to care for themselves.

"My grand'mère married also with Pierrot, never understand, Marie, any more than who was chief of the coureurs de bois, and the little Heloise was not long without com-"And so I left off to wonder, because if panions. My mother, who was oldest, was Father Xavier and David cannot understand her foster sister, and when the little Madewhat call has a foolish body like me to moiselle was to be sent to St. Agnes to learn know? One must leave it to the good God what a lady must know my mother went also, for that was ordered by Monsieur Le-"Madame knows of the great family Le- gardeur. They were most miserable at St. gardeur? Not? well, but it was long ago. Agnes, those two. When the spirit of the before your American people came to the and draws, and will not let you rest, shut in

"Mademoiselle was so unhappy that she "My grand'mère was a poor girl, doing fell sick with a slow wasting, and one day service for the sisters at St. Agnes in Que- she heard the sisters saying they had sent bec, and with no thought but to go on in for her father. Then what did they, those that way always. But one day there was foolish ones? Madame sees the little Heloise much stir in the convent because Mademoi- did not know her father, and she was terriselle Sophie Legardeur had been sent for to fied to be taken away to a strange country. come to the island and marry her cousin to All she loved was here upon the island, and whom she was betrothed, and she chose my when one of my grandpère's coureurs was grand'mère for her maid. When she knew sent to bring word of them they persuaded she was to go with Mademoiselle Sophie it him that he should take them home with

"My mother planned it that they stole with no vocation for religion is more drawn away, and they made all the long journey to earth than heaven, which must be the safely and came to the island, ragged and way the good God meant it, else we should brown, but quite well. Sometimes when I am about my work many thoughts come to "There were gay times at the fort in spite me of how it would be if they had not run of the Indians and the British, and the away, those two. If Monsieur Legardeur lady was very happy with her young hus- had taken his daughter to France, and my band, but she was a delicate thing for such mother also with her, then what would have a life, and when her baby was only a few been for me? There might not have been any Marie at all, and where wouldst thou "It was just before she went that she and have been, Pierre, thou rascal, with no

"It all ended that Monsieur took his do to take one from another tribe, and then daughter home the next spring, but he

moiselle Heloise had married a British man, in the air her grand'mère loved so much. hold her grandchildren as I am holding making a place for her. mine, and when she lay dying, just at dusk "She wanted to see her great-grandheaven? Because here in this world one must be well known to her. never forgets the warm little mouth at your man made me put the picture away lest it in heaven.' should bring us bad luck, but often I used or sorry now that you went so soon?'

himself had come down from heaven and the bluff. brought the poor sweet lady to answer me. I came near to drop on my knees, for the old grandpère would say, gentleman had a grave, sad face and he was St. Joseph in the altarpiece, but the young spring she will be quite strong again.' girl said in the sweetest way,

"'I am sure this is Marie, grandfather,' and bid them in.

the great-granddaughter of that Sophie Almost every day some one died, here and Legardeur who left her picture for her little at St. Ignace. Father Xavier was sore Heloise that they might not be strangers tried with it all, and having to let his bees when they met one day in heaven. They starve, because he said it was not right to must have met long ago-Léonie also, and feed them when there were children who her mother, who was not thought of in that needed all and more. The old grandpère day, and I suppose they are all at peace, was a heretic but he always went to church even those who hated each other in this with Léonie, and once when Father Xavier world. They had come to the island, those spoke of the true church he said, two, because Léonie was ailing and the "'The true church, father—only the good

might again run away. After that they grandpère, who had only this one left in all only once heard from a trader that Made- the world, fancied she would grow strong

and was cast off of all her family, but my "That was before the Agency House was mother was herself married long before the burned, and they had taken some rooms news came and had plenty to keep her there, but they had no servant, and one thoughts busy without troubling about the could see they were poor, and she coughed, years that were done with. She lived to this dear Léonie-even then the saints were

of a Lady Day, she gave me the little picture mother's picture; the grand'mère had told Madame sees—the poor, pretty, young her of it, and how she had left it that my thing that had to go away and leave her grand'mère might show it to Our Lady and baby to another. Does Madame think a pray that she would send back the child of mother can do that and not be homesick in this one that was with the good God and

"'She was no older than I,' she said, breast, and the head pressing in the hollow holding the picture in her thin little hand, of your arm, downy, like a young bird. My 'and to think of all the years she has been

"I wanted to give her the picture but she to go and look at it and say, 'Are you glad would not take it. She said she would come every day to see it, and that she did. "It was one day when I stood like that, Many days also they climbed up the hill, thinking my foolish thoughts, that there those two, to see the grave in the old came a rap at the door, and as I turned cemetery where was buried Sophie Legarabout my heart gave a big jump, and then deur. And by and by when the air grew was like to stop altogether, for there stood sharper, because the ice was making beyond a gentleman, holding a young girl by the the strait, they stopped climbing the hill hand, and it was all one as if St. Joseph and walked along in the sunshine under

"Always when I asked for Léonie the

"'She is gaining, my good Marie; one wrapped in a long gray cloak exactly like can see how red her cheeks grow; in the

"But I think in his heart he knew.

"That was a hard winter for poor folk. and so I made out to bring back my senses The cold was fearful, and many fell sick on the island. Partly it was the fever, and "That was Léonie Sinclair, and she was partly that they had not much to eat.

keeps the keys.'

Xavier only smiled and said,

we may all love each other and leave it to heaven. And one day she said, him.'

one could see that, and no letters came. Xavier that they may put me there so I The old grandpère began to take his walks need not be lonesome, and people may alone, and sometimes he would come in know I belong to somebody who was good the straits opened and there was much cost much, that would say for me what I danger, but a steamer ventured out for have written on the card. Will you tell her to bring back the doctor from Sault Ste. he gets back from St. Ignace?' Marie.

Léonie to stay with me while he should be thinking it would come true. gone, and it breaks my heart now to think chair, with his darling's arms around his neck and her white face against his, and both of them trying to part bravely. I went to the window with my baby, not to see them, till I heard the door shut and were speaking together when she went.' saw the grandpère go down the path holding looking back. When I turned away my pretty head hung like a flower with the brought. stem broken, and my little Françoise was

Madame may see where their names are stone?" kept. Many times in the gray of the evening I have thought I saw the old around his face.

God knows who belong to that for he alone never knew of the wreck and the fire-After that she used to sit with the picture, "Léonie looked troubled, but Father and the blessed crucifix that she had made the grandpère kiss at parting, and her face "'That is quite true, but since he knows, came to look as if she was already in

"'Marie, by the grave of this one is a "Things grew always worse with them, small little corner; I shall ask Father and sit where Madame sits now, and look and dear. And I should like to have a quite dazed and helpless. It was late when little stone, Marie, a very little one, not to supplies, and the grandpère would go with Father Xavier, in case I should go before

"And of course I said I would, though I "Two of Father Xavier's men brought could not speak much for crying, and little

"For the good God took her that very of the gray old man, kneeling before her night, and Father Xavier only came in just as her soul was passing. It was too late for absolution, but Father Xavier took the crucifix from her fingers and said,

"'The good God has absolved her; they

"She was buried as she wished, in the his cloak close about him and never once small little corner by the grand tomb of Sophie Legardeur, but Father Xavier him-Léonie had fainted in her chair; her self died soon, and the stone was never

"I was always thinking to do it myself; patting and kissing her hand. It was not but there-Madame knows when there is long to wait till she was smiling again, much care for the living one must leave the though I saw her shiver when she heard dead to the saints. My father was ill the wind, for a storm was getting up, and pleased that so much money was wasted even so far away one could hear the big because my mother would have me taught waves tumble and sss-sss along the beach. at the convent, so he gave me no portion "Madame knows of the steamer that was with the rest, and now so many years have wrecked and burned off Charlevoix? This gone, and all must be with Léonie as the was she. Not one of those most unhap- good God wills. Does Madame think that py came back, but up in the cemetery up in heaven she still cares for the little

In the red glow of the sunset I climbed grandpere coming slowly up the road as he to the old cemetery and found, in its tangle went away, his head bent and his cloak up of wild shrubs and untrimmed grass, the stone, grand for its day, that commemorated "We kept it long from Léonie, but at last the brief life of Sophie, wife of Louis we had to tell her he was dead, though she Legardeur. One could still read the in-

scription—"To recall her to the memory of ting dust that held the mystery of life and the faithful, who may devoutly visit this love exulting above the dust from which cemetery, and that they may pray for her both had fled. repose in heaven, her family, sorrowing, have erected this stone."

"small little corner," but a creeping garden- man who found such stormy burial? plant, set, no doubt, by Marie's faithful soft throat, and poured out his ecstatic song hood? Who could tell? to his mate in some haunt of the thicket, setting all the woods a-throb to the music of with the good God, and it must be with his love. And so I left them—the palpita- them as he wills."

Had they all found repose in heaven the young wife, so long forgotten, this The rain and the wind and the winter Léonie whom no stone recalled "to the snows had quite leveled the mound in the memory of the faithful," and the gray old

Was the story of this life forgotten, or hands, had covered it with a close broidery was it a part of that? and did they rememof pale green leaves and small yellow stars. ber the sorrows and the losses of earth only A little brown bird dropped down upon a to smile at them, as one smiles in maturer branch that swung above it, ruffled his years at the grief and the gladness of child-

One can only say with Marie, "They are

QUAINT HOUSES IN THE BERMUDAS.

BY MARY F. HONEYMAN.

"The aspect of the venerable mansion has always affected me like a human countenance, bearing the traces not merely of outward storm and sunshine, but expressive also of the long lapse of mortal life and accompanying vicissitudes that have passed within. Were these to be worthily recounted they would form a narrative of no small interest and instruction, and possessing moreover a certain remarkable unity which might almost seem the result of artistic arrangement."

on the group of low-lying islands that were its rather microscopic dimensions. afterward to be known as the Bermudas. an evil name.

ago it retired to the obscurity of the ar- wash. Never is there any frost to crack and chives, where the curious may search for it deface walls or to undermine foundations. to-day.

a land of homes. Their descendants, rather more English than the English themselves, so sedulously do they cherish all the ancient traditions, have inherited not only the venerable homesteads where the generations of their families have dwelt, but a love of home in which they are not to be outdone by any people whatsoever.

Insularity doubtless has its effect in in-OS DIABOLOS was the uncomplitensifying this sentiment. Their island domentary name bestowed by the Span- main apparently inspires in its inhabitants

Climate and the material used in their Menaced by coral reefs and adverse gales, construction are factors in the permanence they were obliged to abandon their purpose of the houses. They are built of the limeof landing and taking possession for the stone or coral rock that underlies the iscrown of Spain, so they set sail for some lands. The roofs are made of the stone less inaccessible port, and by way of ap- as well, thin slabs of it laid over a framepeasing their pique sought to give the land work of wood. Once erected, all that is necessary to keep the exterior of a house in A misnomer it proved, however, for long good repair is a liberal application of white-

Nor alone the houses, but the roads—un-Later, when the English came, they, with commonly good roads they are, too—and their characteristic love of domesticity, pro- wharfs and garden walls are of stone, in color ceeded to convert the smiling islands into a chalky white. This aggregation of whiteuprooting trees.

Devoid of architectural pretensions, the houses are as a rule plain, substantial struc- the old place is the veranda that projects tures, not lacking in a certain homelike hos- from the second story wherein is a low-swung pitable air withal. Not a few very old hammock-the most delectable nook in dwellings are to be seen in different parts of which to take a siesta, for the veranda comthe islands in ruins, the former homes pos- mands the garden of this particular house sibly of old families that have died out or not only, but all the neighboring gardens as whose younger scions have emigrated to well, where humming-birds are busy with the "the States" or elsewhere. Too sadly sug-roses, and bananas ripen in the sun, their gestive are they in their varying stages of tropical foliage outlined against the dull dilapidation, and calculated to make one green of a cedar grove. And in the shelwish that to each

"Corpse of a home that is dead" suitable funeral rights might be accorded.

perhaps more strongly marked than that of sky. its neighbors, has the better claim to attention.

be more than two hundred years old. Some- rear. thing about the extremely thick walls, the and bolted to an extent that would have en- time an entire family of good size.

ness glittering in the sunshine is, in the "house with its scrap art bedight." Nothtowns, sadly trying to the eyes. But in the ing could be in sharper contrast to the too country the low white houses set in gardens common American practice of overcrowding full of flowers and flowering trees, with cul- rooms with furniture and bric-a-brac than tivated fields intervening, are rather pictur- the almost severe simplicity that prevails in esque. Many are but one story high, most the arrangement of Bermudian interiors genare not more than two stories, so built proberally. Adjoining the house is a curious ably with reference to the violent storms cave-like kitchen, the floor of stone, the one that at times sweep over the islands with small window (filled with tiny panes of dim hurricane-like force, unroofing buildings and glass) in line with the heavy rafters that form the roof.

Without doubt the pleasantest feature of ter of the cedars-for it is winter, all the winter that these fortunate islands knowlie the fields bearing crops-potatoes and Naturally the ancient houses that still are blue-green onions and ranks of satin-white homes enlist a livelier interest. They are lilies all growing in democratic proximity in so numerous that it is difficult to decide the coppery-brown mold, while over all which of them, by reason of an individuality broads the soft, intense blue of the southern

Farther seaward is a patriarchal homestead belonging to one of the old estates. It Somewhat grim of aspect, it must be ad- was built in 1786 on land that shelves down mitted, is the first to invite friendly investito the shore in such a way that while there gation, the older portion of which is said to is but one story in front there are two at the

A big Lamarque rose clambers over the small windows, the ponderous deep-set doors, porch that opens into a broad hall from with their huge locks and bolts, suggests a which the great rooms radiate. Antedating fortress. And when we remark these feat- the house itself, in all probability, are two ures we are told that in the old slave days antique objects in the hall-atall and solemn the white population lived in constant dread clock that fills one corner from floor to ceilof an uprising of the blacks. When at night ing, ticking away as it has done any time the latter withdrew to their quarters the these hundred years or longer, and an dwellings of the white people were barred enormous settle, capable of seating at one abled them practically to withstand a siege. wood from which both are made is said to Low ceilings and deep window recesses be cedar and has taken on with age a lusdarken the interior overmuch and this effect trous bronze hue. This house has the Atis not dissipated by the somber old-fashioned lantic Ocean literally at its back door. furnishings. Not here will be found the The surf breaks far away on the outlying

reefs. In line with the house and perhaps a hundred yards from shore is a semicircle ing, here enjoyed, is far too rare in the of islets, scarcely more than high conical islands, where the chill dampness of the rocks, with a narrow strip of beach at the base stone houses is perceptible to the traveler if of the largest. The sort of bay thus en- not to the native. closed makes a capital bathing place, and in this mild climate, where there is little and guests assemble for the cup of tea bevariation of temperature, there are few days loved of the English not more than of their in winter when any one in fair health may kindred in the Bermudas apparentlynot take a dip in salt water.

sleepy old town of St. George is a veritable long parlor fantastically and the pleasant aristocrat of an old house. Not noticeably talk gradually ceases as the talkers, one different from others externally, within its after another, fall under the spell of the spacious rooms have a degree of stateliness fire. Then the imagination takes a remand retain traces of their old-time decoration iniscent turn and runs backward over the that are quite unusual in their elaborateness. history of the old house and of the men and Just how old it is nobody seems to know, women who here have lived and loved and but its evident antiquity is endorsed by a died. Does its career date back to those singular circumstance. Repairs made at good old days when wrecking was consida comparatively recent date led to the diserred a gentlemanly pastime in the islands? covery of a fine old mahogany staircase hid- Could it not relate incidents, if only it could den away between two walls in such a man- be induced to talk, of those exciting times gone day, possibly rearrangement of cham- of adventurers, when blackade-runners lay istence forgotten. For, so the story runs, were night-long? none of the old people resident in that part of the group had the slightest recollection of country house is one old place singularly the stairway, though they had been perfectly consistent in detail, harmonious as a whole, familiar with the house for many years.

Like an anachronism seems the telephone modern. on the wall amid all these reminders of also fortunate in retaining a sufficient numlang-syne, and the French windows assurber of the ancestral acres to secure to it a edly are innovations. they do to one's antiquarian taste, however, road, the approach is by a long drive overthe wider view they afford makes ample arched with tall, slender oleanders, their amends—the narrow streets of the foreign- graceful tops a mass of spicy pink and white looking, white town ever climbing up hill, and crimson blooms. The house has the the harbor full of ships that will sail no air of peering from beneath the spreading more, St. David's Island and the light, the trees that surround it, over the grounds that gray old forts, from the nearer of which saunter leisurely down to the very margin of issue at intervals mellow bugle notes mark- the lagoon, and out at the gem-like islands ing off the day of the red-coated soldiers in lapped by the luminous water, the white the garrison from reveille to taps, and around sails in the offing, and the big steamers at all, stretching away and away, the bril- their anchorage. Essentially a homelike liantly tinted sea, flashing and dancing in apartment, and evidently the favorite gaththe sunlight.

The luxury of an open fire in the even-

After the day's work and pleasure family fragrant tea, served in delicate old china On the crest of a hill overlooking the cups, while the fitful firelight illumines the ner that its presence had never been sus-during the American Civil War when the pected by any one now living. In some by- town there, not somnolent as now, was full bers resulted in the disuse of the stairway. in the harbors and hazardous expeditions to Instead of being removed it was, for some Confederate ports were organizing, when reason, simply walled up and its very ex- fortunes were made in a day and revels

A noteworthy example of the last-century and without a jarring hint of anything Fortunate in its location, it is For any violence dignified seclusion. Set well back from the ering place of the family, is the living-room that extends quite through the center of the we sip the inevitable tea from grandmambuilding. Finished in dark woods and ma's tea cups—fragile bits of china that yet fitted with massive furniture, grotesquely have outlasted a human life by many years. carved, brought from overseas ages ago, it All the windows are open and the afternoon is presided over by dim old family por- sunshine streams in; a faint sea-breeze swavs traits that look down complacently from the walls on an interior little changed since the originals' own day.

In one corner is the oddest winding stair, by which access is given to the drawing-room that comprises the entire second story. A beautiful room it is—lofty, airy, and with a quaintly original character as impressive as it is pleasing. By a peculiar arrangement opposite ends of the room, front and back, are constituted each an immensely wide window composed of smaller ones. On the space, is a remarkable paper, thrown into high relief by a section of white wall above pleasures, and kindly hospitalities. To enand a broad dark surbase beneath. All in ter one of them is to surrender to a reposesoft grays, the figures large, the effect is that ful and gracious influence that makes the of a series of crayon sketches illustrating some old romantic story, with its turreted castles on a river-bank where knights and ladies explore the woodland paths or sit in rustic arbors listening to the strains of the minstrels in the boats below.

Placed here in the time of the founder, when the house—not an old house then was garnished for the home-coming of the first of its brides, the unique paper is held in high renown by the islanders as a local marvel. And from the time that the home began to resound to the patter of childish footsteps down to the present, the children of the family have ever regarded the wondrous paper as their especial treasure. has it not fairy princes and princesses galore, and have not countless hours been blissfully spent in adapting the old tales or in inventing new ones to meet the fancied requirements of the charming folk portrayed upon the wall?

The young people come in from the tennis courts and there is much merry chatter as the draperies and sets the pendants of the antiquated candelabra to tinkling musically, as we sit about the pleasant room and meditate dreamily upon the far-away past whereto it belongs.

Such are some of the old homes, fairly representative in a way, yet each possessing clearly defined characteristics of its own. Their special charm is too subtle to be described, but one gets a vivid impression of the livableness and the desirableness of the life they so faithfully represent, the tranquil wall, covering it may be two thirds of the leisurely life of the olden day, comparatively care-free, filled with homely duties, simple rush, the noise and turmoil of our modern life appear unnecessary, trivial, and even in bad taste.

> Steeped in long, long memories and tender associations, they seem no longer to be houses merely, nor even homes, but to have become sentient partakers of the life at which they look on while the generations come and go. Fill them as you will with people, such companies seem ever to intrude upon the real occupants, the gentle ghosts of whose presence one cannot but be aware, for

"All houses wherein men have lived and died Are haunted houses. Through the open doors The harmless phantoms on their errands glide, With feet that make no sound upon the floors. We meet them at the doorway, on the stair, Along the passages they come and go; Impalpable impressions on the air, A sense of something moving to and fro.

We have no title-deeds to house or lands; Owners and occupants of earlier dates From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands, And hold in mortmain still their old estates."

A DANISH PEASANT WEDDING.

BY MARIE HELGA PETERSEN.

peasant wedding was about to take place in will be agreeable to yourselves." the immediate neighborhood, to which she would see that I was invited on the strength he made a feint of rising but the watchful of ancestral relationship.

her invitation and as the hours wore on with- namented with raisins. out it she began to have serious misgiving these refreshments necessitated some deconcerning the wedding. ing by four o'clock," she said after a pro- uppermost in her mind concerning her neighlonged survey of the road toward the pastor- bors' affairs. The bidman made random ate, "I will send Gunilde over to Neils Jen-fragmentary answers between great gulps of sen's yard to inquire if the family have had beer but maintained a creditable show of intheir invitations. Something surely has hapterest throughout the one-sided conversapened or the bidman (asking man) would tion, and after a polite pause set down his have been here long ago; my invitations al- empty flagon and rose to go, but paused at ways come in the morning—at the christen- the door to say, as an afterthought, "Please ing I was asked first of all. It might be send a convenient amount of butter, milk, that Eida Ericson has changed her mind, for and eggs." they say she has a fickle heart and an eye to handsome faces, and as everybody knows cheerfully. Peter has no good looks to speak of but he has a well-filled barn besides eight hundred woman observed, anxiously watching his crowns in the bank. To my mind she would slowly retreating figure from her curtained have to look far to do better."

Even as she spoke the bidman hove in hardly push one foot before the other. sight, careening gently toward the stone wall in the garden—the most charitably inclined person could not have misconstrued the thoughts out of a man's head." cause of that gait. Frue Seaburg withdrew from her post of observation at the window exclaimed. and for propriety's sake allowed him to knock twice before admitting him, then with me to do?" she asked with sudden asperity. an air of affected surprise invited him within. He got his hat off awkwardly and swung himself over the threshold with the air of it at every house. Why should I make mya man whose duties overtaxed his strength.

"Greeting from the father and mother," dropping into a convenient chair—"the perhaps had no beer to offer." father and mother," he repeated more cheerfully, "and Eida; to yourself and also your time at the bonnegaard (literally translated, guest. Your presence is truly desired at the the peasant's domain) a square of substan-

OON after my arrival in Frederiksund, wedding. Come early to attend the bridal Frue Seaburg informed me, among party to church; return with them for dinother things of local interest, that a ner, remain for supper, and as long after as

Having delivered this unique invitation Gunilde brought forth a flagon of freshly On the following morning she expected drawn beer and a wheaten cake liberally or-The disposition of "If I hear noth- lay, which enabled the frue to ask what was

"I will certainly," Madame answered

"No wonder he came late," the good window. "He is so full of beer that he can shouldn't wonder if he has forgotten to ask some one; too much beer drives sober

"Yet you offered him more," I unwisely

" Gud bewahre! But what would you have "It is an old custom to give the bidman a glass of beer and a bit of cake—he expects self conspicuous by breaking the rule? My neighbors would soon tell it abroad that he began, attempting a bow but discreetly Frue Seaburg had forgotten her duty, or

On the appointed day we arrived in due

type, with little or no external ornamenta- the dusky shadows peculiar to Mediterration. Passing through massive gates into nean peoples and her coloring showed a suthe open courtyard, from which access was perb blending of northern and southern had to the stables and barnyard as well as blood. But the possibility of rare beauty was the living-room, we were ushered into a defeated by irregular, almost angular feaspacious family apartment—presumably a tures. Her face suggested a curious hapto the church. I took my place among rough-hewn Norse physiognomy, which with benches ranging around the walls, and strikingly beautiful. while Frue Seaburg extended neighborly greeting took opportunity to notice my surbeauty, as our notion goes—it gave her a roundings.

of the original dwelling built early in the that missed the floor by several inches all seventeenth century. Its polished rafters around; but for all that she made a very ran to a sharp peak knit by wooden spikes; picturesque, attractive appearance. the heavy oak panels showed a clear out- aphanous white fichu crossed loosely over line of carved hexagonal figures regularly her bosom displayed a softly rounded throat and deeply executed. Two windows, set in of ivory whiteness; over a headdress of very the thick outer wall, still bore traces of iron delicate and rare lace she wore a scarlet grating, showing the invincibility of old velvet cap, or "hood," as it is called, richly open on three sides, built of carved wood and stone in the likeness of an altar such as one frequently sees in old Norwegian houses. The furnishings and ornaments were of a kind to make the heart of a curiomaniac burn with envy, but as the company increased the quaint, harmonious effect was necessarily marred by the introduction of a set of incongruously ugly wooden chairs. The bride's entrance put an end to my observations.

sica, though born on Danish soil and likely were seated in their respective vehicles. to end her life there. She was peculiarly

tial masonry of the severest Scandinavian finely-penciled eyebrows, were circled with sitting room—where were seated the select hazard whim of a great artist in blending few invited to accompany the bridal party the exquisite Murillo tones in the cold, maids and matrons seated in prim array on a softening of contour and profile might be

Eida's figure was a little too large for rather matronly air not at all improved by The room, I thought, was evidently a part her tight-fitting but pretty homespun dress Norse masonry. Between the windows, gold-embroidered, with broad bows of scarprojecting into the room, was a fireplace let ribbon at the back and chin. The older women present turned her about like a slowly revolving wax figure, offering kindly suggestions of improvement—a slight alteration of ribbons, the readjustment of her veil or flowers-and to these maneuvers the bride smiled a willing assent, accepting them as a flattering show of friendly interest.

When the ways and means of discussion were exhausted the bride's father observed that as the minister was asked to be at the church early it might be as well to start out As Frue Seaburg had said, Eida Ericson in good time, and his suggestion was immewas a very pretty girl-quite out of the or- diately acted upon. The bride and memdinary type of Scandinavians, I thought, and bers of her immediate family occupied the on hazarding a question I learned that she forward "rockaway," followed in the next was not of pure Danish blood but a direct by a band of rustic musicians, who struck descendant of the famous Ramolinis of Cor- up a merry tune as soon as all the guests

The day was fraught with the indescribattractive without being beautiful; her hair able sweetness of early spring; every whiff was a rare burnished brown color which in of air stirred the heart of blossoming things America would be called either very lovely and wafted abroad subtle odors of wild or artificial, full of coppery lights and deep flowers. The forest shade was deep and shadows like the stem of maidenhair fern; cool with the sunlight glinting through like her long narrow gray eyes under black, little gold arrows and from every tree came

of indefectible gardens in luxuriant bloom. things by halves.

I had not been able to single the proant swains, but on reaching the church I noticed that a young man of substantial, wholesome appearance became remotely attentive to Eida, and at the critical moment took his place beside her at the altar. was too evident from his painfully conscious attitude that he felt himself the target of all of the kind I have tasted in my own country. eyes, and his consequent embarrassment made him appear awkward, though he for dancing. really was a fine looking fellow of the pure physique.

He bore himself throughout the ceremony as one who accepts the inevitable under stress of immutable circumstance but sorely against the grain. However, after the main ficiently to answer the congratulations and admonitions pressed upon him by wellmeaning friends and relatives; he even smiled broadly from time to time as he not dance), my little neighbor repeated. glanced at Eida, whose gloved finger-tips taking his arm, but looked much relieved procession.

invited guests, and after a proper interval sincere). of formalities and compliments we were

a thrilling, jubilant chorus of song. Perhaps invited by our host to dinner. The tables because Denmark is a very small country were arranged after the fashion of ancient and every available inch of ground is made banquet tables, forming an open square, use of, the government is able to keep the the bridal couple taking their places at the roads and forest in immaculate order, like middle of the cross tables facing the square, those of our finest parks or a gentleman's and after them each guest as he happened private grounds. Not a dead branch or to come into the room. After an interval twig may be seen for miles through the of silence, to make sure that every one was grass-carpeted forests. The hedgerows are seated, each guest took up his spoon. Seesmooth as a stone wall, the sharply ing no plates or other dishes I began to defined grass borders like strips of emerald wonder what those implements were invelvet, and beyond the level stretch of stone tended for, when the serving maids brought masonry surrounding the bonnegaards of in great bowls full of steaming rice. Placing wealthy landowners one catches a glimpse four of these to each table, they divided the contents into four sections by deep The farm lands present the same scrupulous indentations in the form of a cross and order, emphasizing my impression that the into the grooves thus formed poured a cup-Danes are a thrifty race who do not do ful of melted butter and a plentiful sprinkling of cinnamon and sugar. Then operations began, four guests to one bowl. spective bridegroom out of a train of attend- dipping every spoonful into the hot butter.

After this course followed meats in season, deliciously prepared and in prodigious quantity. Wheaten cakes, very much raisined, were offered as a last course, with home-brewed beer of peculiarly rich honeyed taste, very superior to any beverage

Directly after dinner the floor was cleared

"Now do exactly as you see the other Saxon type, with good features and splendid girls do," Frue Seaburg whispered as she withdrew to a group of matrons seated at the end of the sal, out of the way of the dancers. So I said "Nei tak" (No thank you), as my immediate neighbor had said a moment before when asked to dance. ordeal was past he recovered himself suf- Every girl on the floor coyly refused the invitation, but the swains were in no way disconcerted.

"Nei jeg vil helst ikke danse" (I'd rather

"Oh, by Thor, you will too," the gallant barely touched his coat sleeve in feint of answered cheerfully, turning a deaf ear to succeeding protests, and, coolly linking her when finally advised to lead the homeward arm with his, led her out on the floor. Every couple went through the same per-On reaching the bonnegaard we found formance, myself included (though I'm waiting us a lively, expectant company of afraid my protest sounded foolishly in-

The bridal couple led, and after the first

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dance neither spoke to the other or took in holiday attire, and men of seventy or law of peasant decorum. As the afternoon high-heeled, silver-buckled shoes. ments and finely poised head.

Supper was served between seven and curtained bed—the summit of which was merry maze.

old dames with rosy cheeks and snowy hair, forever after.

the faintest notice of each other for the over, dressed in quaint picturesque garentire evening, thus obeying an unspoken ments of brown and blue homespun and wore on the music grew more enticing and tiveness of the occasion stirred old membashful swains threw themselves heartily ories and called forth a gently-flowing tide into the sport, dancing after a fashion of of reminiscences; they recounted tales of their own at a positively dizzy pace, while their youth, colored wholly by local events their panting, laughing partners clung to shared in by playmates who grew to be their swaying, outstretched arms and fol- friends of early manhood, and in old age lowed breathlessly. The bride danced still were their good comrades, as one easily and gracefully, with sinuous move- numerous family whose interests intermingle and converge into a common end.

That day passed very much like the preeight-without rice-a plentiful, toothsome ceding day. Toward evening the bride repast, after which the dance was promptly began to show signs of weariness in paling resumed. At four o'clock in the morning cheeks and lagging steps, but she danced the guests dispersed for a few hours of rest bravely on and her girl friends laughed as and sleep. By special invitation I stayed merrily as ever at the good-natured jests with Frue Seaburg at the bonnegaard and flung at them by the men who flanked the was glad to betake myself to a damask- wall as they looked on in admiring approval.

Frue Seaburg assured me that the third reached by means of a stepladder—but was and last day would not differ from the first awakened at what seemed a most unseason- in any particular except that fewer guests able hour to be told that the guests were would be present. She agreed discreetly returning and the merrymaking about to with my covert hint at absenting myself. begin anew. At ten o'clock the fiddlers remarking that she intended calling formally arrived and fell ardently to work; couples on the bride that afternoon and if I desired formed in rapid succession and danced as I might accompany her, which would be if their sole business in life was to tread the considered the height of good form. I did so, and at parting received a cordial invita-I noticed an increase of elderly couples—tion to visit the Svensens of Frederiksund

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN WOMAN PHYSICIAN ABROAD.

BY S. SOLOMONS.

and made friends with every one. I ad- sensible American is going to do it.

LONDON, ——. effete shores that it was a great thing to MY DEAR —: We had a most travel seven days in company with a prince. delightful voyage, and I was for- promenade on the same deck, eat at the I tunate in being sick only one day. same table, and even enjoy occasional There were some very nice people on board, whiffs of tobacco smoke exhaled from the including His Highness, the prince of royal nostrils. These poor benighted people Greece—the first real live prince I ever fall down and worship royalty, but they saw. He was quite pleasant and sociable, need not imagine for a moment that a

mired his enormous size, but he was young However, when a beautifully decked and uninteresting to me. However, I have yacht comes half way down the Irish coast. been made to feel since I arrived on these bearing princes, dukes, and duchesses.

keeps us waiting for three hours while they please state the plain facts." So I give go through with an elaborate ceremony and you one now. I ha-a-a-ate Vienna! She is take the prince aboard with them, after evidently not my affinity. The most objecwhich we pull up our huge anchors and tionable feature of the place to my mind is follow along behind, then do I begin to the men. The attitude they assume toward realize that royalty has rights which even women is simply preposterous. I will give an American must respect.

Our amusement on board consisted principally in watching for sails and betting on of about thirty—who does not belong to the the run made the day previous. Every day nobility by any means, but is merely a clerk I carried fruit and cookies to the children in a store. He came to tea one evening in the steerage. I shall never forget those when Fraulein and I were alone, the servant poor children lying about in heaps, some having gone on an errand. When we sat asleep, with nothing between their heads down to table we noted the absence of and the hard, dirty floor.

hospitals and operating-rooms. The medi- would run across the street to the baker's cal women I have met dress in ginghams and get some if it were not for her rheumaand look slouchy, but the men are spruce. tism and the snow on the ground. I was They have special hospitals for special not afflicted with rheumatism, but hesitating diseases, but everything is heavy, awkward, to fer my services when there was a young and inconvenient.

your own bread at table off a big, unwieldy able-lodied and convenient as this one loaf, and hulling your own strawberries. appeared to be I should certainly send him. people call themselves civilized!

hip diseases, and the afternoon at Windsor, it appeared that he was socially, politically, visiting the castle, the royal stables, Eton mentally, morally, and physically incapaciis buried, and other things of interest.

upward and backward from the anterior lady companions to carry. landlady about him to-morrow.

Yours-

stops our twelve-thousand-ton vessel, and says, "If you have no time to elaborate, you an instance.

My landlady has a cousin—a young man Semmel, or rolls, without which no meal can I have been making observations in proceed in Vienna. Fraulein said she man present I ventured to suggest to the I don't like their customs, such as cutting good lady that if I possessed a cousin as

I object to doing the cook's work, especially You should have seen the look of conas they don't use finger-bowls. But what sternation on both their faces, as they grieves me most is the entire absence of proceeded to explain to me how absolutely ice cream soda water. It cannot be pro- impossible it was for a gentleman in Vienna cured for love or money, and yet these to enter a bakery, purchase ten kreutzers' worth of bread, and walk out again without I spent this forenoon in the hospital for forfeiting his position in society. In short, College, the old church where the poet Gray tated for carrying bundles, be they ever so small—which explained the peculiar I hear a man's voice in the next room, phenomenon I had witnessed several times He has left his door open, and I catch the in the most fashionable streets of men familiar murmur, "Convex surface looks giving their bundles and packages to their

posterior spine." No one but a medical When the Austrian youth saw that I was student prays like that. I must ask the no less surprised than disgusted at this revelation he appeared disturbed and asked me what an American gentleman would do under such trying circumstances. I told him in a way that left no doubt that I approved of the American custom. His DEAR -: I am not feeling particularly face turned red, and making a dive for his brilliant, as I have been up so much at hat he informed me with repressed agitation night in the Krankenhaus. But my father that he was capable of lending the dignity of ten Americans to the purchase and transwith mock courtesy at my feet.

But the Krankenhaus / There I heal my It is a vast affair, covering twenty-five acres, use when I am there at night on duty.

busy, for if I had time to stop and think, I aversion to post-mortems. should get so homesick that I could not reason to complain.

Your homesick

Α-

to the university, but if you have ingenuity obliged to resort to distilled water. enough you may manage to attend whatever clinics you please. I am attending three at present, but I go as the guest of the professors, so there will be no complaint from headquarters. Different means are to be it, because I was young and good-looking reason to be elated. and he liked to see me around!-and still lieved in giving women a chance. have the money to pay the fees.

As a rule I am treated with courtesy and portation of Semmel, and with a tragic air respect. The natives do not approve of left the house. Fraulein was much troubled "emancipated women," as they call us, but over this escapade, as she is the daughter the fact of my being an American goes far of a colonel, and "feels her position." In toward reconciling them. They seem to about three minutes the cousin returned, think that we are so far away that we canflaunting his paper bag, which he deposited not harm them if we do not insist on entering their exclusive field.

I am working in a pathological laboratory wounds (mental) and forget my sorrows. at present, and enjoy it very much. Every evening I have gross pathology and postand excellently run, being absolutely devoid mortems. You should see with what neatof odors. I have a nice little room which I ness and dispatch I can do a post-mortem! But alas! I shall have but little opportunity This is the first opportunity I have had to display that accomplishment when I come to-day to sit down, but I am glad to be home, as people have an unaccountable

I must tell you to what straits I have endure it any longer. It's dreadful to be been reduced in the matter of something to away so long among strangers, although drink. As you know, wine and beer are every one is kind to me, and I have no the principal lubricating fluids over here, but I don't care for either, so I have been drinking water and milk with an occasional glass of seltzer thrown in. But not long ago the milk was condemned, and some DEAR —: You asked in your last letter days later a notice appeared in the papers about the women doctors here, and their warning the public not to drink a drop of standing. There are not many of us here water—that a sewer had broken in the at the Imperial Hospital-only three Ameri- reservoir and as there was a great deal of cans, one Englishwoman, and one Russian. intestinal catarrh in Vienna it was not safe. Two more are expected in a few weeks. So I was contemplating taking to beer, Most of them go to the obstetrical wards, when I was informed that for the present I alone am taking the courses in surgery hops had given out and the substitute was and pathology. Women are not admitted a bitter, poisonous weed. So I have been

Your-

BERLIN, -

My DEAR -: It is but five days since employed in gaining these privileges. One I arrived here, but when I tell you what I professor took me for the sake of the have accomplished in that short space of guilders, another, as he frankly expressed time you will agree with me that I have

You know Berlin is the stronghold of another-God bless him !-because he be- medical conservatism, the hospitals and How- clinic-rooms being absolutely closed to ever, there are many private courses given women. Two of my fellow-students at by as able teachers as any in the university, Vienna who preceded me here wrote me which are all open to women, provided they that they had used every effort and been unsuccessful. Nevertheless I-self-willed

as ever, you see-determined to make the

announce myself as the sole and only a chair." woman at present admitted to medical circles in Berlin. In order that you may am sure there is no danger on that score. appreciate the difficulties I have met and The university could well spare all of its overcome I will relate to you the interview rules in preference to sparing Herr Pro-I had with one of the great doctors of the fessor L---1" university, whose fame is world-wide. In appearance he is grim and stern, with a month and I will perhaps admit you." sharp and imperious manner. Moreover I was informed that he was a hater of women but an American's time is precious. If you doctors. I had, however, made up my please, I will come this month." mind to enter his clinic. So I coolly bearded the lion in his den, and this is enough to you?" about the conversation that ensued:

He. "Well, madame, what can I do for getting your instruction!" you?"

I. "I am an American, and—"

Americans."

I. "And a doctor."

He. "Der Teufel!"

I. "No, I am not he. Only a doctor." He (somewhat disconcerted). "Ah, beg pardon! But why have you come to Berlin?"

I. "To see you, and take some courses in surgery."

He (with emphasis). "But you are a woman!"

I. "Well, that is not my fault, and I am trying to make the best of it."

He. "But women doctors are not allowed here. Did not the registrar of the university warn you not to come to me?"

I (calmly). "He did, and others also."

He (more in amazement than in anger). "Then why have you persisted in coming?"

surgery of you."

He. "Your presumption challenges my admiration. What do you know?"

I (modestly). "Nothing worth mentioning. I came here hoping to learn."

already overcrowded with male students. too-ready praise, he added, "But I dare say Besides, it is against the rules."

abolished."

He. "That may or may not be. At any rate, it is my office to obey, or else The result is that I have the honor to face a power that has been known to vacate

I (in my most winning manner). "Oh, I

He (after a pause). "Come to me next

I. "I beg your pardon, Herr Professor,

He. "Zounds! Have I not conceded

I. "But to wait a whole month before

He. "Well, as you are so persistent, I will give you a chance. Come to my clinic He. "Ah! I am always pleased to meet to-morrow morning at ten sharp, and I will find out whether you know anything."

Thus ended the interview, but I feared the battle was by no means won yet. I suspected that the great surgeon was secretly making fun of me, and chose this method of getting rid of me and my demands. I had not had a chance to mention the fact that I had already taken courses at some of the first clinics in Europe.

Well, you had better believe I presented myself promptly next morning, but I had a row with the porter before he would admit me, and on entering the clinic-room I found the holy terror of a professor and about twenty male Herr Doctors in the act of diagnosing a case. Nodding carelessly to me, the former remarked in an audible aside to the latter that they would "see what this child could do," and ordered me to give my I (innocently). "Because I wish to take diagnosis. I called all my wits together, and not daring to hesitate, after a moment's examination of the subject pronounced it to be a case of floating kidney. To my surprise he instantly threw up his hands and shouted, "She is right. She has beaten He (meditatively). "Hm! My clinic is you all!" Then evidently repenting of his you guessed it. Women are good guessers," I. "The rules are unjust and should be and ordered them to bring in the next case. This and the two following ones I also

ever since as "the American Oracle."

You may believe I am in an exultant frame of mind, but my chief reason for

"guessed" correctly-my guardian angel rejoicing is that a woman is at last recogwas keeping his weather eye open about nized in a position from which her sex has this time—the Herr Doctor's astonishment been hitherto rigidly excluded. The fact increasing visibly each time. Well, I was that I am that favored individual I admit unanimously admitted to the clinic, and adds to my satisfaction. I shall now have have passed among the learned Berliners to work hard to keep up my reputation with the great doctors.

Your triumphant

A-

BRITTANY AND ITS WOMEN.

BY EMILY F. WHEELER.

a difference in the look of the land note of the landscape. and people. It is no longer the rich slopes, vant to man as in Normandy.

a distaff by the roadside guarding a lean great numbers. black goat, as old and witchlike as herself,

NE is hardly over the border from endless gray socks and chattering Breton— Normandy to Brittany till one notes these touches emphasize the out-of-the-world

And one might almost sum up the travthe close-clipt hedges, the long lines of pop- eler's first impression of Brittany in a paralars marking everywhere the white roads, phrase of Browning's famous title-it is the steep-roofed cottages with fortress-like white-cotton-day-cap country. Every little walls. The Breton fields have a wilder and village has its own cap, and wherever the more sterile look, the roads are less perfect, Breton woman goes she keeps to it as the the hedgerows are ragged, and often rough badge of her birthplace. They are of all stone walls replace them. It is nature in possible designs; close-fitting pokes, round her own wildness, not tamed and made ser- crowns with full ruffles like earwigs, peaked crowns with towered attachments over the Of old great forests covered this Land's ears which recall cathedral spires. But al-End of France. Victor Hugo tells in ways they are dazzlingly white and clean, "Ninety-three" how beneath these forests the frills crimped to perfection, the starched the ground was hollowed into catacombs, strings streaming down the back or tied with streets and open places; catacombs into neatly on top of the head. Variety, however, which the Vendéan rebel could drop as by is limited to the caps and collars. The regmagic to escape his pursuer. The forests ular costume which goes with them all is a have been largely cut away; but the look of short full skirt, usually black, a square-cut the land is often ragged and rough as a west-bodice and chemisette-frilled or embroidern clearing. The surface is much more ered for best. The men wear full kneebroken by hills and deep ravines. One breeches, a short, loose jacket, often of vellooks down into narrow valleys with dark, vet with quaint silver buttons, and a broadswift-rushing streams and clusters of cabins brimmed black hat with a wide velvet ribof rough unhewn stones. Could we enter bon hanging down the back. A waistcoat those cabins we should find mud floors and with much tinsel embroidery, home-knit gray a near cow-house, but carved bedsteads in stockings, and leather shoes finish his gala old oak and presses out of which wonder- toilet. But even in Finisterre these picturfully embroidered bodices and jackets come esque old costumes are going out. The arton Sundays. A glimpse of four cream-white ist must seek remote villages and the yearly oxen drawing a primitive plow, a woman with festivals—the Pardons—to find them in any

From under the broad-brimmed black felt other women at the little stations knitting the Breton face looks up at you, a very different type from the Norman. The black of the Norman is replaced by a melancholy eyes are dreamy or fierce, the black hair born of a hard life and narrow conditions. long and tangled; the manner shy, wild, and Melancholy and a certain religious mysticism yet having a certain dignity born of native are the stamp of the people. In the interior pride and independence. He speaks the -at Quimper for instance, where life is tongue of his forefathers—the Breton—and easier—they are gayer and more talkative. he only half understands French. It is four But the nearer one gets to the sterile coast king of France marrying the duchess of Brit-poverty and the gloom. Beggars abound. tany, his province was annexed; and still he They haunt the churches as in Italy—all huis not assimilated as is the Norman and the man miseries and deformities in rags and tongue.

It is from Brittany that France largely sailor. draws her sailors—and her priests. On the land and the people like a great shadow.

waiting for them.

ones. The stolid comfort and materialism and are heavy-laden."

hundred and fifty years since, thanks to a and the all-devouring sea, the deeper the Provençal. He keeps his own popular bal-dirt; and the begging is persistent and shamelads in Breton, and his bagpipe to drone out less. At first these things repel you. It is the old airs; he keeps his legends, and his medieval beggary and medieval ideas as to belief in witchcraft and fairy lore. And the proper way of relief. Nevertheless the everywhere the Druid remains nourish these Bretons as a race are brave, thoughtful, and superstitions. The cross has indeed been religious. It is indeed the country of reput on top of the menhir which stands in ligious mystics. Treguie-Renan's birthsolitary grandeur in the deep wood, the cir- place—is the great nursery of the French cles of Druid stones have been duly exor- priesthood, and until a few years ago recised and blessed. But still to him the mys- ligious plays were still acted here. Brittany tery and the sanctity of the older faith clings gave France religious thinkers like Abelard His children learn French in and Lamennais; Châteaubriand with his poschool; but it is not the home, the mother- etic, esthetic faith; and Pierre Loti, the idealist, whose hero is so often the Breton

As in Normandy, the perennial occupation coast children learn to swim as soon as they of the women is washing by the riverside. have learned to walk, and the men are vowed The river chatters over its stony bed, the to the sea from birth. In the little church- kneeling women chatter above; but the vards on the rocky coast you read family voices are not as cheerful as those of their names which from generation to generation Norman sisters and there is no laughter. tell the same story—"lost at sea." The One feels that their life is hard and bare. mystery and peril of the ocean lie upon the The Breton peasant has always, according to the saying current in France, "belonged As it chanced, we were in Brittany at the to his priests." It is a pity that they have time of the Pardons—the yearly festival not been able to teach him gentleness to his in each village in honor of its patron saint. wife. He is far harsher to her than is the It is their Thanksgiving, the time of family Norman with all his materialism. He treats reunions. And everywhere we saw the sailor her more as a beast of burden and she grows lads from the great naval schools at Brest on old even earlier than her Norman neighbor. their way home for the holiday. They were Certainly she needs all the comfort her refresh-faced youths, slender, with dark, clear-ligion can give her; and the inscription cut faces all aglow as they chattered Breton to which we saw carved—in Latin and Breton each other. And at every station the moth- —over one church door seemed to us pecuers in their caps and wooden shoes were liarly fitted to the sad women who had dropped their burdens there for a pause of The Breton women's faces are not happy prayer: "Come unto Me all ye that labor

EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.

THE C. L. S. C. READINGS FOR 1896-97.

regarded as "the best hundred books." eral way there are a few great books that possible. every man, woman, and child should own, the best for us all.

tools. The thing to know is to know what D.C.L. (Oxon.).

are others of more value to him. A NUMBER of benevolent persons have at soon see that it is simple common sense to different times prepared lists of what they read these books and finish the list at a more convenient season, which often never Literary journals with equal benevolence comes. A few books arranged along a defihave published these lists of good books and nite line, a few books read in a definite gravely advised their readers to read them time—this is the fine art of reading. Mem-The youthful Edison in his boyish bers of the Chautauqua Literary and Scienpassion for knowledge decided to read an tific Circle recognize at once that this is the entire library and actually began at one end only sensible and reasonable way to read of the first shelf. He read every book for any books. We see in a general way that about a yard along the shelf-and stopped. educated men and women, particularly col-The plan did not work. It is equally un- lege men and women, have read certain wise to attempt to read any selected list of books in a certain order in a certain time hundred best books, be they never so (usually four years). We wish also to be rewisely selected, because the best book may garded as educated persons. Shall we read not be precisely the best book for any parthe college man's books? Yes, if possible, ticular person to read. In a large and gen- but for the majority of us it may never be

We can do something else, and herein lies read, mark, and inwardly digest. "The the immense value of the Chautauqua sys-Book" is one, but the moment we get away tem of education. The Chautauqua year from the first few (say ten) of the best hun- begins now. Already its plan of reading is dred books there arise many grave doubts arranged for nine months in advance and its as to whether the remaining best books are five books are ready for critical examination.

Open the first book, "A Survey of Clearly there is a better way. Books are Greek Civilization," by J. P. Mahaffy. D.D., Why read this book tool is the best for a particular purpose. more than another? Because in Greece. The object sought in reading books is edu- art, letters, civilization reached a stage where cation and the kind of education decides they could and did affect the culture of modwhat are the best books. Plainly books on ern life; because in a large sense our life building and architecture are better for a and art and civilization are founded upon carpenter than books on grammar and mu- Greece. Education is based upon Greek What, then, is your object in read-learning and a true education implies that ing good books? Is it to be a first-rate car- we shall know something of Greek life and penter or to be a man of education as well civilization. Some have said that the best education implied a knowledge of the lan-The better way is to read certain books guage of Greece. This may be quite true, arranged in a certain definite order and to and yet, for most of us there is no time for read them in a fixed period of time. The Greek, and we find that it is quite possible young reader who cheerfully sets out to read to gain a clearer and very thorough knowlthe whole of any one of these lists of one edge of all that is best in Greek art and hundred best books is courageous, but not literature without the language and without precisely wise, because he is not likely to reading all the books required in our colcarry out his noble resolve. Long before he leges. This book in a large and general reaches the fiftieth book he will find there way is a real survey of Greece, and to read

and understand it is to gain the cream of a Greece.

so high that it has become the model for upon science as not being really best. The all the world and is well worth our while best reading for education and culture must to study in more detail. This is Greek art. include some scientific books, and in the interesting book traces the rise of art in astronomy, and in Mr. Herbert A. Howe's period till it culminates in the highest ex- have a fascinating and delightful guide to pression in Greek sculpture. The book is the study of the stars. profusely illustrated, so that we can gain a very good idea of the appearance of many list of hundred best books. They are of the great art works that made Greek better. They are parts of a well-designed artists the leaders in art. A study of these system of reading. They form part of a two books will thus place us in possession plan of reading having a definite educaof the chief facts concerning the history, tional end and extending over a definite civilization, and art of the great people who time. Nor will the reader-student who laid the foundations of art and civilization takes them up be left alone to follow unas we know them to-day.

a large sense a leader among the nations.

are, to get an insight into their character, qua Literary and Scientific Circle. so different from our own, we need quite another style of book, and in Mr. W. C. Brownell's "French Traits" we have a minute and painstaking account of the "expression" means. An agreeable ex-French people as one who has long lived pression of countenance may be one thing, among them sees them. This book ad- while an excited baseball player may inmirably offsets Professor Adams' history dulge in an expression that nobody could and the two give us a clear and inter- countenance—which is quite another matter. esting picture of the French people.

The best course of reading should include classic education as far as it concerns something of science. The hundred best books may in the minds of persons of a There is one side of Greek life that rises literary turn of mind quite exclude books So we find the second book of the required Chautauqua system one book or more each reading is "A History of Greek Art," by year brings the reader in touch with Professor F. B. Tarbell. This extremely modern science. This year the subject is Egypt and follows it through the prehistoric book entitled "A Study of the Sky" we

These five books may not belong to any aided his own, perhaps lonely, reading. Nor does a well-balanced plan of reading Every month will come a friendly guide. confine the reader to the study of ancient commentator, and assistant, to explain and times and nations. Modern nations have illuminate each book. In The Chautautheir lessons for us, modern history can QUAN, through the year, will be found a help us to understand life. So we have real help to the reader-student. Articles in two books upon France and the French the different numbers will describe the life, The first of these is George manners, and customs of Greece and Burton Adams' excellent history entitled France, will clear up points in each book. "The Growth of the French Nation." Moreover, THE CHAUTAUQUAN is a teacher, Professor Adams gives us in this book a explaining, translating, and defining words clear, yet condensed account of the rise of and terms in the books that may seem to the great people who have made France, the reader new or unusual. It is difficult showing how the warring and isolated tribes to imagine a truer union of friendly teacher and communities drew gradually together and guide in reading than THE CHAUTAUand built up through trial, wars, suffering, QUAN, keeping step, as it does, through the and loss a people who should become in year with the reader-students who are seeking instruction, entertainment, and culture To understand the French people as they through the reading course of the Chautau-

THE ART OF EXPRESSION.

PEOPLE have all sorts of notions as to what Practically, it means to say something, and the fine art of expression is to have some- same poem read or recited aloud by a thing to say and to know how to say it in an trained reader. Now it's quite another thing. effective and agreeable manner. A picture Now to the thought we add the sound of the may express something and so may a song. rhyme, the swing of the rhythm, all the Commonly, expression means speech, words, music of the words, and all the charm of a either our own or composed by another. beautiful voice. Besides all this, the reader To express yourself clearly and to the point may give a wholly new meaning to the words ment. To write a letter or make a speech, might never have found alone. As well sonable ease and clearness.

Yet the fine art of expression is someand yet it may be something of all these.

poem to memory and to repeat it aloud.

badly. Besides, reading in silence is unso-tained them so long. cial, a little selfish, and not always fair to first time to yourself and then listen to the study.

is a simple and very necessary accomplish- and thus add something to the poem we or to take part in ordinary conversation, im- look over the notes of a song and try to implies the ability to express yourself with rea- agine how they will sound as to read always in silence.

Naturally, this art of expression rests thing much higher than mere letter-writing, chiefly on the art of reading, and yet it is conversation, or speech-making. This is not mere reading. Reading aloud or recithe art of expressing in the finest and most tation makes the "medium" of this artartistic manner the thoughts of the poets the artistelf is the complete artistic developand writers who, having something to say, ment of the man or woman, so that in using have said it in the most beautiful manner. this medium they bring out all the values It is not exactly reading aloud, it is not elo- of the poem they read. Nor is a trained cution, or acting, or pantomime, or oratory, voice, skilful inflection, or graceful gesture everything. There must be also general There are three distinct ways in which we culture, ability to understand what is read, may enjoy a fine poem: we may read it from and the taste to select the right thing and the printed page in silence; we may listen the best thing to read. Mere "readers" while some one reads it aloud, or listen to or "elocutionists," those dreadful creatures some one reading it while we ourselves hold who once afflicted a long-suffering public the book and follow the words as they are are happily disappearing. We do not care spoken by the reader. There is also a any more for the pretty girl with the birdfourth method, and that is to commit the notes, or the sweet young thing in cheesecloth, or the funny man who pulls his hair The first method is the most common and over his eyes and tells you stories. These the least satisfactory, because we may be are not artists in expression—they are only morally certain that we are reading it pretty entertainers; and the wonder is we enter-

People will always enjoy the fine presenthe poet or ourselves. Reading in silence tation of fine literature. We are getting misses half the charm of reading. It is not away from the mere entertainment side of easy to carry the cadence, rhythm, and this art of expression, and those who hope musical form of the poem in the mind, to succeed in filling the demand for readers Just try it. Read any good poem for the must follow broad and thorough courses of

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

THE TRIAL OF THE TRANSVAAL RAIDERS.



DR. L. S. JAMESON.

The Eagle. (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

"Dr. Jim," the raider, has escaped with a sentence to fifteen months in prison, not at hard labor. Out of England this is not considered to be a fitting punishment for the attempt to steal a quiet and unoffending republic.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

It is quite safe to say that the terms fixed will never be served. If the Boers of the South African Republic soon released the men who were more guilty than Jameson and his associates, it is certain that the British government will not deal more harshly with its own subjects. The integrity and fairness of English courts have been vindicated.

Baltimore American. (Md.)

The conviction of Jameson and his Transvaal raiders, the dupes or tools of Cecil Rhodes, ends another chapter in the discreditable story of British greed in South Africa. The men were convicted and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, while their master and instigator, Rhodes, was wiving for reinforcements of imperial troops to carry out his designs in Africa.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

This would hardly be accepted as adequate retribution, for instance, if the violation of neutrality laws had been directed against a power like Russia.

THE unusual form of prosecution in English procedure, "trial at bar," was given to Dr. L. S. Jameson and his five co-raiders of the Transvaal, who were indicted on June 23 for violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870. Accordingly, on July 20, the trial began before the three judges, Lord Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, who presided, Sir Henry Hawkins, and Baron Pollock, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. On July 28 Lord Russell made his charge to the jury, who after an hour's deliberation pronounced all the defendants guilty. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, Mayor Sir John Willoughby to ten months, Col. H. F. White to seven months, and Major Raleigh Grey, Major R. White, and H. F. Coventry to three months' imprisonment each. According to advices of July 25 the Cape Colony parliament unanimously adopted the majority report of the committee to investigate the invasion, which asserts that Cecil Rhodes, who was prime minister of Cape Colony when the raid took place, was cognizant of Dr. Jameson's plan. Mr. Rhodes has signified his willingness to go to London for his trial.

> But, considering the peculiar circumstances surrounding the trial, it may at least be accepted as proof that Great Britain does not evade her responsibility, even where the complainant is only a small African republic.

The Evening Star. (Washington, D.C.)

There is not a great deal of comfort to Dr. Jameson in the reflection that his incarceration is a mere formality and not to be accepted as an index of popular sentiment in England.

The New York Post. (N. Y.)

The sentences were certainly light in view of the bloodshed that was occasioned by the raid, but it must be remembered that almost the only sufferers were Dr. Jameson's followers, who were as guilty as he were

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette. (Pa.)

Had Britain felt strong enough Jameson would not now be a convict. But Britain was not strong enough, and so justice is done. Besides, his effort was not a success, which makes it much easier to let the hand of the law smite him.

The Globe. (Toronto, Ont., Canada.)

The conviction will have a tendency to continue the confidence felt almost universally hitherto in the general impartiality of British justice. Jameson's unfortunate raid, ill-managed under any circumstances, has brought a world of evil on South Africa from which it may not recover in a generation.

^{*} This department, together with the book "The Growth of the American Nation," constitutes a Special C. L. S. C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL.



WILLIAM BUSTIS RUSSELL

EXPRESSIONS of grief from the whole nation have been called forth by the sudden death on June 16 of William E. Russell. It occurred in the fishing camp at St. Adelaide, Pabos, Quebec, whither he had gone with his brother to rest from his labors at the Chicago Democratic Convention. His ailment is supposed to have been heart disease, for he was apparently well on his arrival the day before. Mr. Russell was born January 6, 1857, in Cambridge, Mass. Here he attended the public schools and in 1873 entered Harvard College, graduating four years later. In April, 1880, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and entered the law firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell. Acting always with the Democratic party, he was elected to the Cambridge common council in 1881 and two years later he became an alderman. In the presidential campaign of 1884 he stumped the state, using his fine powers of oratory in favor of Grover Cleveland. In 1885 Mr. Russell was elected mayor of Cambridge by a large majority, and served in this capacity three terms. His marriage with Miss Margaret Swan occurred on June 3, 1885. He was defeated for

governor in 1888 and again in 1889, but his third fight for the governorship, in 1890, resulted in his election. In 1891 and 1892 he was reëlected by his party to the same post. These brilliant successes over a Republican majority of years' standing brought him wide recognition in the world of politics. Retiring from the governor's chair at the end of his third term, Mr. Russell resumed his practice of law. Still he continued to engage in politics and had a national reputation as a champion of free trade and sound money. His record is one of unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party. The deceased is survived by a wife and three children.

(Rep.) Boston Journal. (Mass.)

Massachusetts has had many able public men, but few of William E. Russell's personal attractiveness. That was recognized when he was living. It will be even more fully recognized, now he is dead, that the triumphs which he won were far more individual than party victories. He had the genius of leadership. In mourning for him there are no Democrats, no Republicans. The whole state sorrows at the untimely close of a career rich in achievement yet richer still in promise.

(Rep.) Baltimore American. (Md.)

ing ability, but he was better than that—he was a statutes, especially those regarding the sale of liquor.

man of direct and manly methods, a man of strong and clean convictions, and the more he indulged in politics the more he improved them.

(Dem.) The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

Thousands of conservative citizens everywhere had learned to esteem him as on the whole the most promising young Democratic leader in New England. During his brilliant career he had shown great wisdom, courage, and tact, and to these qualities were joined oratorical abilities of a high quality.

(Dem.) The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

A Democrat of national reputation, and a man of He was the kind of young man who is altogether brilliant attributes of mind and sterling integrity of too infrequent in politics, and his death is a distinct character. His executive administrations were conloss to public life. He was not a man of command- spicuous for the vigor with which he enforced the

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

AFTER nearly half a century's agitation in Great Britain the bill legalizing marriage with a sister of a deceased wife passed the House of Lords on July 10 by a vote of 204 to 142. Though it has yet to pass the House of Commons, it is almost sure to become a law, as that body is supposed to be favorable to it. The bill makes the marriage laws uniform throughout the British provinces, marriage with a deceased wife's sister having long been legal in many of the British colonies. The bill, however, provides that the ceremony for such a marriage shall not be performed by a minister of the established church, thus forcing the contracting parties to put up with a civil marriage or to employ the services of a Nonconformist minister.

The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

This action in the House of Lords is significant of the present trend of popular thought toward individual freedom of action. It indicates that the Upper House is losing its power to enforce a mere theological sentiment, and losing some of the halo that has circumscribed its doings and limited its usefulness.

Rhode Island Country Journal. (Providence.)

It doubtless appears absurd in this country, that is, to the ordinary person, that the laws of England should place no bar on the marriage of first cousins and yet forbid the union of brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, but the origin of this seeming inconsistency was in canonical history, not in the direct purposes sought by men of that land in our day.

The New York Recorder. (N. Y.)

Uniform laws on marriage and on divorce are essential in any country to the maintenance of the sacredness of the marriage tie. It must be confessed with shame that the United States of America is worse off in this matter than Great Britain ever has been. Not in one respect but in a dozen

are there divergences in the marriage laws of the different states, and the divorce laws are even more mixed up.

The Buffalo Enquirer. (N. Y.)

The state authorizes what the state church holds is unfit to be done.

The Tribune. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

The fact that all these years it has been warmly championed by the queen, the prince of Wales, and the whole royal family shows how little influence royalty has in British politics.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

The English aristocracy are always anxious to keep the money in the family.

The Journal. (Lewiston, Me.)

The passage by the British House of Lords, after generations of refusal, of the sensible bill permitting a man to marry his deceased wife's sister is the most revolutionary attack on its own conservatism that the British House of Lords has witnessed in the reign of Queen Vic. Why, they'll be voting off their wigs next, these reckless old earls and dukes!

GERMANY'S CIVIL CODE MEASURE.

THE Civil Code measure, which has engaged three commissioners of German jurists for thirty years in its formulation, at last, on July 1, has passed its third reading in the Reichstag. Its adoption is adjudged the most significant event in jurisprudence since the adoption of the Code Napoleon. The bill does not go into effect until 1900. It provides for civil marriage, fixes twenty-one years as the limit of age at which one must obtain parental consent in order to marry, and regulates the property rights of women. It makes incurable insanity a ground for divorce and places numerous restrictions on women's liberty. The Centrists opposed the provision for civil marriage as being a blow at the clergy and they succeeded in striking out the divorce clause but it was restored in the final reading. Prince Bismarck showed his disapproval of the haste with which the Civil Code Bill was rushed through by instructing his oldest son to leave the house. during the first vote on the bill in the Reichstag. The discriminations against them provided in the code roused German women to the unprecedented action of organizing in behalf of their own interests. On July 30 a congress of about one thousand five hundred women met in the Concert House in Berlin and formally protested "against the continued depriving of women of their economic independence, against the relations of married women to their husbands as presented by the code, against the provision that the goods possessed by a woman shall become the property of the man she marries, against the provision that mothers shall not have guardian rights over their children, and against the refusal of the law to give illegitimate children full claims upon their fathers."

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

A very strong demonstration has been made by the women of Berlin against what they consider the injustice of certain new laws affecting their interests. There are probably no more conservative women than those of Germany; and, whether they are at home or abroad, they are justly looked upon as patterns of domesticity. It need not, therefore, be supposed that they want to vote or that they are complaining because what so many of the advanced sisterhood call their "sphere" is limited. All that they ask is that they shall have control of their own property and equal guardianship of their children, demands which certainly seem just and moderate,

although to a government like that of Germany they doubtless appear as if they savored of revolution.

The Press. (Albany, N. Y.)

The old school of conservatism still smiles contemptuously at these female demonstrations, but the names of countesses, baronesses, and duchesses appear on the petitions for relieving women of the disabilities from which they have suffered for so many years. Men long ago slipped the fetters of old-time intolerance but left the women tied hand and foot by absurd social and national restrictions. But they are now beginning to think that they have too long endured intolerance and neglect and are beginning to take a hand in their own deliverance.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

THE fifteenth annual International Christian Endeavor Convention, held at Washington, D. C., July 8 to 13, called together 50,000 young Christians from all ends of the earth. They found hospitable entertainment, and thirty churches together with three mammoth tents were devoted to their services. A choir of 4,500 voices from the local societies had been trained to lead the singing. The program arranged for about 200 different meetings and more than 200 speakers chosen from the leading women and men of the world. Statistics show the growth of the society to have been phenomenal. President Clark reported the formation of 46,000 societies, the enrollment of 5,000,000 Endeavorers, of whom 2,750,000 are at present members, and the donation by the Endeavorers of \$2,000,000 to benevolences. General Secretary Baer's account states: "In the United States the Presbyterians lead, with 5,458 Young People's societies and 2,599 Junior societies; in Canada the Methodists lead. The 'badge' banner given for the greatest absolute gain in number of Young People's societies, goes back again to England. The banner for the greatest proportionate gain in number of societies for the first time crosses the ocean to Scotland. Pennsylvania for the third time wins the Junior 'badge' banner for the largest gain in number of Junior societies. The banner for the greatest proportionate increase in Junior societies passes from Assiniboia to Mexico." The Junior Endeavor rally, with its speeches on children's work, was pronounced very inspiring. The subject "Christian Citizenship" received much attention and discussions took place on the other great lines of Endeavor work under the heads of "The Rescue of the Sabbath," "Evangelistic Endeavor," and "Missionary Extension." On the last day, reserved for missionaries, interest centered in the Armenian cause. A pathetic appeal by Miss Rebecca Kirkorian, an Armenian, stirred the audience to cheer after The next speaker scored the United States administrative officers for not interfering to stop the Turkish outrages against the Armenians.

The Cleveland Leader. (Ohio.)

The Christian Endeavor Convention in Washington is the greatest gathering that wonderful organization has ever known. All years are years of growth and progress for it.

The Pioneer Press. (St. Paul, Minn.)

National union is cemented through this organization by a platform which unites the Christians of the whole land of all shades of belief in a common fraternal purpose. "Good citizenship" is here finding its most courageous, persistent, and effective allies. The whole land says, "God bless them!"

The Harrisburg Telegram. (Pa.)

The arraignment of the Cleveland administration by the Christian Endeavor people in Washington for its refusal to protect Americans in Armenia was a scorcher, but it was deserved. Such a blistering as Evangelist Mills gave Cleveland, Olney, and Terrell ought to make them hang their heads.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

Whatever interference is demanded should come from European powers which have direct relations in the matter. If they will not interfere America cannot without involving possibilities by the side of which the whole Armenian question is insignificant.

The Evangelist. (New York, N. Y.)

It is indisputable that our government has not only been indifferent to the woes of a long-suffering Christian people, when a strong position taken by it would probably, without war, have checked Turkish outrages to a great degree, but worse still, it has shown itself indifferent under circumstances where indifference is a national disgrace.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

It is seriously to be questioned of late years if the attendance at these conventions is not becoming so large as to interfere with their usefulness and to limit the benefit and pleasure which the individual may derive from them.

Presbyterian Journal. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Christian Endeavor organization stands for whole-hearted, practical piety. It is the advocate, open and uncompromising, of temperance, strict living, purity, the Sabbath, and the infallible Word of God. It has all the elements of permanence and perpetuity.

The Kansas City Journal. (Mo.)

Its influence upon public affairs cannot be doubted. Indeed, its work has already been shown in a non-partisan way in many quarters, always to the betterment of moral conditions. May the great organization continue to thrive.

The Outlook. (New York, N. Y.)

The practical effect of this interdenominational organization, and the mingling so freely of representatives of all the branches of the Church of Christ in the conventions of Christian Endeavor, has produced a larger Christian fellowship, and has developed a strong sentiment for Christian union. No other meeting, secular or religious, has such great audiences, and such variety and talent of programs.

The Independent. (New York, N. Y.)

It is not surprising that a movement of such magnitude, but especially of such a character, has won such general, respectful, and cordial recognition as is now everywhere accorded the Christian Endeavor.

PORFIRIO DIAZ AGAIN PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.



GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ. President of Mexico.

MEXICANS do not seem to share our objections to a third term in the presidency. On July 12 they elected Porfirio Diaz to his fifth continuous term in that office, twenty-two thousand electoral colleges of Mexico casting a unanimous vote for him. The vote represented a small proportion of the lower classes.

(Rep.) The Denver Republican. (Col.)

He is the most popular man in Mexico, and it is to the credit of the people of that country that they recognize his ability as a leader. It is to be remarked that the lower classes abstain from voting, but this should not be interpreted to mean that they are opposed to Diaz. It simply shows that Republicanism has not yet advanced sufficiently to cause the lower classes to take part in the government, even to the extent of voting. This in a nation like the United States would be deplorable, and even in Mexico it is occasion for regret. But we should bear in mind that Mexico is just emerging from a state of semi-barbarism. It is not to be expected that in its present condition it will exhibit in its lower classes the degree of intelligence and enlightenment

one finds in the working classes of the United States. But we do not believe that it will be any the less appreciative than the educated class of the abilities and wisdom of such a man as Diaz, who has done more for Mexico than, with the exception of Hidalgo and Juarez, all his predecessors combined.

(Rep.) The Pioneer Press. (St. Paul, Minn.)

The advantages of the renomination of Diaz are so great as to illustrate in a marked degree the necessity of different political methods for different nations, and especially for nations at different periods in their career. There has never been a time in the history of the United States when a fifth or even a third presidential term was desirable. But while we may believe that at some future time Mexico will be able to adopt with safety and success the American rule, it is certain that at present it does not apply to her case. It is Diaz that she needs and must have.

(Dem.) The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

He may be said to be the most popular and successful uncrowned king this continent has ever produced. Gen. Porfirio Diaz was born in Oaxaca, September 15, 1830. He was first elected president in 1876, went out of office in 1880, was reëlected in 1884, and has been reëlected every four years since that date.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The best thing that Mexico could have done was to reëlect again and again the man who first gained the presidency, in 1876, by revolution, but who has been the best ruler it ever had.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST TRADES CONGRESS IN LONDON.

THIS congress, the fourth of its series, was held in London the last week in July. The anarchist delegates were denied seats and tried to get them by violence. The sessions were disorderly and grave differences of opinion were revealed. The police took advantage of the meeting to secure photographs of anarchists. The purpose of the congress was to exchange views, reconcile differences, advise each other about local questions, and generally further the taking up of property and production by the state. The old feud between France and Germany broke out in the congress, showing that both groups of delegates still have patriotic feeling.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

This tendency to enlarge the functions of the state or government is going on in every country of Europe, with, possibly, one or two exceptions. It is seen just as well in the United States. In this country it sometimes takes the form of a demand that the government shall do something to help individuals, which under the anti-socialistic theory they should do for themselves. It takes also the form of a demand for state control of what are from the colony at Topolobampo, Mexico, the latest

called natural monopolies, such as railroads, telegraphs, city water works, city lighting, and street-car service in cities. These are socialistic demands regardless of the names by which they may be known.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

When M. Delory wrote for the London Socialistic Congress his paper advocating an agricultural proletariat and the cultivation of land by society in a coöperative capacity he probably had not heard ocean. This colony, which was to exhibit the beauties of the cooperative principle, was lost to sight against standing armies and for arbitration. The for a couple of years, but reported a day or two ago. All the colonists who could get away had done so; the few who were left, though they owned all the land in sight, were in abject misery, and the experiment was a totally disastrous failure. The socialists are building on no foundation at all. They must provide their ideal state of humanity before they can build their ideal structure on it.

The Independent. (New York, N. Y.)

Perhaps the most important was the proposal that education should be made national and free up to the universities, and be compulsory to the age of sixteen, with instruction in the trades, and that during the period of instruction the scholars should be a sort of cadets supported by the state. This was

GERMAN OPINION.

Vorwaerts. (Berlin.)

The congress in London was a humiliating management.

Nachrichten. (Berlin.)

The international solidarity of the socialists does not stand the test. French socialists do not respond to the German invitation to unite.

Zeitung. (Frankfort.)

Talk of fraternity was thrown away on the French, who caused a new outbreak of chauvinism. socialists to further poison public life.

of the cooperative enterprises on this side of the one of the best propositions, and the others were mostly reaffirmations of the acts of former years next meeting will be in Germany. We may say that one of the best results was the opening of the eyes of the British socialists and workmen to the character of the anarchists. In Germany the revulsion against this congress may be even more important, as the utterances of German socialists denying all national patriotism and even regretting the acquisition of Alsace-Loraine.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

In Germany the socialists are a real political party, and have caused respectable people a good deal of annoyance. Now that the socialists have held a convention in London, and delivered speeches and adopted a platform, they have made themselves so ridiculous that even Germany laughs at them.

Neuste Nachrichten. (Munich.)

The German delegates turned their backs on spectacle; the fighting was due to incompetent the Fatherland and met with condign contempt from the French delegates.

The Gazette. (Cologne.)

The denial by German delegates that they have any national feeling will estrange from them many of their patriotic comrades.

The North German Gazette. (Berlin.)

We call upon the German people not to allow the

A NEW MINISTRY IN CANADA.

THOUGH defeated in the elections of June 23, Sir Charles Tupper, the Conservative premier, did not resign until July 8. The Liberal leader, Mr. Wilfred Laurier, formed a new ministry. It appears that the victors in this change fought for "tariff reform," emulating the policy of the Democrats of this country in 1892. It is probable, however, that other and deeper questions—such as divide Tories from Liberals-and corrupt administration had most to do with the voting. The Conservatives had been in power eighteen years and many abuses had grown up. Besides, the Manitoba school question, which has been acute for two years, could not be settled and Sir Charles Tupper's party had angered both Catholics and Protestants by futile attempts to compromise the question, which is simply whether in Manitoba separate Catholic schools should be supported by taxation. Sir Charles Tupper says that this question undid him and will undo Mr. Laurier. It has shifted votes and majorities, and no settlement is yet in sight.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

thousands of independent voters and even Conthat while they have saved and vindicated provin-politics. cial rights they have put protection in theoretic jeopardy. Accordingly they are rallying with might and main in support of the latter cause, and are the Manitoba school question.

actually organizing to prevent their own govern-The fact is, the issue of provincial rights was that ment from executing its own program. That they on which the Liberals won. It, and it alone, will be successful is not susceptible of serious brought the French Catholics of Quebec and doubt. They are already successful. Mr. Laurier's government will not bring in free trade, nor anyservatives all over the Dominion to Mr. Laurier's thing like it. As The London Times admits, the support. So intent were the people on that that immediate introduction of free trade in Canada they paid little heed to other issues. Now they see must be regarded as outside the range of practical

The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

Both parties in Canada are badly "mixed" on

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

The Liberal victory in Canada corresponds, to a considerable extent, to the Democratic victory in the United States in 1892. The verdict of the people in both cases was a protest against high protection. Laurier, who will be the new premier, seems to have a higher conception of the responsibilities laid upon his party, however, than did those in control of the Fifty-third Congress.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

It is officially announced that there will be no change in the existing tariff laws during the coming session of the Canadian Parliament. Nevertheless we may look confidently for a satisfactory declaration of tariff policy from the new premier on the be a broad and liberal one.

reassembling of that body foreshadowing a purpose to meet the United States half way in any reciprocity negotiations that may be instituted through the medium of commissions.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

Sir Wilfred Laurier has been happy in the selection of his colleagues. He has recognized all of the provinces. Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, was premier of Nova Scotia, and Sir Oliver Mowat, minister of justice, was premier of Ontario. Only two ministers who have portfolios are of French descent, except the premier himself; so that Quebec has not been given undue prominence. It looks as if the policy of the new government would

BISHOP A. C. COXE.



THE RIGHT REV. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE.

BOTH the church and state suffer a loss in the death of Arthur Cleveland Coxe, the second bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of western New York. He died of nervous prostration on July 20, at the sanitarium in Clifton Springs, N. Y. He was born on May 10, 1818 at Mendham, N. J., the son of the eminent Presbyterian divine, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Coxe. Two years later the family moved to Rochester, N. Y. In 1838 he graduated with honors from the University of the City of New York, and immediately entered the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York. While yet a student he gained distinction for his religious poems. Upon completing his course at the seminary he was ordained and entered on his first charge in St. Ann's Church. New York, N. Y. In 1842 he was transferred to St. John's. Church at Hartford, Conn., and while there published "Athanasion and Other Poems," "Halloween and Other Poems," "Sauk and Other Poems." He traveled abroad in 1851 and subsequently published "Impressions of England." This was:

followed by his "Apology for the English Bible." In 1854 he was called from Hartford to Grace Church, Baltimore, Md., where he labored effectively in the Union cause. He accepted the rectorship of Calvary Church in New York in 1863 and two years later was chosen for the episcopate of western New York. He was a strong anti-Roman Catholic and his controversies with Romish priests and prelates were circulated in many languages, the first appearing in 1869. In the same year (1885) that Bishop Coxe founded the Christian Literature Society in New York, he edited nine volumes of the "Ante-Nicene Fathers," which he considered his literary masterpiece. In 1887 he was Baldwin lecturer at the University of Michigan and Bedell lecturer in Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. These lectures he published. He also published several works in French and frequently contributed to periodical literature. In 1888 he preached in Paris as bishop in charge of the "Gallicans" of France. This work he resigned in 1892 to devote himself to his diocese and literary labors. He again came into prominence about two years ago for his attack on the appointment of Cardinal Satolli for papal delegate to the United States. Bishop Coxe is survived by a wife and three children.

Harper's Weekly. (New York, N. Y.)

literature, ancient and modern, and an apt quota- was championed by him in debate.

tion seemed always at his command to give point to Though Bishop Coxe was an ardent and almost what he was saying. This wide reading and proincessant controversialist he was one of the most found learning added to his personal qualities of amiable and genial of men. He was a gentleman of earnestness and fearlessness and a poetic temperathe old school, full of kindliness to all. He inherited ment, and aided by his fine personal presence gave remarkable conversational powers from his father. him a rare and altogether peculiar eloquence in the He was thoroughly acquainted with all classical pulpit and on the platform. Happy the cause that

THE VENEZUELAN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury on the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute under a general arbitration treaty has been published. It shows progress, and yet there remain serious differences. The differences concern these points: (1) What may be arbitrated? Can a question of honor be submitted? (2) How shall the court be made up? (3) Must its decision be unanimous? (4) Shall the verdict be binding or only a basis for negotiation? Lord Salisbury will not submit a question of honor and wants a unanimous verdict as a basis for negotiation, and he is alert over the composition of the court. It is believed that the differences will be adjusted and a treaty of arbitration submitted to our Senate next winter. The full case of England (and also of Venezuela) has reached Washington and the Venezuelan Commission has resumed its labors there.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

To-day the tide is running strongly toward international arbitration as the only means by which sensible powers can adjust their disputes, and Lord Salisbury is moving with the tide. This is evidence of the superior quality—in this instance at least—of American statesmanship. Secretary Olney has contended steadily, logically, and powerfully for a comprehensive system of arbitration in which loopholes for the escape of the unreasonably pugnacious will be conspicuous by their absence, and this is the system which the deliberate judgment of Great Britain's mind is now prepared to sustain.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

England may not improbably have a sound claim to a part of the extensive tract which British subjects have seized and occupied within limits formerly regarded as those of Venezuela; but the claim will have to be supported by stronger evi-

dence than that so far given to the world from London and Demarara. At the same time it is the duty of Venezuela to wait with patience and dignity for an equitable settlement of the controversy, and not forfeit American sympathy and support by hasty or aggressive action.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The most thoughtful and, we are inclined to think, most satisfactory discussion of the whole general subject appears in *The Spectator* of London. That journal lays down four principles which it deems essential to an acceptable treaty of arbitration. These are: first, exclusion of points held by a power to involve its honor and integrity; second, inclusion of all other points whatsoever; third, constitution of a court which will win the confidence and respect of both nations, and fourth, endowment of the court with power to come to an absolute decision on any matter laid before it.

WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON.



WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON.

THE illustrious artist, illustrator, author, and naturalist William Hamilton Gibson died of apoplexy on July 17 at his home in Washington, Conn. He was born October 5, 1850, at Sandy Hook, Conn. He went to school at the "Gunnery," where the schoolmaster, affectionately mentioned in his first book, "Pastoral Days," published in 1881, discovered and brought out his artistic talents. His father's death took him from the schoolroom to become a breadwinner, and he entered an insurance office. In 1870 he resigned this position to devote himself to botanical drawing for various periodicals. This work he did with scientific accuracy. Mr. Gibson's family opposed his following a scientific career and he owed his training almost wholly to his own efforts. After several years' labor he first sprang into public favor with his illustrated article "Birds and Plumage," which appeared in Harper's Magazine. A series of papers of which this formed a part was put in book form in 1883 and critics ranked their author as a naturalist with White of Selborne, Thoreau, and Richard Jeffries. In 1872 Mr. Gibson had begun to place his work in the

American Water Color Society exhibits and in 1885 he became a member of that society. His work also appeared in the London and Edinburgh exhibits. Most notable among his illustrations are those he made for "The Heart of the White Mountains," "Nature's Serial Story," and numerous poetical works. The most popular works which he both wrote and illustrated are "Camp Life in the Woods," "Tricks of

Trapping and Trap-making," "Highways and Byways" and his last book, "Our Edible Mushrooms." Encouraged by the reception accorded his books, Mr. Gibson began his popular lectures on flowers and natural history, illustrating them with his own drawings. For years Mr. Gibson lived in Brooklyn. Hiswife, whom he married early in life, and two children survive him.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

His illustrations and pictures were not merely pleasing and decorative, but they represented nature with scientific accuracy. Mr. Gibson was a persevering student of everything related to his line of work, and his talents were widely varied.

Harper's Weekly. (New York, N. Y.)

The field of popular lectures on natural history on "Cross-Fertilization." Mr. had not since the time of Agassiz been cultivated charm impressed itself upon the with such success as by Mr. Gibson. His unfeigned lectures—a charm that came of enthusiasm for his subject, the clearness and ease of ness and benevolence of nature.

his verbal elucidations, and the ingenuity and felicity of his illustrations, by means not only of his ready crayon, but of mechanical apparatus devised by himself, made the lectures as entertaining as they were instructive and valuable. There could be no more enjoyable treat, in its own kind, as all who have experienced it will agree, than his illustrated lecture on "Cross-Fertilization." Mr. Gibson's personal charm impressed itself upon the hearers of these lectures—a charm that came of his essential heartiness and benevolence of nature.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

On the 29th of July the Conservative ministry of Lord Salisbury obtained a great moral victory by the passing through the third reading in the House of Commons, without opposition, of their long-pending Irish Land Bill. But this success had hardly been secured when the House of Lords proceeded to amend the bill in the interest of the landlords, and trouble between the two houses began again. The chief feature of the bill is that it facilitates the purchase of their farms by the tenants, improving in that respect upon Mr. Gladstone's law of 1881. The government advances the purchase money for the tenant who buys, and payment may extend over seventy years. The bill also aids tenants who are behind in their rent by declaring that payment of two years' back rent shall confirm the tenant in his holdings. For any further claim for back rent the landlord may sue but cannot evict. In case of purchase under the bill the tenant will pay a year's rent multiplied by twenty. The objections of the House of Lords are understood to apply to details, and it is most probable that the two houses will agree and that the bill will improve the condition of the thrifty tenants.

The Mercury. (New York, N. Y.)

After many tribulations and trials of the spirit the Balfour brothers have succeeded in maneuvering their Irish Land Bill through its committee stage in the House of Commons. One of the surprises so frequent in politics was provided by Mr. Timothy M. Healy in a speech delivered upon the rising of the committee, in which the skill and industry displayed by Chief Secretary Gerald Balfour in drafting and dealing with the bill was highly praised. No better Irish testimony as to the satisfactoriness of the measure could be demanded than Mr. Healy's words of commendation.

The Pittsburg Post. (Pa.)

The Irish Land Bill is very unsatisfactory to the landlord interest, and it will fight it in the Upper House. Both sections of the Irish party in the House of Commons gave the bill a qualified support as an improvement on the land act of 1881 and on the existing provisions for land purchase.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The bill is a step in the right direction, toward bettering the condition of the Irish without danger to imperial interests, and there is no question that the Tories have been driven to it partly by the wild Liberal agitation for home rule.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

It cannot be said that the Irish Land Bill is a perfect measure or that it has satisfied either landlords or tenants. But it is admitted that it has some excellent features, and on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread it has been accepted in the hope that it will open the way for other and greater concessions.

The Irish World. (New York, N. Y.)

It did not require much capacity in the line of forecasting to predict that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour would not propose any bill to interfere to any great extent with the rack-renting and evicting "rights" of their devoted friends the landlords of Ireland. Those gentlemen are, of course, Tories almost to a man, and needless to say deadly enemies of Irish nationality in any shape or form.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

What astute observers like Messrs. O'Connor and Power regard as the probable result of the deadlock is a policy of conciliation, by which the Commons will agree to some amendments and reject others, and in this way leave a bridge for the retreat of the Lords. The Land Bill will probably pass in a mutilated form, especially as no other legislation of this class is possible for several years-

A JAPANESE LINE TO JAPAN.

It has been announced that a line of steamships flying the flag of Japan will be set going between Seattle and Tokio. At first there will be monthly departures from each port. The steamers will be Clyde-built and of about 3,000 tons and the business in view is chiefly the carrying of freight. The new line is under the management of the Imperial Japanese Steamship Company which has sixty-two vessels in the trade to Hong-Kong, Ceylon, etc., and a line to Europe.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

she is making herself felt in the business circles in the New World.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The steamship line between Tokio and Seattle, about to be established by Japanese enterprise, is worthy of support by citizens of the United States, because it will compete with the Canadian Pacific steamers which land at Vancouver. It is a plucky Not to mention the rivalry of the Japanese line is, we believe, subsidized by that help more than it can possibly harm us.

government, but the American railroads are not, Nothing demonstrates more clearly Japan's rapid and only liberal patronage on the part of merchants advancement in civilization than the way in which and the traveling public will keep the enterprise from disastrous failure, whereas it should be a valuable means of preserving the advantages of competition in the trans-Pacific trade.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The advancement of any people in the arts of civilization must be of direct or indirect benefit to all the world. Japan especially is forging ahead in manufacture with an energy that cannot be stayed or gainsaid because of its detrimental effect upon Pacific Mail and the American transcontinental certain industries elsewhere. Instead of bewailing, lines, it will have to meet the competition of the for mercenary reasons, that which is inevitable, the heavily subsidized British line between China, part of wisdom in the United States manifestly is Japan, and Vancouver, while its American railway to accept what Japan is only too ready to concede connections are antagonized by the also subsidized -closer trade relations than are possible with any Canadian Pacific Railway, which is taking a great European power. Therefore we welcome the prodeal of trade from its American rivals at all com- posed new steamship line as a strong entering wedge petitive points from Buffalo to the Pacific. The toward the consummation of what will in the end

THE TURKS IN CRETE AND ARMENIA.

THE massacre of Armenians at Van, last June, is at last verified by an American woman who was an eye-witness, Miss Kimball, one of our missionaries. She says that 500 were killed, 10,000 rendered homeless, and 15,000 took refuge under the British flag. Thousands were protected and aided by our missionaries. In Crete the Turks play their game of duplicity, but gain no headway in subduing the revolt. In Macedonia the Greeks by blood and speech are rising also. There is some evidence that Europe is growing weary of Turkish atrocity, but nothing is done to stop it. It it estimated that a million of the Christians of Armenia have perished by violence or want since the persecution began last year.

The Kansas City Times. (Mo.)

The Turks have again attacked the Cretans, in spite of the armistice which had been agreed upon. It is evident that no sense of honor can make the Turks keep their agreements any more than a sentiment of humanity can prevent them from murdering Christians whenever they have the power.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

Bismarck's latest utterances treat the Armenian, Cretan, and Macedonian questions altogether from the Turkish point of view. If, he is stated to have said, these provinces rebel against Turkey's rule they must take the consequences.

Rhode Island Country Journal. (Providence.)

The representative whom Emperor William sent to Crete to investigate the conditions there reports that the outside world has little idea of the atrocities that have been perpetrated by the Turks. But the using his power to increase the trouble.

outside world has a sufficient idea to know that a fresh obligation has been placed on the European powers to interfere with the sultan's rule.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

The island of Crete is not of much value except as a station for naval operations, and in view of this fact it would be well to let it pass into the possession and control of Greece. It would in that case be better governed than it is now, and no international jealousies would arise such as would come up if England annexed it or it fell into the hands of France or Germany.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

So far as the Christian governor general is concerned, he is powerless to effect necessary reforms. His predecessor, now made military governor, is the real power, and he, angry at being superseded, is

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

On the 7th of August a conference of the Democrats who are opposed to the Chicago platform, on which Mr. Byran stands, was held at Indianapolis, Ind. Thirty-five states were represented. The conference was held in pursuance of a call issued by gold Democrats from nine states who met at Chicago. The Indianapolis conference decided to call a new convention, which will meet at Indianapolis September 2. The object of the movement, as declared in the call, is to give those Democrats who cannot stand on the Chicago platform a Democratic platform and candidate. In the conference, representatives of twenty-nine states favored a new convention and six opposed it. The six were three in the South and three in the East.

(Dem.) The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

regular Republicans, and Greeley by the Democrats and the Liberal Republicans, there were some Democrats who revolted at the nomination of Greeley and called another convention, in which they nominated Charles O'Conor, a hard-shell Democrat and a man of eminent ability. The result was that Grant received 3,597,132 votes, and Greeley 2,834,125, while O'Conor received only 29,489 votes in the whole United States. In the state of New York, where O'Conor was best known and most highly esteemed he received only 1,454 votes. A repetition of that sort of funny business is scarcely worth while.

(Rep.) The Commercial Gazette. (Pittsburg, Pa.) No matter what subterfuges or side-shows there may be there will be simply two parties, and the issue will be sound money on the one hand and debased money on the other.

(Rep.) The Pioneer Press. (St. Paul, Minn.)

The failure of the sound-money Democrats to come out boldly for McKinley does not lessen the admiration felt by all Republicans for the manly attitude of the sound-money Democrats in refusing any terms whatever from the Popocrat crew, and preferring to hoist their colors over another craft, whose sound-money timbers will at least bear aloft an honorable flag, even if it is lanched on a hopeless voyage. As we have said before, the third ticket will draw many votes that might otherwise go to the Chicago candidates, and thus indirectly help McKinley and Hobart.

(Dem.) The Times. (New York, N. Y.)

The movement will not endanger the soundmoney cause as a national issue, for it will be supported by Democrats as such, and will draw many more votes from Bryan than it will keep from McKinley.

(Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The Indianapolis ticket may render good service in this campaign by providing a sort of half-way house into which Democrats can be gathered while they are getting up their determination to take the only and the straight road to saving their property, their wages, and the credit of the nation from the debasement and destruction that would be involved rest upon a solid foundation of facts.

in Bryan's election. It will furnish a stopping place In 1872 when Grant was nominated by the in which they can take breath preparatory to going to the polls to vote squarely for McKinley, honor, and security.

> (Ind.) The News. (Galveston, Tex.)

The most serious drawback in the work of promulgating a campaign of sound-money Democrats for the defeat of Bryan by the election of McKinley is found in an excessive and highly inopportune solicitude of sound-money Democratic leaders to provide the framework of a distinct party organization for service more especially in state and local elections.

(Rep.) The Telegraph. (Philadelphia.)

Let there be no division among the friends of sound money, but a most energetic, enthusiastic, courageous, and effective union of forces all along the line.

(Dem.) The Atlanta Constitution. (Ga.)

We do not believe that the rank and file of the Populists in a single state of the Union can be induced to become tools of the money power and willing instruments in behalf of the single gold standard.

(Dem.) The Mercury. (New York, N. Y.)

Considering the gong-beating carried on by the "National" Democrats, they did not do much at Indianapolis. The attendance was small and the proceedings dull. The title "National Democrats," which the bolters have assumed, is not likely to be popular. The Democracy has never taken kindly to the word "nation," which implies in its ordinary meaning a people under a centralized government, rather than the union of states which Washington and Jefferson helped to found. The "Nationals" are wolves in sheep's clothing.

(Rep.) Baltimore American. (Md.)

Mr. William C. Whitney, who was one of the leaders of the gold forces at the Chicago convention, made the announcement that, in his opinion, events and the course of the Republican leaders make inevitable the nomination of a third ticket by the sound-money Democrats. Whether Mr. Whitney is now speaking solely for himself or for President Cleveland and his following is not made clear, but the reasons given by him do not appear to

THE POPULIST NATIONAL CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS.



THOMAS B. WATSON. The Populist Candidate for Vice President.

THE Populist National Convention was held in St. Louis on June 22. The "middle-of-the-road" sticklers for a straight Populist ticket, the delegates favoring fusion with the Bryan and Sewall Democrats, and the compromisers who advocated nominating Bryan for the presidency and a southern Populist for the vice presidency unanimously gave the temporary chairmanship to Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, leader of the compromisers. However, on the following day the faction lines were defined in uproarious discussion on the credentials committee's report. Then a contest arose for the permanent chairmanship. It resulted in a victory for the fusionists, Senator Allen, of Nebraska, being elected with a majority of 200 votes. A motion by Senator Butler was passed for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five delegates to confer with a like committee of the Silver Convention. On July 24, after hard opposition by the fusionists, the minority report of the committee on rules was adopted, by which provision was made that the vice presidential nomination should precede the presidential.

Being informed of the proceedings by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, Mr. Bryan in reply advised the withdrawal of his name in case the convention failed to nominate Mr. Sewall. Mr. Bryan's telegram was not given to the convention, and ex-Congressman Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, was nominated on the first ballot for vice president. On July 25 Mr. Bryan was nominated for president by a vote of 1,042 out of the 1,375 votes cast.

In their platform the Populists "demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government." They "demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations," also an increase of circulation. They "denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress." They oppose private contracts. They "demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations." They "demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and regard the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the Income Tax Law as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation." They demand postal savings banks; government ownership of railroads and government ownership and operation of the telegraph; a land policy which shall prohibit private land monopoly as well as alien ownership of land; free homes for settlers; direct legislation, and the election of president, vice president, and United States senators by the direct vote of the people. They "tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent state." They favor home rule in the territories; the regulation of all public salaries to correspond to the price of labor and its products; the employment of idle labor on public works. They assert that "the arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation." They favor just pensions to disabled Union soldiers, and an honest ballot. While subscribing to the above platform they "recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present election will turn is the financial question."

(Rep.) The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.) who framed the Chicago platform are plotters. The latter in event of victory could be put into sary.

effect, whereas the Populist platform is so visionary The men who framed it are visionaries, the men and full of glittering generalities that there would be division immediately definitions became neces(Rep.) The Seattle Post-Intelligencer. (Wash.)
The insincerity is manifested in the action of the People's party by their indorsement of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when they absolutely disbelieve in it and intend using it only as a stepping stone to fiatism.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Populism seeks to oppose class against class and section against section. Its doctrines are impracticable and visionary, and utterly at variance with every principle of safe government.

(Dem.) The Cincinnati Enquirer. (Ohio.)

The exciting days of the Populist Convention will be followed by the calm and sober thoughts of the earnest men who composed that body, and they will all acquiesce in the peaceable adjustment, sure to come, of all differences in the formation of Bryan electoral tickets in every state.

(Dem.) The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

If Bryan shall be elected, there is no doubt that Sewall will also be elected. The only effect of the interposition of Watson, if it has any effect at all, will be to prevent the choice of a vice president by the people. In that event the United States Senate makes the choice, and the United States Senate has a clear majority in its membership for Sewall.

(Rep.) The Boston Advertiser. (Mass.)

Bryan cannot accept the St. Louis nomination without such palpable treachery to his associate on the Chicago ticket as will make the whole country cry shame upon him. He cannot decline the nomination without giving up the last vestige of hope for success at the polls.

(Ind.) Staats Zeitung. (New York, N. Y.)

A government grounded upon the Democratic or Populistic platform would destroy the very foundation of public and private credit—it would destroy because it would hopelessly upset and confound all the relations created by commerce, trade, and labor within the nation.

(Dem.) The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

The business men of the South are as much opposed to the Populist ticket as are the business men of any other section, and they would welcome a movement that would bring them into harmonious political association with the conservative business elements in the North.

(Rep.) The Kansas Capital. (Topeka.)

The St. Louis convention was the last of Populism. When Tom Watson "declines" or is crowded off the ticket Populism will simply be one end of Democracy—and that the tail end.

(Dem.) The Kansas City Times. (Mo.)

In defiance of common sense and political precedents and usages the Populists have split their ticket and nominated a Democrat for president and a Populist for vice president.

(Ind. Dem.) The Gazette. (Fort Worth, Tex.)

The determination of the people to recognize but one issue in the campaign, and to vote as they pray upon that issue, has been manifested at the St. Louis convention of the Populist party and in the trend of public sentiment throughout the country.

(Rep.) Ohio State Journal. (Columbus, O.)

The Texas Populists do not take kindly to Bryan's nomination and there is talk of a fusion with the Republicans. We hope the latter will have nothing to do with them. Better go down in defeat with banners flying than a surrender of principles that such an alliance would necessitate.

(Dem.) The World. (New York, N. Y.)

In nominating Watson the St. Louis convention was more consistent than was the Chicago convention in nominating Sewall. Watson represents what the St. Louis convention stood for. Sewall, with his protectionist record, certainly does not represent what the majority at Chicago reflected.

(Dem.) The Commercial Appeal. (Memphis, Tenn.)

It looks very much as if the Populists had done the most impracticable thing possible.

They have nominated Bryan and then dissipated the strength they might have given him. The nomination of Watson for vice president means a Populist electoral ticket in every state, and that amounts to the absolute obliteration of Populist strength.

(Rep.) The Denver Republican. (Col.)

If Mr. Watson really wants silver to succeed in this campaign he should get out of the way.

(Rep.) Pittsburg Commercial Gazette. (Pa.)

It does not matter that Mr. Bryan refused in advance to be nominated unless Sewall was also accepted. That may be considered simply a skilful political play to hold his grip for political use on the barrel of the Democratic nominee for second place and to retain the fealty of the more conservative of the silver Democrats and of those Democrats who are for the ticket with the Democratic label in spite of everything.

(Ind.) The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

Taken together the Populist platform and its Chicago congener of the false Democracy (for they cannot be separated in this campaign) contain a body of political doctrine the most infamous that has ever been promulgated in any free and enlightened country. Whatever is wanting in the one in threats to the rights of property enjoyed by the citizen is supplemented by the other.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

Mr. Bryan's decision not to accept the Populist nomination undoubtedly will strengthen him among Democrats. The plea of party fealty can now be made in his behalf with more effectiveness. It remains to be seen how the decision will be regarded by the Populists.

THE SILVER NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In St. Louis on July 22-5 the Silver party held its first national convention. The delegates present represented twenty-five states and a poll taken showed that in their previous political affiliations 496 were Republicans, 135 Democrats, 47 Populists, 12 Independents, 9 Prohibitionists, 1 a Nationalist, and 1 a Greenbacker. Congressman Francis G. Newlands (Republican), of Nevada, was made temporary chairman and William P. St. John, ex-president of a New York bank, was elected to the permanent chairmanship. Mr. St. John's speech was one of the most notable features of the convention, being a careful exposition of free-silver principles. At its close a committee from the convention was delegated to confer with a like committee of Populists regarding a president and vice president. On July 24 Messrs. Wm. Jennings Bryan and Arthur J. Sewall, the Democratic nominees for president and vice president, were nominated by acclamation. The platform adopted by the convention affirms: "The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the British gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, government currency (and an American policy) on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government, independent of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be of full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private; and we demand such legislation as will prevent for the future the destruction of the legal-tender quality of any kind of money by private contract. We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be a legal tender. We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present treasury policy, concurred in by a Republican House, of plunging the country into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor."

(Dem.) The Salt Lake Herald. (Salt Lake City, Utah.)

The action of the Populist and National Silver party conventions practically unites all the silver forces. We do not think that there will be any independent third ticket in the field. At the present time everything seems most propitious for the success of silver.

(Rep.) The Toledo Blade. (Ohio.)

The platform of the Silver convention is a résumé of popular ignorance and error. It is a sad commentary on the defective education of the American people that an organization representing a portion of them should set forth such a statement of fallacies and half-truths in sober earnest.

(Ind.) The Republican. (Springfield, Mass.)

We venture to predict that every silver vote in the country will be cast for Mr. Bryan, Democratic or Populist; the silver strength is now consolidated and we state simple facts when we say that this concentration of scattered political forces has never been surpassed, regarded as a simple political achievement, in American history. If the stroke be judged by the number of votes involved, it has no parallel in the history of the world. Even with a considerable defection of gold-standard Democrats it will be no child's play to defeat this power- yesterday in suspending proceedings relative to a

ful alliance of silver Democrats and Populists. The forces of gold seem less solidified than the forces of silver.

(Rep.) The Globe-Democrat. (St. Louis, Mo.)

Two things were made plain by the conventions which have just been held in St. Louis-the extremists of all complexions and castes have at last got into the same camp, and the Populist party has reached the end of its career.

(Dem.) The Times. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

The counsels of the more conservative and patriotic leaders prevailed at the last, and the result is the nomination of a ticket and the adoption of a platform that is well calculated to unite and harmonize the elements represented by both the Chicago and the St. Louis conventions.

(Ind.) The New York Post. (N. Y.)

The result is probably a division of the freesilver crowd into two irreconcilable factions in the ensuing election. It is hardly possible that they should come together again, but we cannot advise any relaxation of efforts on the part of the soundmoney forces. Although disunited, both are enemies of a dangerous kind.

(Rep.) The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

The action of the Silver convention at St. Louis

silverites claim to have laid down the lines on circulation.

platform and candidates until it should hear from which the Pefferites are working; but, nevertheless, the committee appointed to hobnob with the their present relation is simply that of camp-Populists fixes its political standing as a mere side-followers. Between the Populist gatherings at show to the Populist circus. Nor was its position Chicago and at St. Louis, the silverites find their bettered by the fact that it jumped in first with its occupation gone; they have dwindled to a mere indorsement of the Chicago ticket, since its action subsidiary silver status, and after this week, in all was plainly in accordance with instructions. The probability, they will disappear entirely from

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PROCLAMATION ON CUBA.

AT last President Cleveland has made a public utterance on the Cuban question, having, however, followed General Weyler's example of proclamation instead of the advice of Congress. He explains the neutrality laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court and warns all citizens of the United States and others within their jurisdiction that all violations of these laws will be vigorously prosecuted. The publication on July 30 of this proclamation (dated July 27) followed close on the heels of two Spanish proclamations (dated July 29) and a dispatch from Havana (July 27) which report ardent exertions on the part of General Lee for the United States government against Captain General Weyler's fruit embargo on Cuba (July 23). Of the Spanish proclamations, one, by Captain General Weyler, affirms that henceforth all foreigners must register upon landing at Havana and that all alien residents of remote provinces of Cuba may register before the nearest civil governor or local mayor instead of at Havana as required by a former decree. The other, by the consul for Spain, proclaims a reward of ten thousand dollars for any information which shall lead to the capture within Spanish waters of a filibustering expedition. A few days later this offer was extended by Captain General Weyler to include immunity from all responsibility to the filibustering captains and crews who shall give the desired information.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.) all events it should have so much effect in Spain as faith of our government, and thus make them more disposed to grant its appeals on behalf of the Americans incarcerated in Cuban military prisons.

(Rep.) The Denver Republican. (Col.) Whenever armed bands have been organized in the United States and transported to Cuba to fight against Spain there has been a violation of the

neutrality laws. But it is no such violation to ship cargoes of arms or merchandise of any kind to the island.

(Rep.) The Mail and Express. (New York, N.Y.) When the Spanish minister can force an unnecessary proclamation out of the president of the United States—a president who consistently and persistently closes his mouth on subjects where speech is generally regarded as essential and is demanded by the people - there is a screw loose somewhere. It may not be a mental screw, but it is certainly a moral one.

(Dem.) The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

It adds nothing to and detracts nothing from the consistent position maintained by this country during the present insurrection in Cuba.

(Dem.) The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

It is understood in Washington that this second and stringent proclamation has been issued in by private citizens.

deference to the wishes of the Spanish minister, [President Cleveland's proclamation] will have who ever since the passage of the concurrent resomore effect in Spain than in the United States, and lutions has desired to give the world decisive proof probably that was the expectation in issuing it. At that Mr. Cleveland feels nothing but contempt for the will of our federal legislature, and that the to convince the Spanish authorities of the good ferocious Cuban policy of the Madrid government has the cordial approval of the American executive.

(Rep.) Baltimore American. (Md.)

It appears that the executive is slowly coming to a realizing sense that there is "a state of war" in Cuba. . . . Filibusters know very well they are violating the law, and the president's proclamation will throw no new light on that subject for

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The proclamation is not a manifestation of hostility to the patriot cause on the part of the United States, though it will not unnaturally be construed in an unfriendly way by the insurgents and their sympathizers in this country.

(Ind.) The Independent. (New York, N. Y.) It does not indicate that the sympathy of the

United States is with Spain; only that we mean to be faithful to our international obligations.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (III.)

Mr. Cleveland's proclamation is not only a simple measure of compliance to international law, but it is in accord with the dictates of common sense. It ought to be obvious that until the nation is justified in beginning actual hostilities against Spain it cannot tolerate individual attacks upon that power

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

of University Teaching holds its fourth convention, in Philadelphia. --- A convention of the National Education Association opens in Buffalo .-National Association of Naval Veterans begins its eleventh annual meeting in New York, N. Y.

July 7. The Central Conference of American Rabbis of the "Progressive wing" of Judaism is held in Milwaukee, Wis.

July 10. Henry Ballentine, of New York, is appointed by President Cleveland to be United States consul at Alexandretta, Syria.

July 11. A letter is received by President Cleveland from the emperor of Japan thanking the United States for its attitude during the Japan-China war. ---- A collision of an excursion train and a fast freight train occurs on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad near Logan, Ia., in which 31 persons are killed and 39 injured.

July 15. The divorce law which has been in effect in Kansas for twenty-five years is declared ineffective by the state Court of Appeals.

July 16. The Baptist Young People's Union is in annual session at Milwaukee, Wis.

July 20. The National Federation of Afro-American Women holds its first convention at Washington, D. C., Mrs. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, presiding.

July 21. A statue to John Brown is unveiled at North Elba, N. Y.

July 22. Cleveland, O., celebrates the centennial of its founding.

July 25. The Union Pacific Railroad is sold at auction under an order of court, at West Superior, Wis., and is bought in for \$10,000,000, by a reorganized company. At a foreclosure sale in Superior, Wis., the Northern Pacific Railroad is bought in for \$13,075,000 by the reorganization committee. The Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Road is bought at auction by the Illinois Central for \$1,500,000.

July 30. In the collision of an express train on the Reading Railroad with an excursion on a West Jersey Railroad, near Atlantic City, N. J., fortyseven persons are killed and many are injured.

August 3. The brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America meets at Chicago in its fifth annual convention.

FOREIGN.

July 6. The British House of Commons adopts a measure making the expenses of the soldiery in Luakim payable from the India exchequer.

July 9. By the action of the International Tele-July 6. The American Society for the Extension graph Convention, at Budapest, the use of the official cable code between countries beyond Europe will not be required.

> July 11. The Italian cabinet resigns.—French and British warships arrive off the coast of Newfoundland.

> July 14. President Faure of France escapes without injury from a lunatic who fires two blank cartridges at him at the Longchamp review.—Premier Rudini's new cabinet is approved by King Humbert of Italy.

> July 15. The Britannia wins the Campbelltown yacht race by time allowance over the Meteor, Ailsa, and Satanita.

> July 18. The Ailsa wins the Royal Ulster Yacht Club regatta over the Meteor. The Robert Burns centenary exhibition begins in the Institute of Arts in Glasgow.

> July 22. Princess Maude of Wales weds Prince Charles of Denmark in the Chapel Royal, London. -According to reports from China six thousand imperial troops are almost annihilated by Mahometan rebels.

> In honor of the queen regent of July 24. Spain's birthday, 180 political prisoners are liberated from Havana prisons, 70 from Santa Clara, and 33 from Guanajay.—Rev. Baird succeeds the expelled missionary, Rev. George P. Knapp, at Bitlis, in Asiatic Turkey.

> July 28. The Grindelwald conference begins at Berne, Switzerland.

> July 31. Eight thousand and sixty-nine deaths from cholera are reported in northern Egypt.

> August 1. Four thousand persons are killed by a tidal wave on the coast of Ha-chan, China.

August 2. Li Hung Chang visits London.

NECROLOGY.

July 7. A. D. F. Randolph, book publisher .-Sir John Pender, deep-sea cable magnate of England. Born 1816.

July 10. Antonio Maceo, insurgent Cuban leader. Born 1846.

July 12. Prof. Ernst Curtius, German philologist and archæologist. Born 1814.

July 16. Edmond Louis Antoine de Goncourt, French writer. Born 1822.

July 21. Joseph Wesley Harper, of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers.

July 29. Robert Garrett, ex-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Born 1847.

August 10. Lady Emily Tennyson, widow of the late Lord Alfred Tennyson, poet.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

The C. L. S. C. The first book to which the mem-Books for bers of the Chautauqua Literary and 1896-97. Scientific Circle will give their attention this year is "The Growth of the French Nation," the third in the "Growth of the Nation" series published by Flood & Vincent. This book is the work of George Burton Adams, professor of history in Yale University, a high authority on the subject with which he deals. He begins the story of the French people with a simple presentation of the condition of Gaul before the Roman conquest. Then follows in regular order the Roman and German conquest and the establishment of the Merovingian dynasty. From that point the author continues the account in the same masterly style through the rise and fall of the feudal system, pointing out only the most conspicuously important events which resulted in the organization of the French nation of to-day. The volume closes with a history of France since 1815 and a review summary. As a supplement to the history of our own country it is especially important, so closely related were the affairs of the two countries in the earlier centuries.

Another book which gives a deeper insight into the character of the French nationality and points out the potent influences in the development of the French nation, from the "barbaric Frankish personality" to the time when "solidarity is not only secularized but popularized," is "French Traits."† The subjects, dealing with the social, moral, intellectual, and artistic "traits" peculiar to these people, are extremely interesting to the student of racial characteristics, and they are presented in a style eminently literary. Nowhere is the contrast between America and France made more apparent than in the chapter on "New York after Paris." Throughout this collection of essays on "Comparative Criticism" there are evidences of careful study and rare discrimination in which the thoughtful reader will see a proof of the authority of the writer. gained from his several years of residence and research abroad.

That which will soonest arouse in the busy, workaday reader of to-day a permanent interest in the sciences is a book attractively written in simple language, free from the technicalities and theoretical abstrusities of the formal text-book. Such a book is "A Study of the Sky," they be book is the book is the science in the busy, and they work in the busy, and they be be busy in the busy, and they be busy in the busy, and they be busy in the busy, and they busy in the busy, worked and they busy in the busy, and they busy in the busy in the busy in the busy in the busy.

A. Howe, director of Chamberlin Observatory, University of Denver. We have only to read the introductory chapter, which contains an historical sketch of astronomy, to get a taste of the charm and entertainment in the style of the author as well as in the contents of the book. Practical observations are made possible during the first six months of the year by the descriptions and charts which show the position of many stars and constellations visible during those months. A visit to an astronomer's workshop is made by the reader, who will also be interested in the history of the telescope and the description of the sun, moon, meteors, planets, and asteroids. A large number of fine illustrations appropriate to the subject is an excellent and attractive feature of the book.

Written especially for the C. L. S. C. is "A Survey of Greek Civilization," by Prof. J. P. Mahaffy of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, the well-known specialist in historical research and the author of several works pertaining to the different elements of Hellenic nationality. He shows clearly how the opinions concerning early Greek civilization, which were based upon Homer's literary pictures, have been revolutionized by the use of the spade and ably discusses the problems arising from the discoveries made by Schliemann at the places mentioned by Homer. The philosophers and their philosophy, art, and literature—each has an important place in the discussion, which fully shows the elements of the national culture of the Greeks. While presenting such a clear delineation of ancient Greek life, the author opens up a vast field for speculation and investigation, the wealth of which will well repay the student for the time spent in pursuing further such an interesting and prolific subject. Several full-page illustrations add much to the general appearance of the volume.

One branch of learning which we as Americans have somewhat neglected is the "study of art for art's sake," seeing in it no practical utility. We have therefore missed much enjoyment which "art alone supplies." So, for the purpose of awakening in his readers a love and appreciation of the beautiful rather than to add anything to the volumes of history on the subject, Prof. F. B. Tarbell, of the University of Chicago, has written "A History of Greek Art." He opens his history with an introductory chapter on Egyptian and Mesopotamian art for the purpose of "making clearer by compar-

^{*}The Growth of the French Nation. By George Burton Adams. 350 pp. \$1.00.——† French Traits. By W. C. Brownell. 316 pp. \$1.00.——‡ A Study of the Sky. By Herbert A. Howe, A.M., Sc.D. 340 pp. \$1.00. Meadville, Penn.: Flood and Vincent.

^{*}A Survey of Greek Civilization. By J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., D.C.L. (Oxon.). 334 pp. \$1.00.— A History of Greek Art. By F. B. Tarbell 295 pp. \$1.00. Meadville, Penna.: Flood and Vincent.

ison and contrast the essential qualities of Greek only a moment Sir Francis Gordon, of Grantly, who Art," a subject about which very little was known until recently. The remainder of the book is for the most part taken up with a consideration of Greek sculpture, with a single chapter on the history of painting. Almost two hundred reproductions of sculpture, architecture, and painting make this an artistic as well as an instructive production. These five books, uniformly and substantially bound in brown cloth, stamped with appropriate artistic designs, are valuable not only as literature but also as indicating the progressive spirit pervading the broad system of education which they represent. For, excellent as have been the C. L. S. C. books in previous years, none have excelled and few have equaled the present publications in literary and artistic excellence.

Familiar Trees During the warm days of sumand mer when the whole world is living Their Leaves. out of doors all nature seems eager to yield her secrets to the tireless student. Of all the beauteous things in nature none are more easily studied and few are less understood than trees and their leaves. A full appreciation of their beauty and utility is directly proportionate to the knowledge one possesses of the characteristics of the different species, of which there is an almost endless variety. But F. Schuyler Mathews, the author of "Familiar Trees and Their Leaves," thinks one might easily become acquainted with about two hundred trees and then he would have "a serviceable introduction to the life of the woods" and his enjoyment of the forest would be much enhanced. In a volume of convenient size he has carefully described over two hundred trees and their leaves in clear, lucid statements, particularly attractive and entertaining to the general reader because comparatively free from perplexing technicals to which the average reader objects. The species described may be easily identified by the numerous dainty illustrations-sketches made by the author from naturewhich make a volume not only interesting and useful to the student of nature but pleasing to those who have a taste for the artistic in the bookmaker's art.

" Away up on the heights of Scoul-Briseis. ter Hill, overlooking the wide and wooded valley of the Dee," is the place where William Black introduces Briseis Valieri,† a Greek girlan orphan-possessing a subtle attractiveness which charms every one. It is here too that she meets

art" and thirty pages are devoted to "Prehistoric for a time passes out of her life. The uncle of Briseis, John Elliott, a nature enthusiast whom she accompanies on his botanical expeditions, dies, soon after this meeting, of a fever which might not have proved fatal but for a joke-"a contemptible trick" which some mischievous boys perpetrated. Briseis, left with little money and no home, goes to London to live with an aunt, Mrs. Elliott, and several cousins who so impose on her good nature that her position in the family soon becomes little better than that of a servant. While living in London she again meets Sir Francis Gordon but not until he has plighted his troth to Miss Georgie Lestrange, one type of the new woman, who lacks the maidenly reserve and naïveté which characterize Briseis. During Miss Georgie's absence in America, where she is attending a sick brother, Sir Francis finds much pleasure in the society of the young ladies of Mrs. Elliott's household and suddenly awakes to the fact that only one of them has any attraction for him and that his "word is given one way and his heart turned another," a not unusual complication in a novel, but one from which is successfully worked out a happy dénouement. It is a pleasing story, not alone for the plot into which a variety of interesting characters and odd situations are introduced but also for the vividness of the delineations by which the author makes an attractive picture of the sport to be had by angling in the waters of the Dee and the Skean and of the excitement of deer-stalking in the picturesque region of the Grampian Hills. The illustrator too has shown himself to be an adept in his art by the fullpage illustrations which help to make the scenes depicted more realistic.

> The friends of Mary E. Wilkins Other Fiction. may still delight in her originalityoriginality in plot, characters, and in descriptions: for in "Madelon" she fully sustains the reputation she has acquired for inventive literary genius. The heroine, Madelon, is of French-Indian descent, and her swarthy complexion, her revengeful cunning, remind one of the wild man of the forest. One of the strongest characters is Lot Gordon, but every time he acts his part in the play the reader has an uncomfortable sense of his uncanniness and at once wishes for his disappearance, even as did Madelon, to whom his worshipful affection was most repulsive. But a knowledge of that fact did not prevent him from committing suicide to shield her and one whom she loved from retributive justice which their fellow-citizens were ready to mete out to them. If Lot is the strongest personage of the story the other important characters are more attractive and

^{*} Familiar Trees and Their Leaves. Described and Illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. 330 pp. \$1.75. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

[†] Briseis. A Novel. By William Black. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. 406 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

^{*} Madelon. A Novel. By Mary E. Wilkins. 376 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

they display unexpected qualities on various occasions. Altogether it is an interesting and excellent story, worthy of study.

After reading a few pages of "Tom Grogan" surprise is the predominant emotion, for we discover that Tom is not a man but a woman doing the work of a stevedore. She is a remarkable character, combining the tenderness of woman with the masculinity of the opposite sex. The recital of the efforts made by the members of the trades union to compel Tom to join them shows in a very pointed way the general tendency of these organizations and the evils resulting from a strike. It is an excellent story, well written, and admirably illustrated by Charles S. Reinhart.

A perfectly delightful story† and one conveying sweet lessons which all should learn is the work of Clara Louise Burnham. An acquaintance with the one Wise Woman of the story—a woman endowed with unbounded common sense, tact, and sagacity—makes one feel that though money is a desirable thing to have, wealth and nobility of character are after all far more important. The story has its strong and its weak characters and is most excellent in its high moral tone.

The very appropriate name of a pleasing, wholesome story is "The Heart of a Mystery." The death of a bank cashier, the robbery of the bank, the circumstantial evidence which almost convicts an innocent man of murder, and the parentage of a lovable young woman are the secrets which give a mysterious tone to this entertaining novel. The many personages necessary to the development of the plot, which is rather unique, are generally consistent in their conduct and represent a variety of human characteristics.

Henry James is the author of a collection of unique stories called "Embarrassments." In each of the stories—"The Figure in the Carpet," "Glasses," "The Next Time," "The Way It Came"—the author has artfully analyzed human motives and emotions with a style as charming as it is original and lucid.

"Maggie" is the title of a vivid portrayal of a certain phase of life in New York. Maggie is the daughter of inebriate parents and the sister of a dissipated brother, but her conduct, very displeasing to these friends, disgraces the family and causes a brawl between her brother and lover in a barroom.

"Where the Atlantic Meets the Land" is a collection of tales the scene of which is Ireland. The stories, all interesting and well told, reflect the grandeur and danger of the sea and the picturesque beauty of the bold rocky coast. Tragedy with very little comedy characterizes the stories, which depict several phases of life among the Irish.

A collection of tales in English dialect is called "In Homespun."† Though a similarity in style renders them rather monotonous they are not altogether without merit.

A recent volume of "Appleton's The Annual Annual Cyclopædia"‡ registers the Cyclopædia. important events of 1895, and fully maintains the standard of excellency for which this series of publications is noted. Among the subjects of international interest and importance treated in the present volume is that of the Monroe Doctrine and its application to the Venezuela boundary question, which is discussed in a lengthy article on "Venezuela." Fourteen pages are devoted to a detailed account of the National Guard in each state and territory of the Union, the article being amply illustrated with portraits of some of the leading officers of the Guard. An explanation of the currency and bond questions, lotteries, copyright, the Nicaragua Canal, and many other subjects of national interest is embodied in the article on the Congress of the United States, while the "Financial Review of 1895" is a summary of causes and effects of happenings in monetary centers. A description of the international exhibition held in Atlanta, Ga., is illustrated with a map and several excellent views of different portions of the grounds and the largest buildings. Among other articles prepared especially for this work by contributors of recognized ability are those on "Football," "Irish-American Alliance," "Search Light," "Polish Alliance," "Sloyd," "West Africa," and "Oleomargarine." Commerce, literature, science, agriculture, manufacturing, and ecclesiastical affairs also receive a requisite amount of attention. The large number of biographical sketches and portraits of eminent men at home and abroad, who have died during the year, forms a notable feature of the present volume. Throughout the book are numerous full-page illustrations, besides a large number of small ones in the text. A complete index to the twenty volumes composing this series closes the book, which embodies a concise, though very complete summary of current history for 1895.

^{*}Tom Grogan. By F. Hopkinson Smith. With Illustrations by Charles S. Reinhart. 247 pp. \$1.50. ——†The Wise Woman. By Clara Louise Burnham. 430 pp. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

The Heart of a Mystery. By T. W. Speight. 331 pp. \$1.25. New York: R. F. Fenno & Company.

^{||} Embarrassments. By Henry James. 320 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company.

[§] Maggie, a Girl of the Street. By Stephen Crane. 158 pp. 75 cts. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

^{*}Where the Atlantic Meets the Land. By Caldwell Lipsett 268 pp. \$1.00.——† In Homespun. By Edith Nesbit. 189 pp. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Bros.

[‡] Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia and Register of Important Events of the Year 1895. New Series, Vol. XX. 866 pp. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Religious. The many eager students of the Bible will welcome the practical methods of study suggested by the superintendent of the Chicago Bible Institute in a volume called "How to Study the Bible for Greatest Profit." He gives half a dozen excellent plans, any one of which, if carefully followed, must yield beneficial results. "Fundamental Conditions of Profitable Bible Study" is the subject of the second part of this little volume, which is full of helpful suggestions.

From material gathered from the educational department of the Student Volunteer movement, the Rev. James Edward Adams has edited a small volume especially for busy pastors.† It contains many practical ideas on plans for obtaining a missionary library, themes for missionary sermons, and suggestions on conducting meetings and classes, with an extended list of literature, maps, and charts pertaining to this branch of Christian work.

Packed full of precious thoughts for laymen as well as ministers is a volume of thirteen addresses by Prebendary Webb-Peploe.‡ They were originally addressed to the Northfield Bible Conference, and written in a plain cursive style, they treat of such subjects as faith, unbelief, "True Devotion," "The Curse of Compromise," "Fellowship with Jesus," "The Rest of God," "The Peace of Christ," and "Deliverance and Service." The book is neatly bound in cloth and will be a valuable addition to any library.

A volume containing college lectures, sermons, and addresses to Sunday-school teachers, preachers, and friends, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, has for its subject "The Soul-Winner; or, How to Lead Sinners to the Savior." In his inimitable forceful style he has presented many ideas which will be very suggestive to the thoughtful Christian minister in his efforts to win souls to Christ.

"In "The Student's Life of Jesus" the main facts connected with the life of Christ are clearly and tersely presented. The author first examines critically the historic value of the four gospels and then proceeds, by comparing the four different records, to give a detailed account of the life of Christ without discussing at length any of his teachings. It is a work peculiarly suited to the needs of students.

Turkey and Pertinent to the serious problem the Armenian which now confronts not only Atrocities. every government of Europe but also the United States are the contents of an extended work on "Turkey and the Armenian Atrocities,"* by the Rev. Edwin Munsell Bliss. The object of the book as stated in the preface "is not merely to set forth the situation in Turkey as it is to-day but to trace the influences that have produced it." This object the author has accomplished by considering the geographical situation and physical features of the country, the habits, customs, and religious beliefs of the people, and the relation of the Turkish Empire to the other nations of Europe. In all the delineations temperate, unimpassioned language is used, which cannot but convince the reader of the truth of the facts which he That it is the duty of every has presented. Christian nation to aid the Armenians and compel a discontinuance of the pillaging, persecutions, and massacres cannot be doubted after reading the arguments of this author. A large number of excellent illustrations increases the value of the book, which is printed in large, clear type and neatly

bound in cloth. Frederick Davis Greene, M.A., also considers a phase of the eastern question, which is proving such a troublesome one to solve, in a small volumet the first chapter of which tells of the massacre at Sassun in 1894. The horrors depicted by the letters it contains from people living in cities not far from the scenes of these atrocious deeds are in themselves enough to arouse every Christian nation from its lethargy. The work contains valuable information concerning the country, the people, and the methods of government, which the author has obtained by observation in the country of which he writes. He also discusses the results of the Berlin treaty, the connection of Islam with the great question, and gives a short history of the Armenians and shows the influence of Americans in Turkey. It is a timely and valuable work, bringing vividly before the public the appalling situation in the far East, and its influence must be to arouse public sentiment in the interests of afflicted humanity everywhere, and especially the long-suffering people of down-trodden Armenia.

For additional information of a literary character and educational announcements see pages 353 to 384 of the July issue.

^{*} How to Study the Bible for Greatest Profit. By R. A. Torrey. 121 pp. 50 cts.—† The Missionary Pastor. By Rev. James Edward Adams. With charts prepared by Robert J. Kellogg, 171 pp. 75 cts.—‡ The Life of Privilege: Possession, Peace, and Power. By the Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe. Introduction by D. L. Moody. Edited by Delavan L. Plerson. 202 pp. \$1.00.—|† The Soul-Winner; or, How to Lead Sinners to the Savior. By Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. 318 pp. \$1.25. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.

[§] The Student's Life of Jesus. By George Holley Gilbert, Ph.D., D.D. 423 pp. Chicago: Press of Chicago Theological Seminary.

^{*}Turkey and the Armenian Atrocities. By the Rev. Edwin Munsell Bliss. With an Introduction by Muss Frances E. Willard. 574 pp. \$1.50. Philadelphia: Hubbard Publishing Co.

[†] The Rule of the Turk. A Revised and Enlarged Edition of "The Armenian Crisis." By Frederick Davis Greene, M.A. Fully Illustrated. 211 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Exhaustion

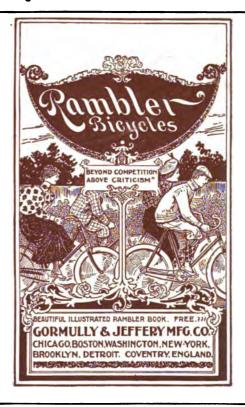
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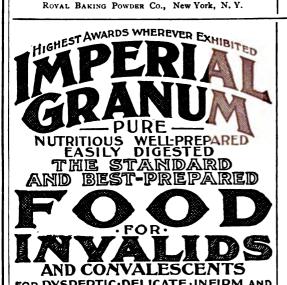


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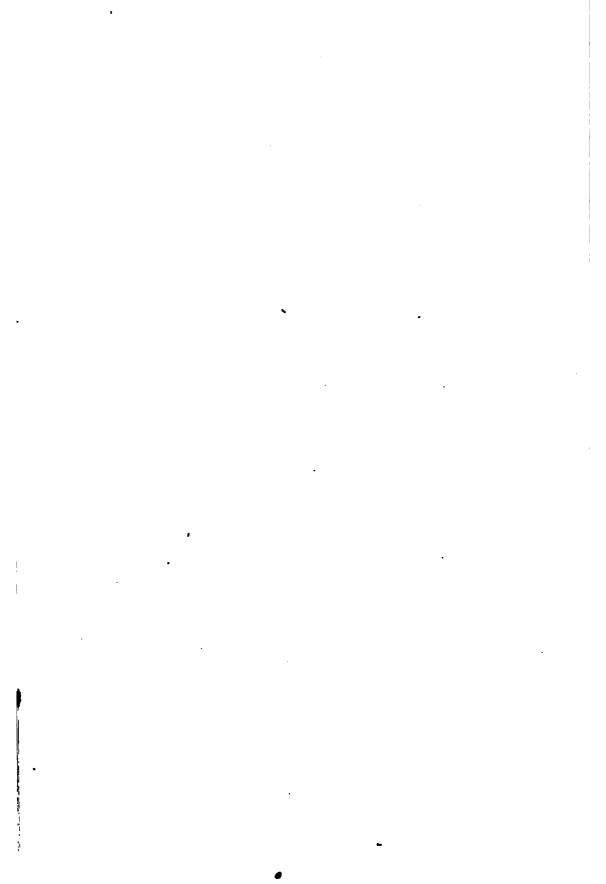
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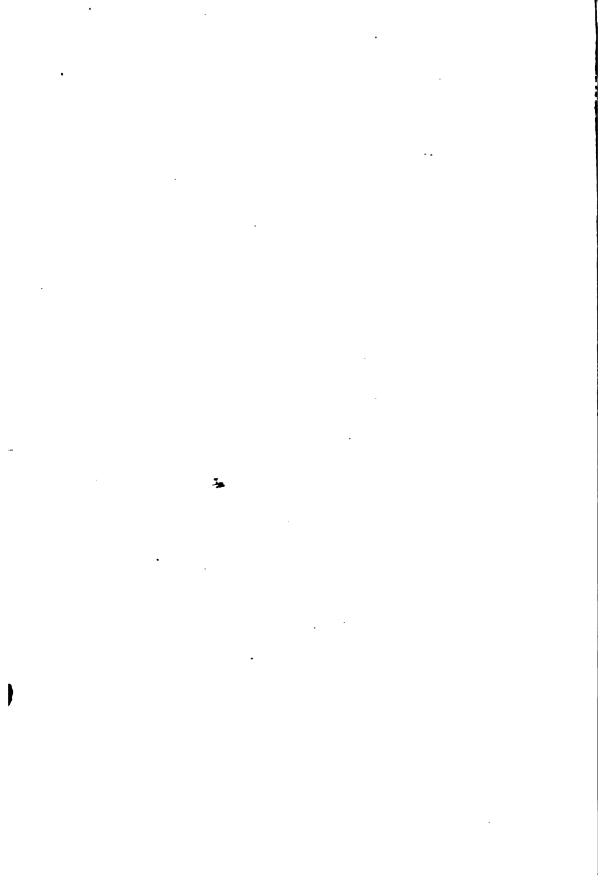
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